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Contents

Special articles:	Page
Prison labor in the United States, 1932.....	1
Employment conditions and unemployment relief:	
New York report on age as related to unemployment.....	25
Germany—	
Public subsidy for repair and remodeling of dwellings.....	29
Labor service for young workers.....	30
Great Britain—Employment conditions in 1932.....	31
Japan—Measures to meet the unemployment situation.....	34
Unemployment insurance:	
Wisconsin—Postponement of effective date of unemployment insurance act.....	35
Austria—Unemployment insurance and relief during 1932.....	36
Pension and benefit plans:	
Revised provisions for retirement of civil-service employees.....	38
Benefits paid by certain labor organizations.....	38
Uruguay—Situation as regards old-age pensions.....	40
Industrial and labor conditions:	
Washington Conference on economic status of the Negro.....	42
Selling by employees.....	44
Increase of Mexican population in the United States, 1920 to 1930..	46
Gainful employment and school attendance of children 10 to 15 years of age in the United States.....	48
Mechanical loading in bituminous coal mines in 1932.....	49
Great Britain—Report upon Miners' Welfare Fund.....	50
Queensland—Creation of Bureau of Industry.....	52
Land settlement:	
Irish Free State—Land settlement.....	54
Minimum Wage:	
Minimum-wage laws of Connecticut and Ohio.....	57
Nova Scotia—Report of minimum wage board, 1932.....	65
Quebec—Registration of woman workers under minimum-wage law..	66
Health and industrial hygiene:	
Hazards from osmium tetroxide (osmic acid).....	67
Silicosis and tuberculosis among miners in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri.....	68
Industrial accidents:	
Accidents in mines under hand methods and mechanized loading....	71
Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States in 1931.....	72
France—Accidents in metallurgical and mining industries, 1929 to 1932.....	73
Labor laws:	
National Industrial Recovery Act.....	74
Federal act creating National Employment Service.....	87
Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933.....	91
Home Owners' Loan Act.....	92
Philippine Islands—Private employment agency law.....	93

Workers' education and training:	Page
Washington Conference on Vocational Education, May 1933.....	97
Effectiveness of vocational education in agriculture.....	99
Industrial disputes:	
Strikes and lockouts in the United States in May 1933.....	101
Conciliation work of the Department of Labor in May 1933.....	103
Queensland—New conciliation and arbitration law.....	108
Labor agreements, awards, and decisions:	
Wage reduction for printing pressmen, Chicago.....	110
Decisions as to wages of typographical workers.....	111
Collective agreements in agriculture in Europe.....	113
Cooperation:	
Consumers' cooperative societies in 1932.....	116
Recreation:	
Community recreation in the United States, 1932.....	119
Housing:	
Building operations in principal cities of the United States, May 1933..	121
Extent of housing construction in comparison with increase in number of families.....	135
Trend of building construction in groups of cities of classified size.....	136
Germany—Present and pre-war rents in Berlin.....	139
Wages and hours of labor:	
Summary of wage surveys of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1928 to 1932. Part 1.—By industries.....	140
Wages and hours of labor of common street laborers, 1932.....	143
Wage-rate changes in American industries.....	167
Wage changes reported by trade unions and municipalities since March 1933.....	171
Salaries in city school systems, 1932-33.....	172✓
Greece—Wages in the mining industry in 1931.....	176
New Zealand—Changes in average wage rates, 1914 to 1932.....	176
Poland—Wages in 1932.....	179
Sweden—Wages in 1932.....	184
Trend of employment:	
Employment in selected manufacturing industries in May 1933.....	189
Employment in nonmanufacturing industries in May 1933.....	200
Average man-hours worked and average hourly earnings.....	205
Employment in building construction in May 1933.....	207
Trend of employment in May 1933, by States.....	209
Employment and pay roll in May 1933 in cities of over 500,000 population.....	217
Employment in the executive Civil Service of the United States, May 1933.....	217
Employment on class I steam railroads in the United States.....	218
Unemployment in foreign countries.....	220
Retail prices:	
Retail prices of food on May 15, 1933.....	224
Retail prices of coal on May 15, 1933.....	228
Retail prices of food in the United States and in certain foreign countries.....	230
Wholesale prices:	
Index numbers of wholesale prices, 1913 to May 1933.....	234
Publications relating to labor:	
Official—United States.....	239
Official—Foreign countries.....	242
Unofficial.....	246

This Issue in Brief

There were 82,276 Federal and State prisoners employed at productive labor in the United States in 1932, according to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This compares with 51,799 prisoners employed at productive labor in 1923, the date of the last previous survey by the Bureau. The value of prison products in 1932 was over \$75,000,000. Manufacturing of clothing of various kinds gave employment to the largest number of prisoners, approximately 19,000. More than 22,000,000 shirts, having a value of over \$8,000,000, were produced in these prisons and more than 36,000,000 automobile license tags were made.

Of the prisoners employed at productive labor, 55.2 percent worked 44 hours or less per week, while 21.8 percent worked 60 hours or over per week. Of the 116 State prisons, 66 paid money compensation to all or part of the inmates; of the 12 Federal institutions, 7 paid compensation (p. 1).

A law designed to rehabilitate industry and relieve unemployment was approved by President Roosevelt on June 16, 1933. The act provides a program for industrial recovery and for the construction of public works on an extensive scale, the latter to be financed by a bond issue of \$3,300,000,000. The act is considered an emergency law and will be limited in operation to 2 years unless sooner repealed by the President or by a joint resolution of Congress. One important feature of the new law allows any trade or industry to formulate a code of fair competition. To receive the approval of the President, every code must contain certain provisions of special interest and importance to labor, as, for example, the establishing of the right of employees to bargain collectively and of maximum hours and minimum wages. In view of the far-reaching importance of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the complete text of the law is printed on page 75.

A national employment system for the United States was established by a recent act of Congress. This law provides for a countrywide employment system in cooperation with the various States. Before a State can obtain the benefits of any appropriations under the act it must accept the provisions of the Federal law and designate a State agency with power to cooperate with the United States Employment Service. The complete text of the law is printed on page 88.

The regular full-time working hours and the entrance wage rates per hour of unskilled street laborers hired by 2,733 cities and towns of the United States in December 1932 are shown in an article on page 143, giving the results of a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Of the municipalities reporting, 11 percent paid under 20 cents per hour, 24 percent under 30 cents, 52 percent under 40 cents, and 77 percent under 50 cents. The regular full-time working week was 48 hours in 41 percent of the localities, less than 48 hours in 28 percent, and over 48 hours in 31 percent.

A summary of the industrial wage surveys made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in recent years is given in an article on page 140. The major wage surveys of the Bureau are made biennially and secure detailed data on wages and hours of labor, by occupation and sex. Information regarding such related matters as overtime and bonus systems is also obtained, and is presented in full in the wage bulletins published by the Bureau.

The business done in 1932 by 90 consumers' cooperative societies for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reports, totaled more than 11½ million dollars. Of this, more than 4 million dollars was accounted for by 3 wholesale societies. Of the 90 societies, 74 realized a net gain on the year's business amounting to some \$386,000, while 11 others lost over \$43,000. Nearly \$70,000 was returned to the members on their purchases by 12 societies, while 10 others paid dividends ranging from 3 to 17 percent on sales. The effect of the reduced purchasing power of the members was shown by the decreased sales of the retail distributive and wholesale societies, although when the fall of the price level is considered, the decrease in volume of goods sold was less than 5 percent in the case of the retail societies and about 6 percent in the case of the wholesale societies. The gasoline filling stations showed increased money sales in spite of falling prices (p. 116).

During 1932, three international unions and their locals paid in benefits \$8,307,807. These organizations were the International Typographical Union (\$5,067,326), the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees (\$1,155,083), and the International Photo-Engravers' Union (\$2,085,398). The largest amount was spent for unemployment benefits (\$3,913,793), although only the printers' and photo-engravers' unions paid such benefits. Old-age pensions, paid by the printers and street-railway employees, were next in amount, accounting for \$2,737,015. Sick and death benefits, paid by the unions of all three trades, amounted to \$227,166 (including tuberculosis benefits paid by the photo-engravers) and \$835,320, respectively. No strike benefits were paid by the street-railway unions during 1932, but the other two organizations disbursed \$480,204 for this purpose. The above figures do not include \$439,865 spent by the International Typographical Union for the maintenance of Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs (p. 38).

The importance of recreation facilities to the country has been emphasized by the enforced leisure resulting from the depression. The annual report of the National Recreation Association for 1932 shows that the recreation facilities were used more than ever before although there were fewer trained workers and less money was spent than in 1930 and 1931. In general, it is said, cities have met the challenge of curtailed budgets, reduced staffs, and other obstacles in responding to the need for recreation service (p. 119).

There were 667,118 children 10 to 15 years of age gainfully employed in the United States in 1930—a decrease of 37.1 percent as compared with 1920. In the same period the number of children attending school in this age group increased from 11,132,527 to 13,495,044, or 21.2 percent (p. 48).

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Prison Labor in the United States, 1932

Summary

SURVEYS of the extent and character of prison labor in the United States have been made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at intervals of about 9 or 10 years since 1885. The latest survey, dealing with conditions in the year 1932, was conducted along lines similar to those of previous surveys, but was extended in scope to cover not only Federal and State prisons but also city and county jails. It was found, however, that while the city and county jails were important as regards numbers of prisoners, they were of minor importance as producers of commodities. For this reason, the present report deals primarily with Federal and State institutions.

The principal findings of the 1932 survey are, briefly, as follows:

Federal and State Prisons

Number of prisons and prisoners.—In 1932 there were in the United States 12 Federal prisons and 114 strictly State prisons. In addition, 1 county prison (the New Castle County Workhouse, Delaware) and 1 city prison (the Detroit House of Correction) have been included in this report under State prisons, as, by arrangement with their respective States, the 2 institutions house State prisoners.

In these 12 Federal and 116 State prisons there were confined during the year 1932, 158,947 persons, as against 84,761 in 1923.¹ This represents an increase of 87 percent during the 9-year period, as against an increase of only about 12 percent in the general population.

Prisoners employed at productive work.—The number of prisoners employed at productive work of various kinds increased from 51,799 in 1923 to 82,276 in 1932, but the proportion of total prisoners productively employed continued the decline which had begun many years ago. Thus, while in 1885, 75 percent of all prisoners were employed at productive work, by 1895 this had declined to 72 percent, by 1923 to 61 percent, and by 1932 to 52 percent, or barely one half of the prisoners confined.

The fact that such a large proportion of the prisoners were not engaged in productive labor does not necessarily mean, of course, that they were not kept at work. Most of them (52,986, or 33 percent of the

¹ The year of the Bureau's latest previous study.

total in 1932) were engaged in various prison duties. The remainder were reported as either sick (6,658, or 4 percent of the total) or as idle (17,027, or 11 percent of the total).

Character of productive work.—The productive work of the prisoners in the Federal and State prisons is carried on under several systems. Of particular interest is the distinction between the so-called State-use system, under which all the products are used in public institutions and none are sold in the general market, and those other systems in which prison products are offered for sale and thus come into competition, more or less, with the products of "free" industry and labor.

The 1932 survey showed a continued increase in the State-use system, at the expense of the other systems. Thus, in 1905, only 26 percent of all productive labor in Federal and State prisons was under the State-use system; in 1914 this percentage had grown to 33 and in 1923 to 55, while in 1932 it was found that no less than 65 percent were working under the State-use system.

The lease system, i.e., the system of leasing out convicts to private employers at so much per head, has apparently disappeared from practice. No instances of its use were found in either the 1923 or the 1932 survey, although in earlier surveys it was found to be quite frequent.

Character and value of prison-labor products.—The total value of the products resulting from the labor of the 82,276 State and Federal prisoners employed at productive work was approximately \$75,000,000 in 1932, as against \$76,000,000 in 1923. This decrease in value was, however, purely nominal, due to the general decline in wholesale prices. If allowance is made for this factor, it appears that the actual output of prison-made products was considerably greater in 1932 than in 1923.

The manufacture of clothing of various kinds gave employment to the largest number of prisoners—approximately 19,000, or 23 percent of all prisoners productively employed. More than 22,000,000 shirts, having a value of over \$8,000,000, were thus produced during the year 1932. Binder twine, with a total value of some \$4,000,000 in 1932, was a very important item, and it is also of interest to note that some 36,000,000 automobile license tags were made in 1932 by prison labor.

Working conditions of prison laborers.—Of the prisoners employed at productive labor in 1932, 1.3 percent had nominal working hours of less than 24 per week, 55.2 percent worked 44 hours or less per week, while 21.8 percent worked 60 hours or over per week.

Of the 116 State prisons, 66 paid money compensation to all or part of the inmates, 48 paid no compensation of any kind, and 2 allowed credit on the sentences for prisoners doing certain classes of work. Of the 12 Federal institutions, 7 paid wages to prisoners for work done, and 5 did not. In most of the institutions the pay was nominal, generally ranging from 2 cents to not more than 15 cents per day, although in a few prisons the scales were considerably higher.

County and City Prisons

The Bureau's survey of county and city prisons covered all of the 92 cities of more than 100,000 population and 2,721 (or 88.6 percent) of the 3,072 counties in the United States.

In the 2,721 county jails 44,014 prisoners were confined in 1932. Of this number, 70.4 percent were engaged in ordinary prison duties or were sick or idle; 18.8 percent were engaged in road work; 5.4 percent in farm and dairy work; and 5.4 percent in other productive work.

The city jails surveyed housed 11,446 prisoners. Of this number, 68.2 percent were engaged at ordinary prison duties or were sick or idle; 5.3 percent were on road work; 7.9 percent at farm and dairy work; and 18.6 percent at other productive work.

The great majority of the county and city jails were either not engaged in manufacturing activities or were producing on a very limited scale; no effort was made, therefore, to secure detailed data on this point from all such institutions. In the case of 13 city and county jails, however, manufacturing was being carried on on such an extensive scale that special inquiry was made regarding the character and value of the products. The total value of all products made in 12 of these prisons during the year was \$567,619, of which 86.7 percent was to be sold and 13.3 percent to be used by various public institutions. The principal products were brushes, brooms, and wire goods.

Selection of Work for Prisoners

There is general agreement that regular work is beneficial to prisoners. There is, however, strong opposition to the sale of prison-made goods in the open market, on the ground that this practice constitutes a form of unfair competition. This opposition led, in 1929, to the passage of the so-called Hawes-Cooper Act, which divests prison-made goods of interstate character and thus enables a State to prohibit within its borders the sale of prison-made goods from other States. This act becomes effective in 1934. It was the general opinion of the prison officials who expressed themselves in the matter that this act would probably result, in most States, in the restriction of prison labor exclusively to the State-use system.

The full report on prison labor in 1932 will be published as a bulletin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. An abstract from this report is given below.

Part 1. State and Federal Prisons

THE survey covered 116 State and 12 Federal institutions. Of the 116 State institutions, the data for 74 covered the year ending June 30, 1932; for 10, the year ending September 30, 1932; for 9, the year ending December 31, 1931; for 9, the year ending December 31, 1932; for 5, the year ending November 30, 1931; for 5, the year ending May 31, 1932; for 2, the year ending November 30, 1932; for 1, the period from the opening of the institution on January 4, 1932, to December 22, 1932; and for 1, the year ending January 31, 1933. Of the 12 Federal prisons, data were reported for 11 institutions for the year ending June 30, 1932, and for 1 for the year ending November 30, 1932. In the main the information was obtained by agents of the Bureau from the records of the institutions, but as regards goods produced under the contract and piece-price system data were also obtained from the records of the contractor manufacturing the goods. Excellent cooperation was received by the Bureau from the officials of all Federal and State institutions and representatives of all firms having contracts.

In these 128 Federal and State institutions, 82,276 prisoners were engaged in productive labor, and the value of their products was \$75,369,471. This number does not include prisoners assigned to ordinary prison duties—that is, such duties as cooking and washing for prisoners, cleaning cells, etc.

The value of goods as reported includes an indefinite amount of duplication. For example, corn is reported under farm products. Part of this corn is fed to the hogs, and the value of the hogs is also shown in the tables. Under the accounting system in effect in most of these institutions it was impossible to prevent this duplication.

All goods in State and Federal institutions were produced under one or more of the five following systems: Contract, piece-price, State-account, State-use, public works and ways. No prisoners were found working under the lease system. Following are the definitions of the several systems.

Contract system.—Under this system an outside contractor contracts with the institution for the labor of the prisoners at a stipulated amount per capita per day. The State assumes no risk of loss, as the contractor furnishes his own raw materials and generally provides his own foremen, inspectors, machinery, and tools. The institution, however, houses, feeds, clothes, and guards the prisoners, and sometimes supervises their work.

Piece-price system.—This system is nearly the same as the contract system, the only difference being that under the piece-price system the contractor, instead of paying a stated amount per day, contracts with the institution for the labor of the prisoners at an agreed price per unit of output. The contractor generally furnishes the machinery and tools, and also provides for the supervision and inspection of the prisoners while working.

State-account system.—Under this system the institution carries on the productive enterprise and disposes of the product on the general market and in competition with the goods produced by free labor. The institution assumes all the business risks. If the business is one of manufacturing, the institution buys the raw material and sells the finished product in the same way as would be done by any manufacturing concern, except that it may retain part of the product for use in the prison. Thus, in the manufacture of shirts, part of the garments are used by the inmates of the institution and the remainder are sold in the open market under the State-account plan. The goods may be sold to individual customers or to a contractor who takes the entire output. Such a contractor must not be confused, however, with the contractor who hires work done by the prisoners. The institution under this system houses, feeds, clothes, and guards the prisoners, and directs and supervises their work.

In the past the State-account system often has been designated as the "public account" system.

State-use system.—Under this system, also, the institution carries on the business of production; use or sale of the goods produced is, however, limited to the institution in which they were produced or to other State or Federal institutions. Such other State institutions may be under the control of the same or other States or of any of their subdivisions. The purpose of this restricted-sale principle is, of course, to make the prison product available to public institutions while avoiding direct competition with free-labor products. Under the

State-use plan the institutions also house, feed, clothe, guard, direct, and supervise the prisoners.

Public works and ways system.—This system is the same in effect as the State-use system, the only difference being the character of the thing produced. The public works and ways system applies not to consumption goods, but to the construction and repair of prison buildings, other public buildings, roads, parks, and bridges, and to the work of flood control, reforestation, clearing land, etc.

Lease system.—No prisoners were found working under the lease system in 1923 or in 1932, and it seems to have entirely disappeared from both State and Federal prisons. Under the lease system the State enters into a contract with the lessee, who agrees to receive the prisoners, paying the State a specific amount per man per day; generally also he feeds, clothes, houses, and guards the prisoners while employed. The State reserves the right to make rules for the care of the prisoners and to inspect their quarters and place of work.

Proportion of Inmates Employed at Productive Labor

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics previous to the 1932 study had made surveys of prison labor covering the years 1885, 1895, 1905, 1914, and 1923.

Table 1 shows the percent the prisoners employed at productive labor formed of all prisoners, and, of the prisoners working at productive labor, the percent employed under the different systems in each specified year.

TABLE 1.—PERCENT OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR UNDER DIFFERENT SYSTEMS IN SPECIFIED YEARS

System	1885	1895	1905	1914	1923	1932
Prisoners employed at productive labor under—						
Lease system.....	26	19	9	4	0	0
Contract system.....	40	34	36	26	12	5
Piece-price system.....	8	14	8	6	7	11
State-account system.....	1 26	1 33	21	31	26	19
State-use system.....			18	22	36	42
Public works and ways system.....			8	11	19	23
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent of all prisoners.....	75	72	65	(?)	61	52

¹ No separation made of State account, State use, and public works and ways system in this year.

² Not reported.

The table shows the growing use of the State-use system as compared with the contract, piece-price, and State account systems. In 1905 only 26 percent of the prisoners were employed at productive labor under the two State-use systems (State-use and public works and ways). The other 74 percent were working under the four State-account systems (State-account, piece-price, contract, and lease). In the 1914 survey the proportion of prisoners working under the State-use systems had risen to 33 and in 1923 to 55 percent. In 1932, 65 percent of all prisoners engaged in productive labor were working under the State-use systems, as compared with 35 working under the State-account systems.

Goods produced under the State-use and under the public works and ways systems are both in effect State-use systems, in that such goods do not enter public competition. Goods produced under the State account system, the contract system, the piece-price system, and the lease system all enter competition with free labor, and in that sense all are State-account systems.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of prisoners employed at productive labor. In 1885, 75 percent of all prisoners incarcerated in Federal and State institutions were working at productive labor. By 1932, however, the proportion had fallen to 52 percent.

Employment and Production, 1923 and 1932

TABLE 2 shows the number of prisoners employed at productive labor and the value of production in both Federal and State institutions in 1932 as compared with 1923.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED AND AMOUNT AND PERCENT OF VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED UNDER SPECIFIED SYSTEMS IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS IN 1923 AND 1932

System	Average number of prisoners employed at productive labor		Value of articles produced			
			Amount		Percent	
	1923 ¹	1932 ²	1923 ¹	1932 ²	1923 ¹	1932 ²
State use.....	18,850	34,894	\$13,753,201	\$21,260,411	18.1	28.2
Public works and ways.....	9,763	18,697	15,331,545	25,159,152	20.1	33.4
State account.....	13,526	15,249	16,421,878	12,367,646	21.6	16.4
Piece price.....	3,577	9,081	12,340,986	10,522,200	16.2	14.0
Contract.....	6,083	4,355	18,249,350	6,060,062	24.0	8.0
Total.....	51,799	82,276	76,096,960	75,369,471	100.0	100.0

¹ Year covered ends as follows: State institutions—for 58, June 30, 1923; for 12, Nov. 30, 1922; for 9, Dec. 31, 1923; for 7, Sept. 30, 1922; for 6, June 30, 1922; for 4, May 31, 1923; for 4, Sept. 30, 1923; and for 1, Jan. 31, 1923. Federal institutions—for 3, June 30, 1923.

² Year covered ends as follows: State institutions—for 74, June 30, 1932; for 10, Sept. 30, 1932; for 9, Dec. 31, 1931; for 9, Dec. 31, 1932; for 5, Nov. 30, 1931; for 5, May 31, 1932; for 2, Nov. 30, 1932; for 1, Jan. 31, 1933; and for 1, period from Jan. 4, 1932, to Dec. 22, 1932. Federal institutions—for 11, June 30, 1932; and for 1, Nov. 30, 1932.

In 1923, in the 104 State and Federal institutions surveyed, there were 51,799 prisoners employed at productive labor. The value of their products was \$76,096,960.

In 1932, in the 128 State and Federal institutions in which the study was made, 82,276 prisoners were employed at productive labor, and the value of their products was \$75,369,471.

It should be borne in mind that the purchasing power of the dollar was much higher in 1932 than in 1923—in other words, that prices were much lower in 1932 than in 1923. If, therefore, the 1932 value were adjusted in accordance with the purchasing power of the dollar in 1923, as shown by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index number of wholesale prices, the value of the 1932 product would be \$111,169,969.

The value of the goods produced under the State-use system rose from 18.1 percent of the total in 1923 to 28.2 percent in 1932. An increased proportion of the value of the goods produced under the public works and ways system was also shown in 1932. The proportion produced under the State-account, piece-price, and contract systems, however, was smaller in 1932 than in 1923.

Table 3 shows, for State and Federal institutions separately, the number of prisoners employed at productive labor and the value of prison production in 1923 and 1932, by groups of commodities.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR AND VALUE OF GOODS PRODUCED IN STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS, 1923 AND 1932, BY COMMODITY GROUPS

Class of prison and group of commodities produced	Average number of prisoners employed at productive labor		Value of goods produced	
	1923 ¹	1932 ²	1923 ¹	1932 ²
State prisons:				
Agricultural implements.....	163.0	147.6	\$236,765	\$485,066
Agricultural implements, parts.....		25.3		87,600
Bakery products, commercial.....	4.0	25.7	15,454	35,577
Baskets.....	100.0	209.6	36,234	57,546
Brooms, brushes, and mops.....	575.0	671.0	1,816,189	897,948
Clay, cement, and stone products.....	2,411.0	5,145.1	1,527,788	1,575,222
Clothing.....	10,656.0	19,029.7	28,970,139	21,044,782
Coal mining.....	1,965.0	1,057.0	4,105,424	312,018
Coffee roasting.....	2.0	6.0	29,040	59,974
Construction.....	9,077.0	16,471.4	15,295,076	23,583,052
Farm, garden, and dairy.....	11,858.0	17,991.8	5,693,630	6,475,079
Furniture and furnishings.....	3,208.0	3,976.7	3,030,096	2,784,257
Harness, pieces.....	93.0	51.5	213,210	123,918
Harness, sets.....	235.0	21.8	316,940	30,210
Highway markers.....	54.0	207.4	103,466	267,188
Land development.....		999.6		469,616
Laundry, commercial.....	32.0	203.1	27,567	90,561
Lumber and timber products.....	348.0	340.1	914,887	231,989
Metal products.....	1,113.0	2,136.1	2,146,230	3,006,423
Printing and binding.....	521.0	957.6	324,254	673,435
Repair and shop work.....	845.0	315.4	434,118	122,663
Soap and soap powder.....	58.0	61.2	115,601	135,666
Sugar.....		124.0		179,566
Textiles and textile products.....	4,793.0	6,511.1	8,098,086	8,059,910
Toys.....	22.0	146.8	14,009	70,691
Whips.....	83.0	31.0	63,200	43,782
Other manufactured products.....	108.0	302.2	81,416	346,318
Miscellaneous labor only.....	12.0	101.2	60,000	56,004
Total.....	48,336.0	77,267.0	73,668,879	71,306,061
Federal prisons:				
Bakery products, commercial.....		10.0		\$12,622
Brooms, brushes, and mops.....	6.0	155.0	\$2,396	283,081
Clay, cement, and stone products.....	45.0	134.0	9,372	34,252
Clothing.....	254.0	1,039.1	186,436	797,491
Construction.....	762.0	1,034.0	130,001	1,064,745
Farm, garden, and dairy.....	298.0	980.0	137,939	306,290
Furniture and furnishings.....	16.0	49.3	7,932	20,274
Land development.....		192.0		41,740
Laundry, commercial.....		138.0		113,945
Lumber and timber products.....		26.0		13,230
Printing and binding.....	33.0	82.0	6,369	54,365
Repair and shop work.....	338.0	61.0	294,515	16,077
Textiles and textile products.....	1,683.0	969.6	1,718,304	1,201,548
Other manufactured products.....		50.0		54,306
Miscellaneous labor only.....	28.0	89.0	24,817	49,444
Total.....	3,463.0	5,009.0	2,428,081	4,063,410
Grand total.....	51,799.0	82,276.0	76,096,960	75,369,471

¹ For enumeration of year periods covered, see footnote 1, table 2.

² For enumeration of year periods covered, see footnote 2, table 2.

The 1923 survey showed that there were 48,336 prisoners engaged at productive labor in State institutions, and the value of the goods produced by these prisoners was \$73,668,879. The 1932 survey shows 77,267 prisoners producing goods valued at \$71,306,061.

In 1923 more prisoners in State institutions were working at farm, garden, and dairy work than any other class of production, although clothing manufacture was not far behind. These two classes of work

occupied 11,858 and 10,656 prisoners, respectively, in that year. In 1932 the production of clothing engaged the largest number of prisoners—19,030—while 17,992 were in farm, garden, and dairy work. In 1923 the value of the clothing manufactured was greater than that of any other product, while in 1932 construction work held first place as regards value.

A number of products showed a much higher dollar value in 1932 than in 1923. Among these were agricultural implements, construction work, farm, garden and dairy products, highway markers, metal products, and printing and binding. Other products showed a decided decrease in dollar value, comparing 1932 with 1923. Among the commodities of this class were brooms, brushes and mops, clothing, coal mining, furniture and furnishings, and lumber and timber products.

Federal prisons in 1923 had 3,463 prisoners engaged at productive labor, and the value of the goods produced for that year was \$2,428,081. In 1932 there were 5,009 prisoners in Federal penal institutions, producing goods valued at \$4,063,410. Textiles and textile products accounted for the largest dollar valuation of any class of goods produced in the Federal prisons in both 1923 and 1932. Large increases in dollar value were shown from 1923 to 1932 in the production of clothing, construction work, and farm, garden, and dairy products. Repair and shop work and textiles and textile products were the only classes of work showing a lower dollar value in 1932 than in 1923.

Table 4 shows, by States, the number of prisoners and the value of prison products in 1932, as compared with 1923, in State and Federal institutions.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS AND VALUE OF PRISON PRODUCTS IN STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS, 1923 AND 1932, BY STATES

Class of prisons, and States	Average number of prisoners		Average number of prisoners employed at productive labor		Value of articles produced	
	1923 ¹	1932 ²	1923 ¹	1932 ²	1923 ¹	1932 ²
State prisons:						
Alabama.....	2,988	4,837	2,553	3,763	\$6,153,387	\$5,525,751
Arizona.....	383	591	56	225	69,573	262,116
Arkansas.....	1,295	1,425	1,053	867	300,623	232,409
California.....	3,841	7,675	2,541	4,394	1,463,332	2,651,567
Colorado.....	1,003	1,369	795	354	922,378	137,187
Connecticut.....	916	1,378	528	738	2,421,119	698,804
Delaware.....	350	527	245	312	431,661	226,018
District of Columbia.....	539	1,580	220	676	297,479	712,020
Florida.....	1,426	2,786	1,028	1,739	2,199,796	2,205,647
Georgia.....	3,822	4,197	3,696	3,328	5,084,188	4,962,727
Idaho.....	280	307	42	203	20,045	198,613
Illinois.....	4,450	10,453	2,531	4,577	1,320,687	2,030,032
Indiana.....	2,946	6,309	1,369	3,780	1,702,369	2,233,989
Iowa.....	1,851	2,904	1,400	1,988	2,051,389	2,721,769
Kansas.....	1,225	2,731	881	1,326	807,453	657,364
Kentucky.....	2,043	3,575	1,695	2,407	6,961,220	3,115,445
Louisiana.....	1,596	2,782	1,110	1,644	257,992	979,230
Maine.....	338	515	278	152	454,154	33,435
Maryland.....	1,495	2,586	1,212	1,341	2,771,143	2,099,867
Massachusetts.....	1,964	3,586	966	1,781	1,161,921	2,002,267
Michigan ³	3,381	9,735	2,110	4,164	3,637,829	4,203,736
Minnesota.....	1,488	2,449	875	1,321	2,664,253	2,089,332
Mississippi.....	1,572	2,104	1,252	1,370	779,571	393,663

¹ For enumeration of year periods covered, see footnote 1, table 2.

² For enumeration of year periods covered, see footnote 2, table 2.

³ Includes the Detroit House of Correction, in existence but not studied in 1923.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS AND VALUE OF PRISON PRODUCTS IN STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS, 1923 AND 1932, BY STATES—Continued

Class of prisons, and States	Average number of prisoners		Average number of prisoners employed at productive labor		Value of articles produced	
	1923	1932	1923	1932	1923	1932
State prisons—Continued.						
Missouri.....	2,828	4,981	1,813	2,222	\$4,426,097	\$3,103,964
Montana.....	340	615	119	107	71,874	194,853
Nebraska.....	805	1,212	627	830	677,947	866,226
Nevada.....	147	255	30	74	22,769	71,473
New Hampshire.....	138	179	100	140	218,000	186,577
New Jersey.....	1,850	3,349	503	1,421	409,363	1,210,588
New Mexico.....	399	560	193	263	37,175	59,217
New York.....	6,512	11,485	2,395	4,321	1,789,397	3,780,581
North Carolina.....	1,102	2,877	935	1,834	1,638,233	805,211
North Dakota.....	220	417	122	197	374,448	436,967
Ohio.....	4,128	8,941	1,751	3,886	1,323,291	2,290,190
Oklahoma.....	2,051	4,117	1,271	2,064	1,940,751	979,592
Oregon.....	424	851	163	352	129,402	265,301
Pennsylvania.....	4,336	6,314	987	2,148	1,148,163	2,492,075
Rhode Island.....	570	657	329	421	1,458,471	464,788
South Carolina.....	537	1,142	452	459	381,302	393,797
South Dakota.....	309	524	232	405	267,731	528,415
Tennessee.....	1,691	2,941	1,359	2,063	2,120,055	1,609,161
Texas.....	3,474	5,550	2,749	4,462	925,291	1,371,572
Utah.....	188	312	39	37	86,847	16,573
Vermont.....	344	430	243	266	615,280	291,816
Virginia.....	1,439	3,719	857	2,944	2,303,610	3,828,290
Washington.....	1,094	1,976	302	566	215,604	368,684
West Virginia.....	1,645	2,642	1,281	1,555	2,879,329	2,592,545
Wisconsin.....	1,188	2,554	782	1,502	2,558,562	1,565,052
Wyoming.....	399	420	264	278	1,716,325	259,565
Total.....	79,350	145,421	48,336	77,267	73,668,879	71,306,061
Federal prisons:						
Georgia (Atlanta).....	2,479	3,526	2,066	1,626	1,992,779	1,566,898
Kansas (Leavenworth).....	2,454	3,229	1,270	1,032	283,943	932,936
Washington (McNeil Island).....	478	943	127	285	151,359	410,351
9 prisons not covered in 1923.....		5,828		2,066		1,153,225
Total.....	5,411	13,526	3,463	5,009	2,428,081	4,063,410
Grand total.....	84,761	158,947	51,799	82,276	76,096,960	75,369,471

In 1923 there were 84,761 prisoners incarcerated in State and Federal institutions, as compared with 158,947 in 1932. From 1923 to 1932, there was an increase in number of prisoners confined in State and Federal institutions in every State in the Union. The number engaged at productive labor, however, showed decreases in Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Maine, Montana, and Utah. New York had the largest number of prisoners confined in 1932, but Illinois had the largest number engaged in productive labor. The largest proportion of prisoners engaged in productive labor occurred in Texas. In that State over 80 percent of the prisoners confined in 1932 were engaged in producing goods.

The dollar value of the goods produced by prison labor in Alabama during 1932 was greater than the dollar value of goods produced in the State penal institutions in any other State during that year.

Work Distribution of Prisoners

TABLE 5 shows the number of prisoners confined in both Federal and State penal institutions in 1932, the average number employed at productive labor, engaged in ordinary prison duties, sick, and idle,

during that year, and the number of prisoners at productive labor under each system, by States.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS AND AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED UNDER VARIOUS SYSTEMS OF PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS IN 1932

Class of prison, and State	Average number of prisoners during year—					Average number of prisoners at productive labor under specified system				
	Em- ployed at pro- ductive labor	En- gaged in pris- on du- ties	Sick	Idle	Total	State use	Public works and ways	State account	Piece price	Con- tract
State prisons:										
Alabama.....	763	837	237	0	4,837	894	1,174	968	727	0
Arizona.....	225	308	25	38	591	110	74	41	0	0
Arkansas.....	867	493	65	0	1,425	142	0	725	0	0
California.....	4,394	2,967	227	87	7,675	1,850	1,401	1,143	0	0
Colorado.....	354	935	45	35	1,367	293	45	16	0	0
Connecticut.....	738	554	79	7	1,378	265	28	38	407	0
Delaware.....	312	190	10	15	527	56	38	12	206	0
District of Colum- bia.....	676	823	81	0	1,580	476	200	0	0	0
Florida.....	1,739	920	127	0	2,786	453	1,010	13	263	0
Georgia.....	3,328	661	206	0	4,197	210	3,118	0	0	0
Idaho.....	203	87	11	6	307	33	1	3	166	0
Illinois.....	4,517	3,905	185	¹ 1,786	10,453	2,820	1,380	377	0	0
Indiana.....	3,750	2,054	301	174	6,309	1,110	565	483	1,622	0
Iowa.....	1,988	739	33	144	2,904	658	210	306	754	0
Kansas.....	1,326	1,083	158	² 164	2,731	1,041	47	238	0	0
Kentucky.....	2,407	608	109	451	3,575	126	0	1	1,185	1,065
Louisiana.....	1,644	1,037	101	0	2,782	809	506	329	0	0
Maine.....	152	217	9	137	515	114	0	38	0	0
Maryland.....	1,341	374	167	704	2,586	182	78	22	210	849
Massachusetts.....	1,781	1,480	246	79	3,586	1,440	188	153	0	0
Michigan.....	4,164	2,430	372	2,769	9,735	1,303	739	2,122	0	0
Minnesota.....	1,321	564	91	³ 473	2,449	372	66	883	0	0
Mississippi.....	1,370	651	83	0	2,104	334	59	977	0	0
Missouri.....	2,222	1,111	125	⁴ 1,523	4,981	621	288	1,136	177	0
Montana.....	107	139	3	366	615	85	14	8	0	0
Nebraska.....	830	282	42	58	1,212	142	62	37	583	6
Nevada.....	74	81	4	96	255	64	8	2	0	0
New Hampshire.....	140	36	0	3	179	0	0	0	0	140
New Jersey.....	1,421	1,254	72	⁵ 602	3,349	1,199	222	0	0	0
New Mexico.....	263	218	30	49	560	106	32	125	0	0
New York.....	4,321	4,914	332	⁶ 1,918	11,485	2,941	1,380	0	0	0
North Carolina.....	1,834	560	133	350	2,877	712	429	425	0	268
North Dakota.....	197	87	23	110	417	71	15	111	0	0
Ohio.....	3,886	3,177	848	1,030	8,941	3,623	263	0	0	0
Oklahoma.....	2,064	1,981	72	0	4,117	371	20	723	950	0
Oregon.....	352	436	38	25	851	143	30	179	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	2,148	2,972	219	975	6,314	1,117	955	76	0	0
Rhode Island.....	421	170	39	27	657	71	43	1	306	0
South Carolina.....	459	195	185	303	1,142	162	50	59	0	188
South Dakota.....	405	78	9	32	524	218	12	175	0	0
Tennessee.....	2,063	604	225	49	2,941	443	0	377	0	1,243
Texas.....	4,462	1,015	73	0	5,550	2,186	140	2,136	0	0
Utah.....	37	79	20	176	312	35	0	2	0	0
Vermont.....	266	134	4	26	430	50	0	41	175	0
Virginia.....	2,944	666	109	0	3,719	303	1,757	187	477	220
Washington.....	566	793	39	⁷ 578	1,976	494	48	24	0	0
West Virginia.....	1,555	388	139	560	2,642	131	629	0	658	137
Wisconsin.....	1,502	581	101	370	2,554	747	142	361	43	209
Wyoming.....	278	99	15	⁸ 28	420	64	5	37	172	0
Total.....	77,267	45,962	5,869	16,323	145,421	31,190	17,471	15,170	9,081	4,355
Federal prisons:										
California.....	199	304	26	0	529	109	49	51	0	0
Georgia.....	1,626	1,385	265	250	3,526	1,485	141	0	0	0
Kansas.....	1,440	2,994	257	302	4,993	1,290	150	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	134	155	12	0	301	134	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	666	769	42	148	1,625	202	464	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	40	104	3	0	147	14	0	26	0	0
Virginia.....	458	494	68	0	1,020	225	231	2	0	0
Washington.....	285	597	57	4	943	84	201	0	0	0
West Virginia.....	161	222	59	0	442	161	0	0	0	0
Total.....	5,009	7,024	789	704	13,526	3,704	1,226	79	0	0
Grand total.....	82,276	52,986	6,658	17,027	158,947	34,894	18,697	15,249	9,081	4,355

¹ Includes 245 assigned to regular school other than apprentice school.

² Includes 164 attending school.

³ Includes 350 in school and 110 in band.

⁴ Includes 215 attending school.

⁵ Includes 200 attending school.

⁶ Includes 803 attending school and 200 receiving military training.

⁷ Includes 125 attending school.

⁸ Includes 17 attending school.

Of the prisoners confined in State and Federal penal institutions, 51.8 percent were employed at productive labor; 33.3 percent were engaged in prison duties; 4.2 percent were sick; and 10.7 percent were idle. The percentage employed at productive labor differed greatly in Federal and State institutions. In the State prisons as a whole, 53.1 percent were employed at productive labor, while in Federal prisons only 37 percent were so engaged. In contrast, 31.6 percent of the prisoners in State institutions, as against 51.9 percent of the Federal prisoners, were employed at ordinary prison duties. The percentage of idle in State institutions was over twice that in Federal institutions.

Of the prisoners in Federal and State institutions engaged at productive labor, 42.4 percent were working under the State-use system, 22.7 percent under the public works and ways system, 18.5 percent under the State-account system, 11 percent under the piece-price system, and 5.3 percent under the contract system.

A number of States, among them California, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, have no prisoners working under either of the contract systems. In other States, on the other hand, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, and Connecticut, the majority of the work is done under the two contract systems; that is, either piece-price or per capita contract.

Hours of Labor

TABLE 6 shows the hours of work of prisoners employed at productive labor in 1932.

TABLE 6.—CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WORKING HOURS OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS, 1932

Class of prison. and State	Number of prisoners whose average weekly hours of labor were—												
	Under 24	24 and under 32	32 and under 36	36 and under 40	40 and under 44	44	Over 44 and under 48	48	Over 48 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 60	60	Over 60
Total													
State prisons:													
Alabama.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,763	0
Arizona.....	44	0	9	0	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	851	0
California.....	835	426	1,152	321	1,044	20	0	581	0	0	0	15	0
Colorado.....	0	14	0	235	7	0	12	36	0	0	0	43	7
Connecticut.....	0	0	238	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware.....	0	11	0	0	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	95	0
District of Columbia.....	0	0	0	15	276	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,739	0	0
Georgia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,328	0
Idaho.....	0	18	0	4	177	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Illinois.....	23	0	4,145	0	0	409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana.....	0	0	0	0	0	3,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa.....	0	0	61	0	0	1,892	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas.....	0	0	0	0	144	739	30	0	143	0	270	0	0
Kentucky.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,402	0	0	0	5	0	0
Louisiana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,644	0
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	75	27	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	0	0	0	0	0	1,145	0	0	60	0	0	136	0
Massachusetts.....	0	0	80	621	863	176	0	0	0	0	0	41	0
Michigan.....	0	0	0	0	396	3,274	494	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota.....	0	0	325	0	0	0	921	75	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,370	0
Missouri.....	0	0	0	96	0	392	0	1,720	0	0	0	0	14
Montana.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	13	0
Nebraska.....	0	0	15	0	815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.—CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WORKING HOURS OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED AT PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN STATE AND FEDERAL PRISONS, 1932—Continued

Class of prison, and State	Number of prisoners whose average weekly hours of labor were—													Total
	Under 24	24 and under 32	32 and under 36	36 and under 40	40 and under 44	44	Over 44 and under 48	48	Over 48 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 60	60	Over 60	
State prisons—Contd.														
Nevada.....	5	0	3	0	42	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	140
New Jersey.....	0	0	10	385	30	996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,421
New Mexico.....	184	0	0	0	41	0	0	32	0	0	0	6	0	263
New York.....	0	868	406	1,889	460	553	0	73	55	0	17	0	0	4,321
North Carolina.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	1,817	0	1,834
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	196	0	197
Ohio.....	0	0	0	72	0	3,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,886
Oklahoma.....	0	0	0	0	0	1,659	0	405	0	0	0	0	0	2,064
Oregon.....	6	3	0	0	0	323	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	352
Pennsylvania.....	0	0	394	140	311	948	0	355	0	0	0	0	0	2,148
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	0	120	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	1	421
South Carolina.....	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	459
South Dakota.....	0	0	0	0	0	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405
Tennessee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	650	114	1,271	11	17	0	2,063
Texas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,462	0	4,462
Utah.....	0	0	0	5	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Vermont.....	0	0	0	0	36	178	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	266
Virginia.....	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	837	0	2,086	0	0	0	2,944
Washington.....	0	3	0	51	229	198	30	0	15	0	12	20	8	566
West Virginia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,555	0	0	0	0	1,555
Wisconsin.....	0	0	0	36	0	0	3	559	635	269	0	0	0	1,502
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	0	0	50	179	49	0	0	0	0	0	278
Total.....	1,099	1,343	6,838	3,870	5,023	22,572	1,969	8,206	1,193	5,181	2,074	17,869	30	77,267
Percent.....	1.4	1.7	8.8	5.0	6.5	29.2	2.5	10.6	1.5	6.7	2.7	23.1	(1)	100.0
Federal prisons:														
California.....	0	0	0	130	31	25	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	199
Georgia.....	0	0	0	0	0	1,626	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,626
Kansas.....	0	0	0	0	1,192	115	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	1,440
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134
Ohio.....	0	0	0	0	0	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666
South Carolina.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	40
Virginia.....	0	0	0	0	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	458
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0	40	0	27	0	0	285
West Virginia.....	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
Total.....	0	0	0	264	1,384	3,108	0	40	173	13	27	0	0	5,009
Percent.....	0	0	0	5.3	27.6	62.0	0	.8	3.5	.3	.5	0	0	100.0
Grand total.....	1,099	1,343	6,838	4,134	6,407	25,680	1,969	8,246	1,366	5,194	2,101	17,869	30	82,276
Percent.....	1.3	1.6	8.3	5.0	7.8	31.2	2.4	10.0	1.7	6.3	2.6	21.7	(1)	100.0

¹ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

Of the 82,276 prisoners employed at productive labor in State and Federal institutions, 1.3 percent had nominal working hours of less than 24 per week, and 55.2 percent, hours of 44 or less per week; while 32.3 percent had working hours in excess of 48 per week. More of the prisoners working over 48 hours per week were engaged at farm, garden, and dairy labor, than at any other class of work. It must be borne in mind that these are only nominal working hours; that is, the number of hours the prisoners spent in the factory workrooms. In a number of cases, however, there was not enough work to keep prisoners busy the whole work period.

There is a notable contrast in the hours of labor in the different States. For example, in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi, all the prisoners worked 60 hours per week, and in North Carolina, 1,817 of the 1,834 prisoners worked 60 hours per week. In contrast, in Illinois, 4,168 of the 4,577 prison inmates worked less than 36 hours per week. In California, 2,413 of the 4,394 prisoners worked less than 36 hours per week, and in New York, 3,163 of a total of 4,321 worked less than 40 hours per week.

In Federal institutions no prisoners had nominal working hours of as much as 60 hours per week and none were reported as working less than 36 hours per week.

Kind and Value of Articles Produced

TABLE 7 shows the kind, quantity, and value of articles produced in State and Federal institutions under each of the systems in practice.

The total value of all goods produced in State penal institutions was \$71,306,061. Of this amount more than \$24,000,000 was produced under the public works and ways system; over \$18,000,000 under the State-use system; over \$10,500,000 under the piece-price system; and over \$6,000,000 under the contract system.

New road building accounted for nearly two thirds of the total value produced under the public works and ways system.

Automobile license tags accounted for the largest valuation of any class of goods produced under the State-use system. The value of the more than 36,000,000 automobile license tags produced was nearly \$2,300,000. Miscellaneous farm products produced under this system accounted for a valuation of over \$2,000,000. The pants, shoes, miscellaneous printing, and milk, produced under the State-use system, each accounted for a valuation of between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

Under the State-account system more than 63,000,000 pounds of binder twine was produced, having a value of over \$4,000,000. This is nearly one third of the total value of all goods produced under the State-account system. Other commodities produced on a large scale under this system were over \$1,000,000 worth of shirts, nearly \$1,000,000 worth of raw cotton, and over \$800,000 worth of pants.

Shirts were the largest item produced under the piece-price system, accounting for over \$5,000,000 of the total of \$10,500,000 valuation. Nearly \$2,500,000 worth of pants and nearly \$900,000 worth of underwear were also produced under this system.

Shirts held first place in value of goods produced under the contract system, followed in order by pants, chairs, brooms, and hosiery.

More than 22,000,000 shirts, valued at over \$8,000,000 were produced under all systems combined. The valuation of shirts is higher than that of any other article manufactured. The only work performed by prisoners having a higher valuation is road building.

In Federal prisons practically all goods produced were under either the State-use or public works and ways system. Shoes and duck and canvas were the only classes of goods produced under the State-use system in Federal institutions having a valuation of over \$500,000. New buildings accounted for nearly \$700,000 of the \$1,100,000 valuation shown under the public works and ways system. The values shown under public works and ways system include the value of the material whether or not fabricated by the prisoners; thus, the total value of a building erected by prisoners is given, even though bricks and stones were purchased on the outside. In some cases, road-repair work includes labor only. Only slightly over \$55,000 worth of goods were produced under the State-account system in Federal institutions. These goods were sold either to employees of the institution, or, in the case of Army and Navy prisons, to officers and enlisted men of the Service. No goods were produced under either the piece-price or contract systems.

TABLE 7.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM UNDER WHICH PRODUCED

State prisons

Number and value of articles produced under each system													
Articles produced	Average number of prisoners employed	State use		Public works and ways		State account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Agricultural implements	147.6	51	\$3,974.20			9,044	\$481,091.55					9,095	\$485,065.75
Agricultural implements, parts	25.3	(1)	954.00			(1)	86,646.00					(1)	87,600.00
Bakery products, commercial	25.7	826,557	35,577.18									826,557	35,577.18
Baskets	209.6	26,686	16,077.06			97,223	34,305.52			34,620	\$7,163.79	188,529	57,546.37
Brooms, brushes, etc.	510.5	125,311	60,154.61			739,079	116,051.34			2,360,681	592,101.35	3,225,071	768,307.30
Brushes	137.4	114,654	62,533.56			250,106	26,305.95					364,760	88,839.51
Mops	23.1	155,443	40,487.71			1,605	313.16					157,048	40,800.87
Clay, cement, and stone products:													
Brick and building tile	1,441.636	132,000	402,525.57			6,008,000	58,558.95					42,140,000	461,084.52
Concrete blocks	182.8	517,000	54,226.91				30.30					517,505	54,257.21
Concrete pipe	25.0	7,838	65,010.72									7,838	65,010.72
Concrete posts	81.3	57,334	49,436.06									57,334	49,436.06
Lime and agricultural limestone	222.5	20,494	17,315.10			3,56,280	58,708.50					3,76,774	76,023.60
Stone, building	379.6	30,624	234,268.67			3,513	511.77					3,31,037	234,780.44
Stone, crushed	2,709.2	326,609	263,701.50			3,86,565	106,157.21			3,207,864	225,180.37	3,621,038	595,048.08
Miscellaneous	43.1	(1)	10,260.41			(1)	29,320.20					(1)	39,580.61
Clothing:													
Aprons	32.3	40,152	12,410.87			84	28.92					40,236	12,439.79
Children's play suits	540.9	360	225.00			29,540	9,846.67					1,567,440	440,548.67
Coats	423.6	88,189	290,710.15			49,962	138,061.60					138,151	428,771.75
Dresses	582.7	28,209	24,414.62									2,108,749	883,690.87
Gloves and mittens	47.3	217,439	21,164.56							2,080,540	859,276.25	2,117,439	21,164.56
Handkerchiefs	18.7	175,641	8,279.37									175,641	8,279.37
Hats and caps	80.4	142,042	40,835.02			6	23.10					142,048	40,858.12
Hosiery	686.9	1,387,595	158,178.46			4,659	103.44			5,279,280	\$523,365.40	6,667,534	681,048.30
Overalls	710.6	322,403	256,090.15			640,014	379,433.75					993,017	636,063.90
Overcoats	98.0	13,209	87,445.13			27	311.00					13,236	87,556.13
Pajamas and night-gowns	539.4	120,490	79,530.40			19	17.41					1,016,689	876,514.33
Pants	4,691.9	426,372	647,644.15			1,050,089	803,422.67			909,012	484,048.89	7,257,380	5,322,638.39

Shirts, dress	547.6	73,308	49,899.38			27	20,19	2,065,850	1,370,612.50	1,533,319.37	2,139,185	1,430,532.07
Shirts, work	6,498.6	579,327	316,712.28			4,173,196	1,298,519.40	11,030,621	3,674,841.58	4,597,382	20,380,526	6,793,392.63
Shoes, new	1,433.5	4,396,033	966,318.04			4,196,232	264,694.35	4,139,121	233,870.03		751,386	1,464,882.42
Shoes repaired	269.5	4,233,904	160,728.05			4,711	3,436.32				238,615	164,164.37
Suits	562.7	45,561	384,871.71			351	7,131.93				45,912	392,003.64
Underwear	990.9	747,764	322,375.75			77	50.50	3,968,304	889,283.00		4,716,145	1,211,709.25
Uniforms, prison	79.8	11,051	41,336.89			(1)	641.45				11,051	41,336.89
Miscellaneous	167.9	(1)	105,420.86			(1)					(1)	106,062.31
Miscellaneous, labor only	26.5	(1)	1,003.20			(1)	5,201.34	(1)	4,120.04		(1)	10,324.58
Coal mining	1,057.0	3,151,865	218,520.47			3,90,763	93,497.46				3,242,628	312,017.93
Coal roasting	6.0	3,374,132	59,974.10								3,374,132	59,974.10
Construction:												
Alterations and installations	512.9											
New buildings	5,371.7											
Railroad track	25.0											
Roads, new	9,205.1											
Roads, repaired	503.6											
New, other than buildings and roads	853.1											
Farm, garden, and dairy:												
Cattle	386.6	74,946	180,740.71			1,065	55,659.02				7,5,981	236,399.73
Corn	2,631.4	1,074,946	462,758.87			9,710	3,776.83				1,083,656	466,535.70
Cotton	3,737.0	91,370	48,139.00			9,26,805	826,119.37				28,175	874,288.37
Cottonseed	586.0	310	90.00			3,11,417	126,773.73				3,11,427	126,893.73
Farm hands hired out	66.3	(1)	3,014.00			(1)	18,796.05				(1)	21,810.05
Flax industry	170.9					3,1,077	126,763.00				3,1,077	126,763.00
Hay	1,169.3	336,455	448,561.22			3,1,553	18,197.56				3,38,008	466,758.78
Hogs	821.3	722,853	379,043.18			7,3,761	37,521.51				7,26,614	416,564.69
Milk	769.9	21,365,100	592,925.31			3,1,208,200	30,526.39				22,573,300	623,451.70
Potatoes	590.4	20,185,500	176,869.85			3,8,988,500	36,690.96				29,174,000	213,560.81
Sugar cane	297.0	340,478	127,090.92			3,420	1,318.82				3,40,898	128,409.74
Wheat	253.6	87,606	46,035.57			28,211	17,142.91				115,817	63,178.48
Miscellaneous dairy	360.7	(1)	414,759.78			(1)	12,033.19				(1)	426,792.97
Miscellaneous farm	6,104.3	(1)	2,113,615.36			(1)	155,463.92				(1)	2,269,081.28
Miscellaneous livestock	38.1	(1)	6,784.79			(1)	7,865.34				(1)	14,650.13

1 Enumeration impracticable.

2 Pounds.

3 Tons.

4 Pairs.

5 Includes clockwork decoration on 87,204 pairs, market value \$21,801, work done on piece-price basis.

Miles.

7 Head.
8 Bushels.
9 Bales.

TABLE 7.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM UNDER WHICH PRODUCED—Continued
State prisons—Continued

Number and value of articles produced under each system													
Articles produced	Average number of prisoners employed	State use		Public works and ways		State account		Piece price		Contract		Total	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Furniture and furnishings:													
Beds.....	260.8	10,765	\$163,688.85			1,539	\$8,624.87					21,304	\$172,313.72
Benches.....	11.2	1,498	4,813.89			1,375	1,640.35					2,873	6,454.24
Bureaus, chiffoniers, dressers, etc.....	128.8	1,769	36,838.90			3,271	16,571.19					5,040	53,410.09
Chairs, fiber.....	415.9	1,510	4,287.17			3,660	9,082.30	12,748	\$43,104.00	22,878	\$76,804.05	40,796	133,277.52
Chairs, wood.....	1,646.1	81,931	288,684.82			186,223	290,792.74	15,040	95,071.00	588,580	623,962.65	871,774	1,298,511.21
Davenport, sofas, etc.....	391.7	3,334	72,173.75			1,330	8,696.71	9,701	92,728.00	14,713	181,920.56	29,078	355,519.02
Decks.....	289.3	3,605	109,873.91			4,674	26,558.15					8,279	136,432.06
Mattresses.....	141.3	46,331	179,221.16			302	1,647.62					46,633	180,868.78
Pillows.....	21.3	34,876	23,481.68			160	735.55					35,036	24,267.23
Tables.....	411.5	16,308	137,917.39			58,941	142,664.03	1,276	5,747.00	2,585	8,435.29	79,110	204,763.71
Miscellaneous.....	258.8	(1)	76,714.79			(1)	20,600.15	(1)	25,380.00	(1)	5,744.61	(1)	128,439.55
Harness.....	51.5	10,850	562.50			109	38.03					1074,908	123,918.26
Highway markers.....	21.8	11,500	2,155.50			1135	1,435.00			11	968	11,053	30,210.50
Land development:	207.4	253,759	248,687.20			37,520	18,501.11					291,279	267,188.31
Land improvement.....	900.6			(1)	\$405,749.00							(1)	405,749.00
Reforestation.....	99.0			(1)	63,867.00							(1)	63,867.00
Laundry, commercial.....	203.1	1,324,148	64,840.65			346,111	25,719.94					1,670,259	90,560.59
Lumber and timber products:													
Boxes.....	58.0	31,218	6,942.59			458,906	49,938.32					490,214	56,880.91
Lumber.....	142.1	13,924,435	17,983.42			13,403,792	72,293.73					124,328,227	89,977.15
Millwork.....	60.1	1,475	39,756.94			15	79.74					1,490	39,836.68
Miscellaneous.....	79.9	(1)	34,583.43			(1)	10,708.91					(1)	45,204.34
Metal products:													
Aluminum ware.....	65.1	128,275	58,227.72									128,275	58,227.72
Auto license tags.....	1,020.9	36,243,928	2,269,430.89									36,243,928	2,269,430.89
Castings.....	371.7	5,140,293	134,565.58			388,568	3,943.75			18,760,852	176,247.60	13,989,713	314,756.93
Electric switch boxes.....	134.0					1,113,010	48,983.57					1,113,010	48,983.57
Galvanized ware.....	192.3	96,129	104,067.31			323	471.25					96,452	104,558.56
Iron hollow ware.....	104.2	457	552.02			134,214	47,348.00					134,671	47,900.02
Tags, miscellaneous.....	18.0	2,203,538	32,990.58			30,576	2,202.05					2,236,114	34,792.63
Tinware.....	64.6	96,187	26,278.37			116	31.74					96,303	26,310.11
Miscellaneous.....	163.3	(1)	50,998.09			(1)	4,730.22			(1)	15,734.64	(1)	71,462.95

Printing and binding:	38.8	849,997	17,158.61							849,997	17,158.61
Books, blank and bound	60.6	14,151,045	61,527.95							14,172,495	61,600.15
Envelopes	47.3	312,613,182	35,311.33							12,641,382	35,400.53
Letterheads	810.9	(1)	550,420.54							(1)	559,275.63
Miscellaneous	315.4	(1)	99,589.26							(1)	122,662.53
Repair and shop work	61.2	2,955,219	134,792.45							2,970,749	135,065.75
Soap and soap powder	124.0	82,600	2,092.76							5,506,874	179,566.43
Sugar											
Textiles and textile products:											
Bags	1,073.2	93,667	6,931.80							5,557,024	359,119.35
Binder twine	1,671.9	25,350	1,863.13							63,711,675	4,051,966.40
Blankets	354.0	152,158	447,130.88							152,178	447,245.08
Cotton yard goods, light	983.9	965,104	432,388.59							1,154,555	477,105.09
Cotton yard goods, heavy	945.2	284,580	129,814.55							4,232,142	1,046,021.85
Duck and canvas	5.0	17,692	3,886.15							17,692	3,886.15
Flags	41.2	37,128	34,701.90							37,250	35,095.88
Pillowcases	59.9	260,029	50,609.32							260,163	50,645.27
Rope, twine (not binder), and cordage	130.4	189,288	6,851.00							3,646,286	318,777.89
Sheets	142.5	384,525	208,971.84							384,792	209,226.60
Spreads	12.5	38,853	40,162.72							38,853	40,162.72
Towels	69.5	477,183	71,941.78							477,263	71,968.45
Wool yard goods	304.0	247,262	353,705.56							247,262	353,705.56
Yarn, cotton and wool	409.8	1,253,647	451,410.68							1,262,300	483,066.03
Miscellaneous textiles	2.2	(1)	826.71							(1)	826.71
Miscellaneous textile products	305.9	(1)	96,748.21							(1)	111,370.72
Toys	146.8	149	149.00							45,487	70,691.21
Whips	31.0									87,564	43,782.00
Other manufactured products	302.2	(1)	256,747.88							(1)	346,317.53
Miscellaneous, labor only	101.2	(1)	42,066.00							(1)	56,003.91
Total	77,267.0		18,358,763.73								71,306,061.19

Federal prisons

Bakery-products, commercial.....	10.0	2 405, 131	\$12, 373. 27
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TABLE 7.—KIND, QUANTITY, AND VALUE OF ARTICLES PRODUCED, BY SYSTEM UNDER WHICH PRODUCED—Continued
Federal prisons—Continued

Articles produced	Average number of prisoners employed	Number and value of articles produced under each system									
		State use		Public works and ways		State account		Piece price		Contract	
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
Clay, cement, and stone products:	134.0	2,704,000	\$34,252.00							2,704,000	\$34,252.00
Brick and building tile											
Clothing:											
Aprons	4.3	3,745	1,055.50							3,745	1,055.50
Coats	27.2	3,615	8,923.58							3,615	8,923.58
Dresses	12.0	3,340	3,677.14							3,340	3,677.14
Gloves and mittens	5.0	4,584	418.07							4,584	418.07
Handkerchiefs	1.0	3,010	90.30							3,010	90.30
Hats and caps	5.1	7,498	1,563.97							7,498	1,563.97
Overalls	63.5	30,218	17,701.62							30,218	17,701.62
Overcoats	40.4	3,149	14,618.33							3,149	14,618.33
Pajamas and nightgowns	2.9	1,769	860.75							1,769	860.75
Pants	40.3	9,169	13,502.68							9,169	13,502.68
Shirts, dress	9.0	4,245	2,653.20							4,245	2,653.20
Shirts, work	85.9	64,655	28,610.53							64,655	28,610.53
Shoes, new	469.0	4,240,280	582,887.36							4,240,280	582,887.36
Shoes, repaired	82.0	4,45,482	28,925.68							4,47,732	31,175.68
Suits	108.2	7,778	36,368.80							7,778	36,368.80
Underwear	47.1	48,144	12,738.54							48,144	12,738.54
Uniforms, prison	1.8	1,519	413.00							1,519	413.00
Miscellaneous	5.2	(1)	1,519.93							(1)	1,519.93
Miscellaneous, labor only	29.2	(1)	34,851.70			(1)	3,800.00			(1)	38,711.70
Construction:											
Alterations and installations	233.0			(1)	\$283,598.51					(1)	283,598.51
New buildings	735.0			20	693,883.45					20	693,883.45
Roads, new	2.0			40.08	1,140.00					40.08	1,140.00
Roads, repaired	4.0			(1)	5,000.00					(1)	5,000.00
New, other than buildings and roads	60.0			(1)	81,422.71					(1)	81,422.71
Farm, garden, and dairy	13.2	7,199	6,357.35							7,199	6,357.35
Cattle											

PRISON LABOR IN UNITED STATES, 1932

19

	101.7	57,174	24,243.97	57,174	480,800	1,692.47	22,052.63	72.00	10	61	317	98	1,602	294	(1)	(1)	507.22	72.00	10	61	317	98	1,602	294	(1)	(1)	507.22	72.00
Corn	101.7	57,174	24,243.97	57,174	480,800	1,692.47	22,052.63	72.00	10	61	317	98	1,602	294	(1)	(1)	507.22	72.00	10	61	317	98	1,602	294	(1)	(1)	507.22	72.00
Hay	32.4	3,017	8,939.71	3,017																								
Hogs	125.0	7,281	48,207.80	7,281																								
Milk	214.5	2,394,000	81,698.29	2,394,000																								
Potatoes	25.0	297,200	3,286.99	297,200																								
Wheat	2.0	1,464	800.81	1,464																								
Miscellaneous dairy	82.0	(1)	19,295.33	(1)																								
Miscellaneous farm	381.9	(1)	80,962.78	(1)																								
Miscellaneous live-stock	2.3	(1)	507.22	(1)																								
Furniture and furnishings:																												
Benches	.1																											
Bureaus, chiffoniers, dressers, etc	5.0	45	810.15	45																								
Chairs, wood	7.0	258	1,733.04	258																								
Desks	6.0	85	3,383.11	85																								
Mattresses	2.0	1,602	2,503.10	1,602																								
Tables	7.0	157	1,930.56	157																								
Miscellaneous	22.2	(1)	1,285.24	(1)																								
Land development:																												
Land improvement	192.0																											
Laundry, commercial	138.0	1,327,493	107,493.96	1,327,493																								
Lumber and timber products:																												
Lumber	14.0	13,471,350	3,135.13	13,471,350																								
Miscellaneous	12.0	(1)	10,094.52	(1)																								
Printing and binding:																												
Books, blank, and bound	6.0	3,242	1,621.00	3,242																								
Envelops	2.0	348,660	891.81	348,660																								
Letterheads	3.2	776,200	1,497.49	776,200																								
Miscellaneous	70.8	(1)	50,355.15	(1)																								
Repair and shop work	61.0	(1)	14,277.29	(1)																								
Textiles and textile products:																												
Bags	15.4	47,098	21,270.60	47,098																								
Blankets	1	9	27.00	9																								
Duck and canvas	664.0	4,271,780	881,574.96	4,271,780																								
Pillow cases	10.5	21,646	2,954.22	21,646																								
Sheets	42.2	27,225	16,820.37	27,225																								
Spreads	.2	71	65.98	71																								
Towels	6.1	15,682	1,116.71	15,682																								
Yarn, cotton and wool	180.0	2,287,164	227,208.01	2,287,164																								
Miscellaneous textile products	51.1	(1)	50,459.71	(1)																								
Other manufactured products	50.0	(1)	54,306.10	(1)																								
Miscellaneous labor only	80.0	(1)	49,444.40	(1)																								
Total	5,006.0	2,901,646.67	1,106,484.49	2,901,646.67																								

13 Board feet.

8 Bushels.

7 Head.

6 Miles.

4 Pairs

3 Tons.

2 Pounds.

1 Enumeration impracticable.

Part 2. County and City Jails

IN October 1932 at about the same time that agents were sent to Federal and State penal institutions, the Bureau of Labor Statistics mailed questionnaires to each of the 3,072 counties in the United States, and to each of the 92 cities having a population of 100,000 or over, asking for information concerning prison labor in county and city jails.

Reports were received from 2,721, or 88.6 percent, of the total number of counties in the United States. The counties reporting contain 93.2 percent of the total population of the United States. Replies were received from all counties in the States of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. The questionnaire asked for data as of the time of receipt of the form. Many counties reported as of October 1932, others for dates in November and December 1932, and still others for January or February 1933.

Table 8 shows the number of prisoners under sentence in county jails in the United States, reported as employed, by States and by type of work performed by the prisoners.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE IN COUNTY JAILS IN THE UNITED STATES REPORTED AS EMPLOYED, 1932-33, BY STATES AND TYPE OF WORK

State	Total number of counties	Counties reporting		Number of prisoners under sentence reported as employed at—				
		Number	Per cent of State population	Ordinary prison duties, idle, sick, or invalid	Road work	Farm, garden, and dairy work	Other work	Total
Alabama.....	67	61	91.5	463	441	20	26	950
Arizona.....	14	12	87.2	141	0	0	0	141
Arkansas.....	75	53	69.6	232	62	41	0	335
California.....	58	58	100.0	2,795	773	89	53	3,710
Colorado.....	63	62	99.0	202	3	0	16	221
Connecticut.....	8	8	100.0	496	0	72	342	910
Delaware.....	3	3	100.0	74	0	0	0	74
Florida.....	67	62	94.6	380	788	44	25	1,237
Georgia.....	159	108	68.3	745	2,348	111	20	3,224
Idaho.....	44	43	99.0	331	16	0	0	347
Illinois.....	102	99	97.7	1,047	0	0	50	1,097
Indiana.....	92	88	97.9	782	0	0	3	785
Iowa.....	90	96	95.7	683	7	14	2	706
Kansas.....	105	101	95.6	355	153	3	0	511
Kentucky.....	120	70	59.3	407	82	2	3	494
Louisiana.....	64	54	85.8	464	91	51	0	606
Maine.....	16	15	98.1	545	0	0	57	602
Maryland.....	24	23	99.4	294	0	0	0	294
Massachusetts.....	14	14	100.0	945	0	192	230	1,367
Michigan.....	83	83	100.0	754	0	38	7	799
Minnesota.....	87	77	94.0	678	0	4	7	689
Mississippi.....	82	73	89.7	334	602	162	3	1,101
Missouri.....	114	105	96.0	792	0	8	15	815
Montana.....	56	55	98.2	248	0	0	0	248
Nebraska.....	93	86	95.8	394	1	4	13	412
Nevada.....	17	17	100.0	71	0	0	1	72
New Hampshire.....	10	9	88.4	94	6	111	3	214
New Jersey.....	21	19	97.6	950	40	124	47	1,161
New Mexico.....	31	28	86.0	67	0	0	0	67
New York.....	62	61	98.4	1,662	9	266	154	2,091
North Carolina.....	100	86	87.5	458	652	148	1	1,259
North Dakota.....	53	53	100.0	149	0	1	0	150
Ohio.....	88	83	95.3	1,406	20	0	11	1,436
Oklahoma.....	77	70	92.2	844	10	2	4	860

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE IN COUNTY JAILS IN THE UNITED STATES REPORTED AS EMPLOYED, 1932-33, BY STATES AND TYPE OF WORK—Continued

State	Total number of counties	Counties reporting		Number of prisoners under sentence reported as employed at—				
		Number	Per- cent of State popu- lation	Ordinary prison duties, idle, sick, or invalid	Road work	Farm, garden, and dairy work	Other work	Total
Oregon.....	36	36	100.0	275	12	3	62	352
Pennsylvania.....	67	67	100.0	4,267	0	455	481	5,203
Rhode Island.....	5	4	93.9	83	0	16	143	242
South Carolina.....	46	33	73.4	241	945	13	4	1,203
South Dakota.....	69	68	98.6	144	13	15	29	201
Tennessee.....	95	75	82.4	670	931	166	84	1,851
Texas.....	254	205	82.2	1,260	32	72	0	1,364
Utah.....	29	28	98.6	69	0	0	0	69
Vermont.....	14	14	100.0	145	0	0	0	145
Virginia.....	100	80	85.4	881	3	2	7	893
Washington.....	39	39	100.0	442	3	0	7	452
West Virginia.....	55	43	80.1	884	216	4	0	1,104
Wisconsin.....	71	70	99.2	1,212	1	142	481	1,836
Wyoming.....	24	24	100.0	114	0	0	0	114
Total.....	3,072	2,721	93.2	30,968	8,260	2,395	2,391	44,014
Percent.....				70.4	18.8	5.4	5.4	100.0

It should be borne in mind that the figures shown in the tables herein refer to prisoners actually sentenced. Persons detained in jail, awaiting trial or for other reasons, were not included in the present study.

"Ordinary prison duties" include cooking, cleaning, and care of jail buildings and yards and usually provide little more than a nominal job for the inmates. In this group have also been classified the idle, sick, and invalid inmates.

The 2,721 reporting counties had a total prison population of 44,014. Of these prisoners, 30,968, or 70.4 percent, were engaged in ordinary prison duties, or were sick or idle; 8,260, or 18.8 percent, were engaged in road work; 2,395, or 5.4 percent, were engaged in farm, garden, or dairy work; 2,391, or 5.4 percent, were engaged in other work, consisting for the most part of manufacturing articles either for use in the prison or for sale.

The type of work performed by the prisoners varies greatly in the different States. In a number of the Southern States, notably Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, the majority of prisoners were engaged in road work. Some States employed no prisoners on any work except ordinary prison duties. This was true in Arizona, Delaware, Maryland, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming. The States wherein city and county prisoners engaged extensively in manufacturing were Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Table 9 shows the number of prisoners under sentence in city jails in cities of the United States having a population of 100,000 or over reported as employed, by cities and by type of labor performed by the inmates.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE IN JAILS, IN CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 100,000 OR OVER, REPORTED AS EMPLOYED, BY CITIES AND TYPE OF WORK

City ¹	Number of prisoners under sentence reported as employed at—					City	Number of prisoners under sentence reported as employed at—				
	Ordinary prison duties or as sick, idle, and invalid	Road work	Farm, garden, and dairy	Other work	Total		Ordinary prison duties or as sick, idle, and invalid	Road work	Farm, garden, and dairy	Other work	Total
Akron.....	2	0	0	5	7	Miami.....	28	0	0	44	72
Altanta.....	119	155	25	0	299	Newark.....	145	0	5	0	150
Baltimore.....	642	0	0	115	757	New Orleans..	199	0	0	0	199
Birmingham..	31	120	9	16	176	New York.....	2,947	213	304	1,250	4,714
Bridgeport....	138	0	6	39	183	Norfolk.....	147	0	0	0	147
Camden.....	32	0	45	0	77	Oakland.....	101	0	0	10	111
Chattanooga..	12	20	0	0	32	Oklahoma City.....	100	0	0	0	100
Chicago.....	213	0	0	0	213	Omaha.....	28	0	0	0	28
Cincinnati....	154	0	0	214	368	Paterson.....	42	0	8	0	50
Cleveland.....	129	0	316	320	765	Portland, Ore.....	25	0	0	11	36
Columbus.....	75	0	0	0	75	Richmond....	44	0	0	0	44
Dallas.....	0	0	0	24	24	Salt Lake City.....	9	0	0	3	12
Dayton.....	127	0	38	0	165	San Antonio..	85	0	0	0	85
Denver.....	6	0	0	0	6	San Diego.....	7	0	0	0	7
Des Moines....	6	0	0	0	6	San Francisco	13	0	0	0	13
Detroit.....	27	0	0	0	27	Seattle.....	63	0	0	0	63
Duluth.....	7	0	0	0	7	Spokane.....	26	0	0	0	26
Elizabeth.....	71	0	0	0	71	St. Louis....	340	0	0	0	340
El Paso.....	19	68	0	0	87	St. Paul.....	70	0	0	0	70
Erie.....	15	0	0	0	15	Tacoma.....	27	0	0	0	27
Flint.....	19	0	0	0	19	Toledo.....	35	0	0	0	35
Fort Wayne....	40	0	0	0	40	Tulsa.....	52	0	0	4	56
Houston.....	31	0	0	0	31	Utica.....	43	0	0	0	43
Jacksonville..	26	0	145	0	171	Wichita.....	22	0	0	0	22
Kansas City, Kans.....	13	0	0	0	13	Total.....	7,806	608	907	2,125	11,446
Kansas City, Mo.....	10	0	0	0	10	Percent.....	68.2	5.3	7.9	18.6	100.0
Long Beach....	35	0	0	0	35						
Los Angeles... 1,027	32	6	70	1,135							
Louisville....	182	0	0	0	182						

¹ Prisoners in the following cities are reported as incarcerated in county jails: Albany, N. Y., Boston, Mass., Buffalo, N. Y., Cambridge, Mass., Evansville, Ind., Fall River, Mass., Fort Worth, Tex., Gary, Ind., Grand Rapids, Mich., Hartford, Conn., Indianapolis, Ind., Knoxville, Tenn., Lowell, Mass., Lynn, Mass., Memphis, Tenn., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Nashville, Tenn., New Bedford, Mass., New Haven, Conn., Peoria, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa., Providence, R. I., Reading, Pa., Rochester, N. Y., Scranton, Pa., Somerville, Mass., South Bend, Ind., Springfield, Mass., Syracuse, N. Y., Tampa, Fla., Trenton, N. J., Washington, D. C., Waterbury, Conn., Wilmington, Del., Worcester, Mass., Yonkers, N. Y., and Youngstown, Ohio.

Of the 92 cities having a population of 100,000 or over, 39 (noted in table 9) have no city jails in which to confine prisoners sentenced for any crimes. In these cities the jails are used simply as detention quarters, and the prisoners, after being sentenced, are incarcerated in the county jail.

In the 53 cities which confine sentenced prisoners in city jails, 11,446 prisoners were confined. Of these prisoners, 7,806, or 68.2 percent, worked at ordinary prison duties or were sick or idle; 608, or 5.3 percent worked at road work; 907, or 7.9 percent, at farm, garden, and dairy work; and 2,125, or 18.6 percent, at other work, mostly manufacturing.

In 31 of these cities prisoners did no work other than ordinary prison duties; 6 of the cities employed prisoners on road work; 11 employed prisoners in farm, garden, and dairy work; and 14 used prisoners for manufacturing articles.

Reports from 13 county and city institutions indicated that articles were being manufactured on an extensive scale. An additional form therefore was sent to these institutions asking for detailed information and replies were received from 12. Table 10 presents these data.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS EMPLOYED, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND SOLD DURING YEAR IN SPECIFIED CITY AND COUNTY JAILS

State and institution	Articles manufactured	Average number of inmates engaged	Articles produced		Value of articles sold	Value of articles used in State institutions
			Number	Value		
<i>Connecticut</i>						
Hartford County jail	Chairs and rockers	165	10,700	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	(1)
New Haven County jail	Chairs	130	42,168	36,180.00	35,980.00	\$200.00
<i>Maryland</i>						
Baltimore City jail	Brushes and wire goods.	140	(2)	286,325.00	286,325.00	(1)
<i>Massachusetts</i>						
Hampden County jail, Springfield	Chair seats	57	21,455	1,738.01	1,738.01	(1)
Hampshire County jail, Northampton.	Repairing and re-caning chairs.	14	2,795	2,740.51	2,740.51	(1)
Plymouth County house of correction, Plymouth	Pants	3	3 270	742.50	(4)	742.50
<i>New York</i>						
Reformatory prison, Harts Island	Brooms	27	72,041	32,206.00	(4)	32,206.00
	Brushes	1	6,947	1,405.25	(4)	1,405.25
	Beds	2	356	2,492.00	(4)	2,492.00
	Beds (repaired)	7	2,804	7,828.00	(4)	7,828.00
	Suits	1	260	1,300.00	(4)	1,300.00
	Shoes	16	8,396	18,925.00	(4)	18,925.00
Women's farm colony, Grey Court	Sheets	19	4,701	1,863.66	(4)	1,863.66
	Pillow cases		4,571	631.33	(4)	631.33
	Pillow ticks		2,147	407.93	(4)	407.93
	Dresses		402	389.25	(4)	389.25
	Aprons		17	1.70	(4)	1.70
	Caps		2,512	606.55	(4)	606.55
	Underdrawers (men's)		55	10.45	(4)	10.45
	Undershirts (men's)		6,893	896.09	(4)	896.09
	Shirts		1,000	480.00	(4)	480.00
	Gloves, men's (pairs)		2,500	250.00	(4)	250.00
	Scarfs, dresser		40	4.00	(4)	4.00
	Rugs		140	35.00	(4)	35.00
<i>Ohio</i>						
Cincinnati workhouse	Shirts	7	1,165	326.20	(4)	326.20
	Sheets		1,470	352.80	(4)	352.80
	Pillowcases		1,007	70.49	(4)	70.49
	Underwear		1,735	832.80	(4)	832.80
	Towels		5,889	412.23	(4)	412.23
	Kitchen jackets		19	7.60	(4)	7.60
	Mattress covers		87	71.21	(4)	71.21
	Dresses		4	1.12	(4)	1.12
	Coats, men's		140	504.00	(4)	504.00
<i>Pennsylvania</i>						
Lehigh County prison, Allentown	Rug carpet	12	9,323	3,859.52	3,859.52	(1)
<i>Tennessee</i>						
Shelby County penal farm, Memphis.	Lumber	5	140,000	2,100.00	(4)	2,100.00
<i>Wisconsin</i>						
House of correction, Milwaukee County.	Chairs, wood	273	60,748	69,860.00	69,643.00	217.00
	Tables, wood	180	11,548	46,192.00	46,178.00	14.00
	Benches, radio, wood	8	2,048	2,048.00	2,048.00	None.
	Stools, wood	1	434	326.00	184.00	142.00
	Buffets, wood	10	285	2,565.00	2,565.00	None.
	Wall brackets, etc.	2	263	632.00	632.00	None.
Total		1,080		567,619.20	491,893.04	75,726.16

¹ None used.² Not reported.³ Pairs.⁴ None sold.⁵ Yard.⁶ Board feet sawed.

The total value of articles manufactured in these institutions was \$567,619.20, of which \$491,893.04, or 86.7 percent, was to be sold and \$75,726.16, or 13.3 percent, was to be used by various State institutions.

The county and city institutions engaged in manufacturing were located for the most part in the New England States and New York. There was 1 institution, however, in Maryland, 1 in Ohio, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Tennessee, and 1 in Wisconsin.

There was a daily average of 1,080 prisoners engaged in the making of the articles enumerated. This is 21.1 percent of the total number of inmates in these 12 institutions. Brushes, brooms, and wire goods accounted for the greater proportion of the value of the articles manufactured. Chairs accounted for the next greatest value. While the value of the goods sold accounted for the larger proportion of the total value of the goods produced, many of the institutions made all goods either for their institutions or for other institutions in the State.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

New York Report on Age as Related to Unemployment

THE Joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment of the State of New York transmitted to the legislature, under date of January 7, 1933, a special report on the Older Worker in Industry, prepared by Solomon Barkin, under the auspices of the continuation committee of the New York State Commission on Old Age Security, and this report has recently been issued as Legislative Document (1933) No. 66. The report takes up in detail the history of the development of public realization that the elderly worker has a special difficulty to face, gives data as to the attitude of employers toward older employees, based on answers to a questionnaire circulated in New York, and considers what steps should be taken to help those who find themselves handicapped by advancing years.

Growth of Public Realization of the Problem

UNTIL the development of the modern factory system, advancing years were not taken seriously into account in estimating a worker's chances of employment. Under the guild system, he was apt to gain in status as he grew older, and under the domestic system he was part of the family and as such was employed no matter what his productive capacity. With the introduction of the factory system, labor was employed to make a profit for the employer, and the relative superiority of a worker determined whether he or another would be taken. Under these circumstances age naturally became a handicap, but comparatively little attention was paid to the subject until the present century. Since then the position of the elderly person in the competitive labor market has passed through three stages: The first preceded the World War, when the situation of the man aged 45 or over had been rendered more difficult by the utilization of new sources of labor supply, the change in methods of industry, and the business depressions of the first decade. The World War, drafting men by the million, made labor power a matter of serious importance, and the older worker, who was not considered suitable for military service, was eagerly welcomed back into industry. After 1920 the earlier attitude again became apparent. Changes took place in the relative importance of industries, workers discharged from one line sought openings in another, and the older employees, once displaced, found it hard to gain a foothold elsewhere. The situation was noted and public concern was roused.

As efficiency and mechanization, as well as industrial change, made further inroads into industry, the older person found his economic difficulties increasing. As a result the movement of protest arose. It was actually founded on a set of conditions which appeared to doom a large part of the older employable population to casual employment.

Situation in New York State

THE investigation made in New York showed much the same results as similar inquiries in California, Maryland, and elsewhere. The existence of discrimination was clearly shown:

One out of every five concerns in New York State manufacturing industries had adopted maximum age hiring limits which barred older applicants from practically all jobs in the establishment. Of the latter group, 29 percent had formal maximum age hiring rules, while 71 percent had informal maximum age hiring policies which in effect resembled the formal rule. In terms of the number of employees, it may be observed that four-tenths of the employees were engaged by concerns which maintained maximum age hiring limits either of a formal or informal character. There is therefore little doubt that a substantial proportion of the possible openings for employment in New York State manufacturing industries were completely closed to the older applicant.

The commonest age limit for men was 45 years. "In fact, 57 percent of the age limits were set at 45 years or less and 83.3 percent at 50 years or less. The ages set for women are regularly lower. Forty years or less appears to be the general rule."

In other respects, also, the situation was similar to that found in other States. Large concerns were more apt than small concerns to have age hiring limits and to enforce them rigidly. The reasons assigned for setting limits were the well-known ones, that some kinds of work are wholly unsuited to elderly men, that the older worker is more liable to accident or mischance, that his inclusion increases the cost of such welfare plans as group insurance, employee retirement, and disability benefits, that he is a less desirable employee on account of physical and mental loss of vigor and adaptability, and the like.

One exception, however, to the usual rule of discrimination against the older worker is noted. If an employee can maintain his position with the same employer until he has grown old, there is a distinct reluctance to discharge him, and he is apt to be kept on while younger men are let go. If, however, he is once discharged his chance for being rehired is not so good as that of the younger man.

Examining in detail the statistical information available as to the older workers, the report presents the following conclusions:

Not only are increasingly larger proportions of older persons declared unemployable in profit-making enterprises, but those who are still considered employable experience greater amounts of unemployment and idleness than the average gainfully employable person. The rates for the older person rise consistently through all of the older age groups except that the rate of unemployment begins to decline after 65 years. The result of modern industrial hiring and separation policies and the present methods of distributing work opportunities is to impose an unusually heavy economic burden upon the older persons. Despite the fact that they include a larger proportion of permanent members of the work force than any of the other age groups, they count more unemployed among their numbers than the average age group. Furthermore, the older the population group which is considered, the smaller becomes the proportion of the temporarily unemployed, and the larger the class of the "chronically unemployed." Many older individuals become drags on the labor market. Acute depression or low industrial activity in individual branches of employment result in the separation of even those permanent employees who had maintained their position and who were separated by the employers with some compunction. The older employees with long service, unlike other handicapped groups, are, however, not the first to be fired. But the chances for reemployment of the older unemployed persons are comparatively small, particularly if unemployment is widespread. When the amount of employment increases, they will be among the last to enjoy its advantages.

Methods of Lessening the Hardships of the Elderly Worker

ALONG this line little of importance has been done. Individual employers here and there have undertaken measures designed to discover defects and infirmities at an early stage, and if such are found, may either aid the worker to secure remedial treatment, or may alter his work to some job better suited to his condition. Without undertaking physical examination of this kind, some employers as a worker grows older will transfer him to some less strenuous kind of work, or make some changes in the conditions or terms of his employment to suit the situation. Some companies have made special studies of their processes to discover and list the types of work suitable for employees whose full usefulness has declined, and reserve these jobs for them. The percentage of such jobs found in these plants ranges between 4 and 6 percent.

The pressing nature of the problem with some concerns has led them to centralize the work which can be done by the older person in a separate department. The duties which usually are assigned to them call for inspection and salvage of parts or finished goods, the maintenance of equipment, and the repair of rejected parts. However, some companies also have found it possible to use their older workers at the production of special articles.

Several States have undertaken special work to aid the middle-aged and elderly to secure work. The departments of labor of Pennsylvania and California have carried on campaigns to secure lists of firms that would not refuse to hire men on account of age "when they are physically and mentally able to meet the requirements of the positions for which their services may be required." In both States a number of employers registered, but critics say that few of the important larger concerns are found on these lists.

It is suggested in the report that there is need for a comprehensive program for dealing with the handicapped worker, whether his handicap is age, physical or mental defect, or recognizable misfortune such as blindness, invalidity, and the like. Much, however, might be done for the elderly and middle-aged workers before the community is prepared to embark on such a far-reaching program of protection and care.

Use of Employment Exchanges for Benefit of Older Workers

ANY real help to the older worker must center in the effort to place him in some particular job. This involves a knowledge of the jobs available or possibly available in his locality—or elsewhere, if he is transferable—and a careful examination of the work qualifications and personal peculiarities of the individual considered in the light of the job requirements. It is impossible for the average worker himself to have the wide knowledge of the industrial field, of the specifications of each particular job, and of his own fitness in relation to them, which is needed for his successful placement. "The constantly increasing problem of employment adjustment, arising from the rapidity of industrial change, and the complete helplessness of the individual in meeting it impose upon society the need of providing specific directions for the adjustment process." A public employment service is a practical necessity for dealing with the problem, and at this point there is a distressing lack of facilities.

The history of the development of employment exchanges in this country has been a story of decadence rather than achievement. Many of the proposals and suggestions for the improvement of the position of the older person are dependent upon the presence of an efficient employment service already catering adequately to the needs of normal workers. Such, however, is not the case, though considerable progress has of late been made in New York State. It is necessary, therefore, to recognize that the first task of those primarily interested in remedying the condition of the older person is to impel the improvement and extension of the present employment offices so that they may be sufficient in number, adequately manned, efficiently conducted, and endowed with the necessary powers for the attainment of their purpose of bringing about the proper distribution of the labor force of the State, and still better, the Nation. The extension of the employment service would be a step forward in meeting the problem of the older person.

Scrapping Age Prejudice

A GREAT difficulty in the way of the employment of the elderly is the suspicion that the individual shares the disabilities which are popularly supposed to characterize his age group. The most effective way of overcoming this difficulty is to prove in the case of any given individual that he does not share these disabilities. This the worker cannot do alone, since his own statement is not convincing, and recommendations from former employers are apt to be heavily discounted. Here, again, the employment exchange would be of service.

The only agency that can fulfill this function satisfactorily is the State employment exchange. The occupational history of the individual worker will prove of inestimable value in determining his qualities, and enable the officials of the exchange to assure the employer concerning the exact qualifications of the worker. The more advanced and efficient the employment exchange, the greater will be its possibilities for convincing employers that their age prejudice is unwarranted.

The exchange, however, must do more than study the worker's qualifications; it must understand the employer's real requirements. Industrial managers often fail to describe the demands of individual jobs with sufficient clearness and accuracy, and the worker therefore may find himself confronted with requirements he had no reason to anticipate.

The State department of labor should come to the aid of industry in developing these job specifications. In the last analysis the employer must be instructed in defining his needs and in adapting the labor supply to his conditions. With this double service at the command of the employer proper placements will result, the hazard of jobs will be diminished, and much of the present discrimination will be avoided.

Organization of the Labor Market

AN EMPLOYMENT exchange may connect the individual employer and employee, but there is need also for an agency to direct the general flow of labor as well as to cover the immediate placement of the separate worker. Such a body should study and regulate the whole distribution of labor, and while its field would be wide, it would have a special bearing upon the present problem.

From the point of view of the interest of the older worker, there are several special benefits which he may derive from such a set-up. In the first place, the bureau may take over the study of the problem of the older worker. In the second place, it may divert the new supplies of labor from the very fields in which the older person is now entrenched. The younger and more plastic groups would assume the duty of adapting themselves to new industrial developments. The older groups would be given preference for the jobs which can be performed

satisfactorily and efficiently by the older individuals. Their position at such employments would thus be secured. One final benefit may result. The employment exchanges will delegate agents for the purpose of stimulating the hiring of older workers for jobs at which they can be profitably employed. The findings of the public officials studying employment adjustments for the older worker would serve as a guide to the efforts of these agents in securing jobs. The latter would attempt to do for the unemployed older worker that which a sense of obligation on the part of the management induces it to do for its own veteran workers.

Public Subsidy for Repair and Remodeling of Dwellings in Germany¹

AS A part of the economic program for the stimulation of business and creation of work, the German Government in an emergency decree of September 4, 1932, granted a special subsidy of 50,000,000 marks (\$11,900,000)² to house owners undertaking the repair, partitioning, and remodeling of dwellings. Work of this nature was to be begun between September 25, 1932, and April 1, 1933, and to be ended not later than January 1, 1934. It was provided that the Government subsidy would be 20 percent of the cost of repairs but could be granted only when the entire cost was 250 marks (\$59.50) or more. In the case of partitioning and remodeling the Government bore 50 percent of the cost but a maximum of 600 marks (\$142.80) was fixed for each newly created apartment.

A further subsidy of 50,000,000 marks was provided by the Government on January 24, 1933,³ but, responding to the wishes of the building trades, labor, and house owners, the minimum repair cost was reduced to 100 marks (\$23.80). In order to safeguard one of the primary objects of both subsidies—that of creating work for the unemployed—it was provided that work carried out under the second subsidy must be completed by July 1, 1933.

According to responsible officials, the full 100,000,000 marks (\$23,800,000) have been applied for, but the Government has actually paid out about 20,000,000 marks (\$4,760,000) as of May 1, 1933, due to the fact that payment is made only upon completion of the work. There is a likelihood that further house subsidies will be granted.

Housing subsidies are regarded in Germany as a useful method of creating work, since the individual house owner is required to match the Government subsidy, mark for mark, on partitioning and remodeling, and expend four times as much on repairs. Thus, theoretically, a total Government subsidy of 100,000,000 marks, if all used for repair work, would result in an expenditure of 500,000,000 marks. The work is of positive utility; there can be no question of the necessity of timely repairs to buildings, and the need for creating smaller and cheaper apartments through the partitioning and remodeling of larger ones has been apparent ever since the economic depression began. Inasmuch as labor accounts for a large part of the total cost of any kind of repair, partitioning, and remodeling work, and the individual jobs are usually small, something approaching the maximum of possible relief and utility is obtained for each mark spent under the subsidy program.

¹ Data are from report of C. W. Gray, American Vice Consul at Berlin, Apr. 28, 1933.

² Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark at par = 23.3 cents.

³ By a decree of the Ministry of Labor, which appeared in the *Reichsanzeiger* of Jan. 25, 1933.

The chief obstacle to the successful carrying out of the program has been the difficulty experienced by house owners in raising their part of the necessary funds. They either do not have the money or can not borrow it on satisfactory terms. A way has, however, been found to enable house owners to raise 30,000,000 marks (\$7,140,000) immediately through the advance financing of real estate tax vouchers.⁴

Negotiations between the Central Association of German House and Real Estate Owners, the Reichsbank, the German Building and Land Bank, and the competent Ministry have now resulted in the acceptance of a plan for the advance financing of real estate tax vouchers. House owners not in arrears with taxes can obtain the opening of a credit at the German Land Credit Bank,⁵ equal to a certain percentage (90 to 95 percent) of the tax vouchers which they will receive between May 1 and September 30, 1933. Credits so opened are at present limited to a maximum of 30,000,000 marks—the minimum individual credit being 100 marks—and they are to be used exclusively for the repair, partitioning, and remodeling of dwellings. Such work must begin by July 1 and end by October 1, 1933. In applying for a credit it is immaterial whether or not the house owner intends to ask for a Government subsidy, which amounts to 20 percent in the case of repairs and 50 percent in the case of partitioning and remodeling.

Labor Service for Young Workers in Germany⁶

THE labor service, in which young Germans between the ages of 18 and 25 are enrolled for the purpose of carrying out such public works as land reclamation, waterway development, road work, reforestation, etc., was organized in the fall of 1931. The growth in its membership in the 18 months since September 1, 1931, is shown by the following official statistics:

	Members
Sept. 1, 1931.....	106
Mar. 1, 1932.....	20, 257
Sept. 1, 1932.....	144, 098
Mar. 1, 1933.....	193, 376

In the beginning the average period of employment per member was about 10 weeks, but it has gradually been increased and is now about 40 weeks.

Funds for financing the labor service are obtained from three sources: (1) The Federal Government; (2) the Federal Bureau for Employment and Unemployment Insurance (hereafter referred to as the Insurance Bureau); and (3) public or semipublic bodies instituting the work. The first two can appropriate between them up to 2 marks (47.6 cents)⁷ per man per day; this is used to defray such expenses as board and lodging, clothing, pocket money,⁸ and incidentals.

⁴ It will be recalled that the emergency decree of Sept. 4, 1932, provided that during the 1-year period from Oct. 1, 1932, to Sept. 30, 1933, persons paying certain taxes, among them the real estate tax (*Grundsteuer*) would receive tax vouchers equal to 40 percent of the tax paid. Vouchers are accepted under certain conditions by the Federal authorities in payment of any kind of taxes during the years 1934 to 1938. They have the character of negotiable instruments and are admitted to and quoted on the German stock exchanges.

⁵ This is the bank of the Houseowners' Association.

⁶ Data are from report of C. W. Gray, American vice consul at Berlin, Germany, Apr. 25, 1933.

⁷ Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark at par = 23.8 cents.

⁸ From 5 to 10 cents daily.

Expenditures for materials, tools, equipment, etc., are borne by the office in charge of the service enterprise, and naturally vary from project to project. Experience acquired on 236 such enterprises in Prussia has shown that the service offices bear about two fifths of the total cost, the other three fifths being borne by the Federal Government and Insurance Bureau.

In 1932 the amount spent for this purpose by the Federal Government and the Insurance Bureau was 86,000,000 marks (\$20,468,200), of which 75 percent came from the former and 25 percent from the latter. Using the ratio of three fifths and two fifths, the contribution of the service offices would have amounted to a further 57,000,000 marks (\$13,566,000), making the total cost in that year 143,000,000 marks (\$34,034,000).

In formulating plans for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1932, the average contribution of the Federal Government and the Insurance Bureau is estimated at about 1.80 marks (42.8 cents) per man per day, to which must be added a further 10 percent for "book credits",⁹ making 1.98 marks (47.1 cents) per man per day. This represents three fifths of the cost, the other two fifths, or 1.32 marks (31.4 cents), being contributed by the service office. At this rate the actual cost, per man per day, works out at 3.30 marks (78.5 cents). On a basis of 300 working days in the year, the annual cost per member would be 990 marks (\$236).

It was early realized by the authorities that the selection of capable supervisors and leaders of the workers played an important part in the success of the service. In order to supply these leaders, special courses for their training will be opened in the near future. These courses will last from six to eight weeks and each course will be given to from 60 to 70 persons. As soon as a sufficient number of trained men is available posts of the above nature will be filled only by persons who have gone through the regular training courses.

Employment Conditions in Great Britain in 1932

THE report of the Ministry of Labor for 1932, which has recently appeared, is presented in eight chapters, dealing respectively with employment, provision of training for the unemployed, juveniles, unemployment insurance, industrial relations, administration of the trade board acts, labor statistics, and international labor.

Employment

TAKING the field of industry as a whole, changes in volume of employment during the year were small, the minimum and maximum percentages of insured persons unemployed being respectively 20.8 (in March) and 22.9 percent (in August), while for December the percentage was 21.5 against 22.3 in January. The year showed no evidence of returning prosperity, but at least it witnessed a slowing down in the rate at which unemployment increased. The estimated average

⁹ These credits are granted to members under certain conditions and can be used only for the purpose of purchasing a house and lot. The maximum credit per member is 360 marks (\$85.68).

number of insured persons in employment during the year is shown for 8 years as follows:

1925-----	9,611,000	1929-----	10,220,000
1926-----	9,062,000	1930-----	9,797,000
1927-----	10,015,000	1931-----	9,421,000
1928-----	10,019,000	1932-----	9,352,000

It will be noticed that while each year since 1929 has shown a decrease in the number of insured persons at work, the falling off in 1932 was less than in either of the 2 years preceding.

The incidence of unemployment varied between the sexes, the percentage of insured males who were unemployed, which was 23.1 in December 1931, having risen to 24.9 in December 1932, while the corresponding percentage for females sank from 14.9 to 12.3. This difference in trends is ascribed to "the greater activity of the textile and lighter metal industries which give employment to women, and the continued depression in the heavy industries, which provide employment, in the main, for men."

Periods of Unemployment

As a result of the continuance of the depression an increase is shown in the proportions of the unemployed who had been without work for periods of a year or longer. The following table shows for men, for women, and for all claimants for either benefit or transitional payments (the last figure including boys and girls) the percentages of those on the register at January 25 and December 19, 1932, who had been registered for periods of various length.

PERCENT OF INSURED PERSONS ON THE REGISTER JAN. 25 AND DEC. 19, 1932, WHO HAD BEEN UNEMPLOYED FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS

Period of unemployment	Percent unemployed for specified period					
	Men		Women		Total	
	January 1932	December 1932	January 1932	December 1932	January 1932	December 1932
Under 3 months-----	53.2	51.2	65.3	71.3	55.6	54.3
3 and under 6 months-----	16.6	13.0	14.0	12.2	16.1	12.9
6 and under 12 months-----	15.5	14.7	10.4	8.1	14.5	13.7
12 months or more-----	14.7	21.1	10.3	8.4	13.8	19.1

The most striking feature of the table is the increase in the percentage of men who had been out of work for a year or over, an increase so large that it more than overbalances the decrease in the percentage of women in this group. Nevertheless, such prolonged unemployment is far from general.

In spite of the increase during the year in the number of men with long periods of unemployment, over half of the claimants for benefit at each of the dates for which figures are given had been unemployed for less than 3 months; many of these had been unemployed for much shorter periods. This latter fact reflects the breaks in employment which occur in nearly all trades at all times. In considering the significance of the unemployment figures as a whole this relative liveliness over half the register is often overlooked.

Occupational Distribution of Unemployment

THE metal trades, including engineering, vehicles, and shipbuilding, furnished the largest group of the unemployed, 16.4 percent, at July 1932, followed in order by the distributive trades, the miscellaneous manufactures and services, building and public works contracting, and allied trades, textiles, and mining and coke ovens. As compared with the figures for 1923, there has been a decrease in the percentages coming from the mining, metal, and textiles groups of industries, and an increase in those from the distributive trades and from the building and allied industries.

The figures indicate that the conditions over the last 9 years have led to a marked change in the industrial distribution of the insured population in the direction of the expansion of the industries concerned mainly with the home market and of the service of distribution, and a contraction of the industries which operate to a substantial extent for export trade.

Supply of Seasonal Workers Through Employment Exchanges

SPECIAL attention was paid to securing workers for seasonal industries, and along this line a new opportunity was opened up by an inquiry from the farmers of the island of Jersey as to whether they could obtain English workers for harvesting their crops of potatoes and tomatoes, for which they had usually recruited Breton laborers to help out their local force. The opportunity was warmly followed up, and volunteers for the work came forward in numbers. It was found that 2,268 men would be required, and more than twice this number applied. The first gang reached Jersey on May 3, and from then on gangs were sent daily until a total of 2,641 men and 7 women had been placed. In spite of being, for the most part, unaccustomed to farm work, most of those sent gave a good account of themselves.

Reports indicate that clerks, tailors, chefs, and shop assistants did as well as, and in some cases better than, the navvies and agricultural laborers who were employed. For example, a gang of three men who came from Poole, consisting of a professional dancer, a shop fitter, and a painter, averaged 20 Jersey perches a day (the standard set by skilled Breton laborers) and earned 10s. a day each. A bus driver who was picking and sorting earned £4 13s. a week; his output is believed to constitute the island's record, even among Bretons. Three professional footballers cleared 22 Jersey perches a day and each earned over £3 weekly. On the average the work was up to the usual standard and it was generally admitted that the grading of the produce was more carefully done than in past years.

Much attention was also given to supplying holiday resorts with the additional workers needed in the season. The season was not considered a good one, yet 50,896 workers were placed, of whom 39,599 were women and girls and 11,297 were men and boys. Domestic service absorbed most of these, though nearly eight thousand were placed in "some 70 or 80 different occupations, the principal of which were transport and delivery workers, bathing machine, stall and cloakroom attendants, laundry workers, etc."

Although the supply of local applicants was greater than last year, it was necessary to bring 18,949 work people from other districts, an increase of 1,103 over 1931. The power of the department to advance fares on loan was widely used in this connection to assist the workpeople to travel to their employment.

Picking fruit and peas, work in the cultivation of sugar beets, canning fruit, fish, and vegetables, and Christmas work in the post office were other seasonal occupations in which numerous workers were placed.

Measures to Meet the Unemployment Situation in Japan ¹

AT A meeting of the Japanese Cabinet on November 25, 1932, an expenditure totaling approximately 229,000,000 yen (\$48,000,000)² was approved for public works to relieve unemployed workers and depressed farmers. Of this amount 84,000,000 yen (\$17,640,000) was allocated to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry for land clearing, drainage, afforestation, etc., and 145,000,000 yen (\$30,450,000) to the Department of Home Affairs for work on roads, rivers, harbors, etc. It is estimated that these projects will provide approximately 200,000,000 days of work. Furthermore, the Department of Home Affairs will undertake work for the relief of intellectual, casual, and other unemployed workers, which will cost approximately 39,000,000 yen (\$8,190,000) and may furnish 10,000,000 days of work.

The unemployment commission set up in July 1932 has adopted a report, submitted by its secretariat, which embodies the major lines of investigation to be undertaken by the commission. Among the suggestions made in this report is a study of the problem of establishing a system of unemployment insurance in Japan suitable to present-day conditions in that country. It is also recommended that public works be extended, especially with a view to assisting other workers than those in the casual-labor class, the development of mutual unemployment-relief schemes for casual workers, and the reform of dismissal-allowance schemes which have already been introduced in some cities.

¹ Data are from International Labor Office, *Industrial and Labor Information*, Geneva, Mar. 6, 1933, p. 297.

² Conversions into United States currency on basis of the average exchange rate of yen in November 1932, which was about 21 cents.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Postponement of Effective Date of Wisconsin Unemployment Insurance Act

BY A recent act (ch. 186) of the Legislature of Wisconsin, the effective date of the unemployment insurance law was postponed indefinitely. This act provides that the unemployment insurance law, approved on January 28, 1932, shall not become effective until such time as the State industrial commission finds that business recovery has sufficiently progressed to permit a successful operation.

Wisconsin was the first State in the United States to adopt an unemployment insurance law.¹ The Wisconsin Legislature by the enactment of the law (ch. 20, Wisconsin Special Session Laws of 1931) intended to make certain that by July 1, 1933, a majority of the employees working for industrial companies in the State would have some adequate system of unemployment compensation. It was incumbent upon the employers of at least 175,000 employees, before June 1, 1933, to establish voluntarily some unemployment insurance plan which met the standards prescribed by the act. Failing in such voluntary action, the law would automatically become compulsory on July 1, 1933. Under the 1933 act, however, the compulsory features of the unemployment insurance law will not be pressed by the State of Wisconsin at this time.

By the provisions of section 1, of chapter 186, Acts of 1933, the procedure for determining the time when the Wisconsin unemployment insurance law shall become operative is set forth in the following language:

The legislature intends through this act to make it certain that in the near future at least a majority of the employees of this State will enjoy the protection of fair and adequate systems of unemployment compensation. The largest organization of employers in the State having declared it to be the intention of its members voluntarily to establish unemployment fund systems, it is the intent of the legislature to give employers a fair opportunity to bring about the purposes of this act without legal compulsion. Therefore the opportunity to keep this act from taking general and compulsory effect shall extend until business recovery is well under way in Wisconsin; namely, until a finding of fact by the industrial commission either that the number of manual employees in Wisconsin manufacturing establishments has for 3 successive months been at least 20 percent greater or that the aggregate weekly pay rolls for such employees have for 3 successive months been at least 50 percent greater than for December 1932, as shown by monthly indexes of employment and pay rolls computed by the commission and appearing in its Wisconsin Labor Market Bulletin. Such finding of fact shall be published by the commission in the official State paper. If by 20 days after such official publication date the employers of not less than 139,000 employees have voluntarily established plans in accordance with section 3 of this act, then the compulsory system provided for in chapter 108 of the statutes shall not take effect; otherwise, it shall take effect 60 days after such publication date.

¹ For complete text of law, see Monthly Labor Review, March 1932 (pp. 541-552).

Should this provision for any reason be held invalid it is the intent of the legislature that the compulsory plan shall take effect 60 days after such publication date. In no event shall contributions become payable under the compulsory features of chapter 108 prior to July 1, 1934.

Unemployment Insurance and Relief in Austria during 1932¹

THE number of unemployed who received benefits under the unemployment insurance and relief system in Austria increased approximately 26 percent from 1931 to 1932. In 1931 the expenditures for the regular unemployment insurance and for the emergency relief amounted to 159,000,000 schillings (\$22,260,000)² and 79,000,000 schillings (\$11,060,000), respectively; in 1932 the corresponding figures increased to 167,000,000 and 114,000,000 schillings (\$23,380,000 and \$15,960,000), respectively, which means a total increase in expenditures of about 44,000,000 schillings (\$6,160,000). In spite of the fact that the contribution rates which the employers and workers (salary and wage earners) have to pay were increased in 1932, the total amount of these contributions rose only from 132,000,000 to 138,000,000 schillings (from \$18,480,000 to \$19,320,000). The amount which the individual States had to contribute to the emergency relief was increased from 26,000,000 to 30,000,000 schillings (from \$3,640,000 to \$4,200,000). The Federal Government's preliminary legal share in the expenses for the regular unemployment insurance amounted to approximately 45,000,000 schillings (\$6,300,000); in addition there will be the proceeds of the new surtax on merchandise turnover. As the law introducing this surtax went into effect only in August 1932, the revenues derived therefrom amounted for that year merely to 30,000,000 schillings (\$4,200,000). The balance of roughly 44,000,000 schillings (\$6,160,000) had, therefore, to be covered by advances on the part of the Federal Government.

During the year 1933 the above surtax is expected to yield a revenue of 130,000,000 schillings (\$18,200,000). Since the amount needed to cover the emergency relief expenses for 1933 is estimated at 85,000,000 schillings (\$11,900,000), it is hoped that the balance of 45,000,000 (\$6,300,000) can be used to pay back to the Federal Government the advances which it had to make in 1932.

Experience has shown that in times of abnormal economic depression the risk of unemployment is a matter which it is impossible to overcome in a satisfactory manner by any system of insurance. Since the requirements and revenues are in inverse proportion it is, even in times in which the number of unemployed can be forecast to a certain extent and in which the ratio between the number of workers for whom contributions are paid and the number of those who receive benefits stand in reasonable proportion, more difficult than in any other branch of insurance to calculate future requirements. In times of acute economic depression, as at present, there is no possibility for such a calculation nor is it possible to collect from the constantly decreasing number of contributors (employers and workers) the amounts necessary to meet the requirements for a steadily growing

¹ From report of E. L. Harris, United States consul general at Vienna, Austria, Mar. 9, 1933.

² Conversions into United States currency on basis of schilling=14 cents.

number of unemployed for whom there is no hope of finding jobs within any prophesied time.

The present system of unemployment benefits has, therefore, gradually outgrown its insurance character and has developed into the problem of supporting part of the population, which under present economic conditions is unable to support itself by its own work and initiative, out of public means contributed by the remainder of the population. To an increasing extent the deficit has therefore to be borne out of public means which can be raised only by increasing taxation or cutting down the amounts which heretofore have been allotted for other purposes. Both of these measures meet with strong opposition since they are apt to make even worse the country's pecuniary position; it is likewise evident, however, that a large portion of the population cannot be exposed to starvation without creating violent social disturbances. Unless and until the economic depression which is now world wide and particularly severe in Austria is overcome, it is not to be expected that a satisfactory solution of the local unemployment problem can be found.

PENSION AND BENEFIT PLANS

Revised Provisions for Retirement of Civil Service Employees

IN THE enactment by the Seventy-third Congress of the Federal independent offices bill (Public, No. 78) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, provision was made for the retirement of employees involuntarily separated from the Federal Government after a period of service of at least 30 years.

Section 8 (a) of the act provides that until July 1, 1935, any employee of the United States or of the District of Columbia to whom the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930,¹ applies, shall be entitled to an annuity computed according to section 4 of such act, less 3½ percent of such annuity.

This reduction from the annuity paid is to continue until the annuitant attains the age prescribed for automatic retirement had he continued in the service. If he is reemployed in the service of the United States or the District of Columbia, his right to annuity ceases, and his subsequent rights are to be determined according to the provisions of the retirement law at the time of the subsequent separation from the service.

Section 8 (b) of Public Act No. 78 provides a similar procedure for retirement of Panama Canal Zone employees² involuntarily separated from service after 30 years, but fixes a deduction of 5 per cent from their annuity.

For financing the liability of the United States created by the Retirement Act, Congress appropriated the sum of \$20,850,000, which amount is to be placed to the credit of the "Civil Service retirement and disability fund."

Benefits Paid by Certain Labor Organizations

Printers

THE International Typographical Union pays a death benefit, old-age pension, and strike benefits, besides maintaining at Colorado Springs a home for aged, tuberculous, and disabled members. Many of the local unions also pay benefits, such as sick benefits, an old-age pension supplemental to that paid by the International, and out-of-work benefits.

¹ 46 U.S.Stat.L. 468. The original law (41 U.S.Stat.L. 614) for the retirement of civil employees of the U. S. Government was adopted on May 22, 1920, and was amended in 1922 (42 U.S.Stat.L. 364, 470, 651, 1047) and 1926 (44 U.S.Stat.L. 904). See Monthly Labor Review, August 1930 (p. 72); June 1920 (p. 184); and November 1922 (p. 198).

² 46 U.S.Stat. L. 1471. See Monthly Labor Review, May 1931 (p. 29).

The following table, compiled from various sources,¹ shows disbursements of more than 5½ million dollars in benefits. Benefits of all types, except those for death, showed an increase in 1932 over 1931.

BENEFITS PAID BY INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION AND ITS LOCALS,
1931 AND 1932

Type of benefit	International union		Local unions		Total	
	1931	1932	1931	1932	1931	1932
Union Printers' Home: Net maintenance cost.....	\$295, 780	\$281, 417			\$295, 780	\$281, 417
Construction and permanent improvements.....	30, 668	158, 448			30, 668	158, 448
Total.....	326, 448	439, 865			326, 448	439, 865
Old-age pensions.....	¹ 1, 574, 462	1, 616, 944	(²)	\$212, 328	1, 574, 462	1, 829, 272
Death benefits.....	¹ 697, 333	517, 879	(²)	103, 518	697, 333	621, 397
Strike benefits.....	(³)	230, 368			(³)	230, 368
Sick benefits.....			\$50, 505	\$96, 014	50, 505	96, 014
Unemployment benefits.....			2, 175, 184	2, 247, 966	2, 175, 184	2, 247, 966
Relief donations.....			(²)	42, 309	(³)	42, 309
Grand total.....	⁴ 2, 693, 001	2, 805, 056	2, 225, 689	2, 702, 135	⁴ 4, 918, 690	5, 507, 191

¹ Includes benefits paid by local unions.

² Included in benefits paid by international union.

³ Not reported.

⁴ Includes \$94,758 "miscellaneous benefits."

Street-Railway Employees

THE May 13, 1933, issue of the Union Leader, official publication of the Chicago divisions of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, gives some data as to benefits paid by that association and its locals in 1932.

The report shows that 86 locals paid sick benefits during 1932, ranging in amount from \$2 to \$21 per week and in periods for which payable from 5 weeks to an indefinite period. Two divisions in Chicago have a collective agreement with the employing companies whereby the latter pay sick benefits of \$20 per week for 26 weeks of any one illness. Death benefits are paid by 48 locals, the amounts so paid ranging from \$50 to \$1,500 per death.

The international union pays a death benefit and a so-called "old-age pension" consisting of a flat sum of \$800 per person.

The table following shows the amounts paid in 1932.

AMOUNTS PAID IN BENEFITS BY STREET-RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNIONS, 1932

Type of benefit	Number of locals paying	Amount paid, 1932
Local unions:		
Sick benefits.....	86	\$76, 205
Funeral.....	48	171, 135
International union:		
Death, disability and old-age benefits.....		907, 743
Total.....		1, 155, 083

¹ Typographical Journal, issues of September 1931, March and September 1932, and March and April 1933; and report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the fifty-second convention, 1932.

Photo-Engravers

THE officers' reports rendered to the 1932 convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union contain data showing the benefits paid by the international and the locals.

The international pays strike benefits of \$25 per week, tuberculosis benefits of \$15 per week without limit as to time, and a funeral benefit of \$200. It also provides life insurance (including total disability) of \$1,000. In addition many of the local unions provide unemployment, sick, and death benefits. The report states that the number of locals paying unemployment benefits has increased steadily during the past few years and in 1932, 37 locals (with 91 percent of the whole international membership) were paying such benefits. Funds for the purpose are raised by assessment on the employed members. The rate of assessment has had to be materially increased due to the smaller number of assessable members. The assessments per member in the year ending May 31, 1932, ranged in the various locals from \$4 to \$16 per week. The amount disbursed in unemployment benefits (\$1,665,827) becomes the more significant in the light of the officers' statement that the union membership "numbers less than 9,000 journeymen and that of these, according to the last report, but 22.1 percent were steadily employed."

The following table shows the amounts paid in benefits in 1930-31 and 1931-32.

BENEFITS PAID BY LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' UNIONS, YEARS ENDING MAY 31, 1931 AND 1932

Type of benefit	Benefits paid by—				Total	
	International union		Local unions			
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
Strike and lockout.....	\$98, 796	\$249, 836			\$98, 796	\$249, 836
Group life insurance.....	91, 000	72, 000			91, 000	72, 000
Death.....	18, 100	12, 800	\$47, 325	\$29, 988	65, 425	42, 788
Tuberculosis.....	34, 103	33, 419			34, 103	33, 419
Unemployment.....			739, 976	1, 665, 827	739, 976	1, 665, 827
Sickness.....			24, 411	21, 528	24, 411	21, 528
Total.....	241, 909	368, 055	811, 712	1, 717, 343	1, 053, 711	2, 085, 398

Situation as Regards Old-Age Pensions in Uruguay ¹

URUGUAY has five separate systems of old-age pensions and insurance.² One is a general pension system covering all persons, while the other four are contributory systems covering special classes of workers—(1) journalists and printers, (2) public-service employees, (3) employees of banks and the stock exchanges, and (4) employees of limited-liability companies.

As was reported in the Monthly Labor Review for September 1932 (p. 531), a suspension of pensions under the general pension system became necessary in April 1932, because of the depletion of funds. The director of the insurance bank drew attention at that time to the precarious state of the funds and pointed out the necessity of finding new sources of revenues.

¹ Data are from reports from Leslie E. Reed, American consul general at Montevideo, dated Oct. 14, 1932 and Apr. 17 and 26, 1933; and report from J. Butler Wright, May 5, 1933.

² These were described in detail in Bul. No. 561 of this Bureau (p. 349).

In June 1832, the Uruguayan Congress authorized the use of 300,000 pesos to be taken from certain judicial deposits and to be repaid when the condition of the pension fund warranted. This sum made possible the payment of benefits from June through September, when suspension again threatened. An attempt was made at that time to provide for funds through the levy of certain additional taxes. That attempt failed, however, and the whole system was left in an unsettled condition.

Since the change in Government of Uruguay at the end of March 1933, a new form of constitution has been under consideration and a revision of the pension and insurance system has been suggested. Pending this revision, the payment of pensions was continued by the use of funds obtained by the abolition of a considerable number of directorates in the various independent offices of the Government. It is expected, however, that at the end of 1933 there will be a deficit of more than a million pesos. The other old-age pension systems are also in a precarious condition, either having a deficit or being faced with the prospect of one at an early date. Thus the public utilities system, with 5,365 beneficiaries, had a deficit in 1932 amounting to more than 700,000 pesos and is threatened with an even larger one this year. The limited-liability companies' system, with 3,542 beneficiaries, has a present nominal surplus, but it is reported that, in the light of the experience under the public-utilities system (to which it is analogous), it is likely that "a financial balance does not exist here either." The journalists' and printers' system, with 241 beneficiaries, while having a favorable balance of over 100,000 pesos at the end of 1932, is considered as headed for actuarial insolvency in the near future.

With these facts in mind, the President, on April 25, 1933, issued a decree modifying and limiting the pension benefits under the public service system. The decree abolishes the provision which allowed the drawing of a pension for retirement from one employment while filling a job in another. It is stated that there has been a large number of persons, pensioned at the age of 35 years or less after serving the required period, who have obtained employment in some industry not covered by old-age insurance. The decree points out that the possession of such a pension makes it possible for the pensioner to offer his services for less than the current standard rate. This practice, according to one of the newspapers there, "has become increasingly common and has resulted in a general decrease in the standard of wages and the normal supply and demand of labor."

The decree prohibits the payment of a pension to any person having any other "remunerated activity." The only exception allowed is in cases of pensions for partial disability; in such cases, however, when the pension plus the income from the new occupation exceed the earnings of the pensioner at the time the pension was granted, in the job from which he was retired, the excess is deducted from the amount of the pension.

The decree is to take effect 3 months after its promulgation.

By a decree of April 20, 1933, the administration of the fund was placed in the hands of a board of five honorary members, with instructions that the cases of all beneficiaries should be examined as to their validity, with a view to the elimination of unmerited benefits. The system had formerly been administered by the Government Insurance Bank.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Washington Conference on the Economic Status of the Negro

A CONFERENCE on the economic status of the Negro was held in Washington, May 11 to 13, 1933, under the auspices of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, with an attendance largely of economists and sociologists, both colored and white, from all parts of the country. Beginning with a discussion of the population and occupational trends of the Negro from 1890 to 1930, the conference considered the relation of the Negro to unemployment in the various industries in which he has established himself, the human factors in the displacement and reemployment of Negro workers, the future of the Negro in America, the effect of the depression upon his position in the South, the agricultural outlook, the social needs of Negro children, the effect of present conditions upon the employment of Negro women and upon the family, the adjustments and cooperation needed in the relation of credit agencies to the Negro farmer, whether owner, tenant or share cropper, the economic status of the Negro in business and the professions, race relations and economics, the role of the small southern farm in any future land utilization program, and the next steps called for both to meet the immediate emergency and to prepare a long-term plan of advancement. Several of these topics were treated by more than one speaker, and some of them roused considerable discussion as to what present conditions imply and how they can best be met. The program was such a full and varied one that the "findings committee", appointed to sum up its results, was obliged to postpone its report until it should have had time to consider the papers and discussions more fully. In passing, it may be noted that to a very marked degree the papers and addresses presented had a factual basis. Sweeping generalizations were lacking, and in their place were careful statistical studies to support the assertions as to the past or hopes for the future. Although no final summing up was presented, there was rather general agreement on some salient features.

It was held to be well established that the Negro's economic status had distinctly improved within the last 40 years. The census of 1890 showed that, of the gainfully employed Negroes at that time, 87 percent were either in agriculture or in domestic and personal service, and only 13 percent in all other pursuits. In 1930 the proportion in other pursuits had risen to 34.7 percent, and Negroes were found in practically all the occupations listed. While in many lines they are handicapped by discrimination against them, nevertheless their number is noticeably increasing in those pursuits requiring some skill, initiative, experience, and special training.

Again, it was rather generally agreed that in the industries in which the Negro has gained a foothold he has not, during this de-

pression, suffered disproportionately from unemployment. He has suffered, just as the white worker has, but relatively he has not lost ground, and his unemployment has been a matter of economic rather than of racial factors.

However, the fact that the race is still largely engaged in two of the great occupational groups which have suffered severely, agriculture and domestic and personal service, has led to a larger amount of unemployment among the colored than among whites and has forced them to appear in disproportionate numbers among the seekers of relief. Negro women, in particular, have been hard hit by unemployment because of the extent to which they have been engaged in household service, a kind of work in which more easily and quickly than in almost any other an employer may retrench when income falls off. Among the Negroes it is not uncommon for married women to be gainfully employed, so that their unemployment is at once reflected in the family income. Consequently, the Negro family is under a greater strain, and there is danger of its serious disorganization. The social needs of Negro children, the unemployment of the women as well as of the men, and the stresses thrown upon the family were brought out as interrelated factors, as well as matters of individual suffering.

In the matter of relief, it was agreed that in most parts of the country there had been no discrimination against the Negro from either private or public sources. In a few places the relief standards were reported as being lower for the colored than for the white, but this was unusual. For the causes mentioned above, unemployment has been more widespread among the Negroes, and they have formed therefore a larger proportion of those needing relief than they do of the general population.

For the future it was held that there must be a strong and continuous effort to hold what the Negro has gained and to secure further advances. Farming in the South would present some special advantages, but at present the Negro who wishes to take it up is handicapped by inability to secure good land in acreages suited to his needs, by lack of familiarity with improved methods, by poor equipment and by lack of credit facilities, as well as by the disadvantages which affect farmers in general just now. Agricultural schools and courses, demonstration farms, and county or community agents of their own race were advocated. If to these were added opportunities to secure at a reasonable price something better than marginal land, fair credit facilities and instruction as to how to use them, county or community activities which would give the small farmer some chances of education for his children, hospitalization and medical care for his family and himself, and reasonable provision against the more serious disadvantages of his present isolated position, the drift to the city would probably be stopped, and the Negro would find a field of activity congenial to his character and beneficial alike to himself and the country as a whole.

It was urged that, industrially and professionally, better and more abundant opportunities for education and training are desirable, and that along with these should go continuous effort to break down the unwritten restrictions which now operate to keep Negroes out of many occupations and callings. Vocational training should be advanced, and vocational counselors should consider it a fundamental

part of their work to induce employers to give the Negro students a chance to enter the callings for which they were preparing themselves. Negroes should help the movement along, when possible, by an intelligent choice of uncongested occupations, and by the use of their buying power to secure openings for others.

For the immediate future it was suggested that there is serious danger that, as industry revives, the Negro may not be reemployed in proportion to his numbers. Competition will be fierce, and wherever a group finds that it can use race discrimination to increase its own chances it will be very apt to do so. Strong efforts should be made to guard against this. Under the reorganization measures now before Congress, it was pointed out, both employers and organized labor receive various concessions and are to be subjected to certain regulations; some definite measures for the recognition and proportionate absorption of colored labor might well be added as the plans are worked out. Obviously, a number of agencies must be set up to develop policies and procedure with regard to public-works programs, the administration of credit agencies, the regulation of private business, the promotion of building projects and the like; but it was pointed out that unless the claims of the Negro are definitely and persistently and forcibly brought before such bodies there is real danger that he will be overlooked or neglected, and that the reorganization of industry may leave him in a worse position than before.

One suggestion offered was that the Negroes should undertake cooperative experiments, using their own labor power and their own demands as consumers to build up self-sustaining or nearly self-sustaining communities, and to secure better opportunities for self-development. Another called for the establishment of fact-finding agencies to discover potential demands for Negro labor and to secure more diversification of employment within the race.

The conference closed on a note of hopefulness. Mr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, pointed out that apparently this was the first major depression in which the Negroes' unemployment had been caused by economic factors with the racial element either altogether lacking or of small importance, and that this spoke much for the gain in standing they had made. Also, he considered that the outlook for the future is good. Politically, he said the Negro is gaining in power, and his possibilities from an economic standpoint are beginning to be appreciated. His potential buying power offers business a new and important opportunity. "An increase in employment and of standards of living among Negroes would increase the buying power of the country by more than the total amount of our present exports. The greatest undeveloped market for American goods is the 12,000,000 Negroes in our midst."

Selling by Employees

THE movement to use employees in the nonselling part of the organization in various industries to supplement the sales effort of the ordinary sales force was the subject of a recent study¹ by the

¹ Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Policyholders Service Bureau. Selling by employees. New York, 1932.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Plans used by 87 companies in the United States and Canada were studied and summarized.

The plans seem to have been inspired by the idea that, as all employees have a certain number of relatives, friends, and acquaintances, if these employees can be converted into salesmen and their friends into customers the sales will be correspondingly augmented. It was estimated by one company that even the humblest employee is acquainted with 50 or more possible customers among such persons as the various trades people and fellow lodge and church members. On this basis even small firms with as few as 5 or 10 employees would have from 500 to 1,000 readily available prospects for the organization's products or services, and one company with 9,500 employees on the pay roll estimated that, on this basis, it should have at least half a million such possible customers.

Examples of the successful outcome of these plans are cited in the report. Thus, the annual report of the president of an important corporation for the year 1931 stated that as it was evident from the beginning of the year that one of the greatest problems would be the maintenance of adequate revenue, plans were developed for participation in the sales service by employees in all departments. As a result, during the year the sales by employees other than members of the sales force amounted to 10 per employee, with the result that the revenues of the company in a year when the business level was so low, were nearly as large as those of the preceding year. Another company reported that in the same year 76,546 sales were made by employees—an average of 4.77 sales for every employee then on the pay roll. Other instances include the sale of 262,698 units in a 30-day campaign by the nonselling employees of a large corporation; the sale of \$1,200,000 worth of goods in a 25-day campaign by the 4,400 employees of a second corporation; and in the first 10 months of 1931 an addition of \$34,000,000 yearly revenue to a third corporation by the 350,000 nonselling employees. Similar successful results were reported by many smaller organizations.

In addition to the direct benefits in actual sales, the indirect results included a better knowledge on the part of employees of the products and problems of the companies, so that the employees gained a better idea of the relation of their work to that of the whole organization. Also, in numerous instances, previously unsuspected selling ability was discovered and promotions were made as a result.

It was found that this method of increasing business was not necessarily limited to a few types of business, as among the 87 companies included in the survey a variety of enterprises was represented. These included retailers, ranging from oil service stations and coal and lumber dealers to department and chain specialty stores; banks; public utilities; railroads; oil refiners; and manufacturers of many types of consumers' goods.

Various methods of carrying out the selling campaigns were followed, including direct house-to-house solicitation; the prospect card plan by which the card is left with the prospective customer and the sale completed by the regular salesmen or dealers; and the patronage card and informal boosting plan which has been followed principally by the railroads. Under this plan whenever an employee makes a purchase he hands out a patronage card stating that he is enabled to make the purchase because he is on the pay roll of the railroad in

question and that it is hoped that the seller will return the favor by using the railroad for travel and for the handling of shipments.

It was emphasized by companies maintaining an employee-selling plan that even the most carefully organized plan cannot succeed unless steps are taken to insure the cooperation of the employees and to maintain employee enthusiasm. In addition to the steps taken to educate the employees as to the products to be sold and methods of selling, a number of companies reported that in order to help the employees they carried the campaign to the public. As a means of introducing the new employee-salesmen to the public some companies run a series of advertisements in newspapers and use window displays, store cards, and special sales tables. Special publicity "stunts" are also used to acquaint the public with the products being sold by employees. It was reported that the means taken to acquaint the public with the purposes of the campaign make the job much more simple for the employee, as he finds the sales resistance broken down and prospects much easier to locate and sell.

Increase of Mexican Population in United States, 1920 to 1930

THE economic and social aspects of the immigration of Mexican labor to this country in recent years give an additional interest to the census returns for 1930 on the Mexican people in the United States.

These figures show that from 1920 to 1930 the Mexican population in this country increased from 700,541 to 1,422,533, or 103 percent. Because of the growing importance of this element in our population it was given a separate classification in the 1930 census. In preceding censuses the Mexicans were included in the white population. The enumerators for the latest census, however, were instructed in effect to classify as Mexican "all persons born in Mexico, or having parents born in Mexico, who are not definitely white, Negro, Indian, Chinese, or Japanese." According to these directions, 65,968 persons of Mexican birth or parentage were scheduled as white in 1930 and 1,422,533 as Mexican. "Using as a basis the 1920 returns for persons born in Mexico and persons having one or both parents born in Mexico, it was estimated that there were in that year 700,541 persons who would have been classified as Mexican under the 1930 instructions."¹

It will be noted from the following table² that the three States with the largest Mexican population in both 1920 and 1930 are Arizona, California, and Texas, which, combined, accounted for 82 percent of the Mexicans in this country in 1930. In 1930 there were 114,173 Mexicans in Arizona, an increase of 29.1 percent as compared with 1920. In 1930 the figures for California and Texas, respectively, were 368,013 and 683,681—an increase over 1920 of 203.7 percent in California and 75.9 percent in Texas.

In certain other States in which the Mexican population is not large the percentage increase from 1920 is very great. For example, in the East North Central States in 1920 there were 7,583 Mexicans and a decade later, 58,317, an increase of 669.2 percent. In Colorado the

¹ United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Fifteenth census of the United States: 1930. Population bulletin. United States summary. Composition and characteristics of the population. Washington, 1931, p. 7.

² Idem, pp. 27 and 32.

Mexican population increased from 14,340 in 1920 to 57,676 in 1930, an expansion of 302.2 percent.

MEXICAN POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY DIVISIONS AND STATES, 1920 AND 1930

Division and State or section	1920 ¹	1930		
		Males	Females	Total
Geographic divisions:				
New England.....	84	69	38	107
Middle Atlantic.....	3,215	4,550	2,207	6,757
East North Central.....	7,583	37,907	20,410	58,317
West North Central.....	25,674	22,925	16,880	39,805
South Atlantic.....	384	425	266	691
East South Central.....	381	790	613	1,403
West South Central.....	399,550	358,151	337,845	695,996
Mountain.....	141,494	132,905	116,409	249,314
Pacific.....	122,176	200,952	169,191	370,143
Total.....	700,541	758,674	663,859	1,422,533
New England:				
Maine.....	2		2	2
New Hampshire.....	1		1	1
Vermont.....	1		1	1
Massachusetts.....	57	43	23	66
Rhode Island.....	4	6	4	10
Connecticut.....	19	20	7	27
Middle Atlantic:				
New York.....	1,479	1,879	1,019	2,898
New Jersey.....	255	295	159	454
Pennsylvania.....	1,481	2,376	1,029	3,405
East North Central:				
Ohio.....	942	2,806	1,231	4,037
Indiana.....	725	6,708	2,934	9,642
Illinois.....	4,334	18,216	10,690	28,906
Michigan.....	1,344	8,529	4,807	13,336
Wisconsin.....	238	1,648	748	2,396
West North Central:				
Minnesota.....	350	2,069	1,557	3,626
Iowa.....	2,888	2,380	1,915	4,295
Missouri.....	3,383	2,834	2,155	4,989
North Dakota.....	42	376	232	608
South Dakota.....	95	481	335	816
Nebraska.....	2,746	3,585	2,736	6,321
Kansas.....	16,170	11,220	7,950	19,150
South Atlantic:				
Delaware.....	30	24		24
Maryland.....	47	38	18	56
District of Columbia.....	35	41	26	67
Virginia.....	38	20	16	36
West Virginia.....	55	155	102	257
North Carolina.....	10	8	2	10
South Carolina.....	6	4	5	9
Georgia.....	44	38	9	47
Florida.....	119	97	88	185
East South Central:				
Kentucky.....	98	53	35	88
Tennessee.....	54	16	9	25
Alabama.....	74	27	42	69
Mississippi.....	155	694	527	1,221
West South Central:				
Arkansas.....	278	248	161	409
Louisiana.....	2,620	2,392	2,160	4,552
Oklahoma.....	7,977	4,434	2,920	7,354
Texas.....	388,675	351,077	332,604	683,681
Mountain:				
Montana.....	269	1,766	805	2,571
Idaho.....	1,128	907	371	1,278
Wyoming.....	2,000	4,582	2,592	7,174
Colorado.....	14,340	30,824	26,852	57,676
New Mexico.....	32,794	30,775	28,565	59,340
Arizona.....	88,464	59,102	55,071	114,173
Utah.....	1,202	2,728	1,284	4,012
Nevada.....	1,297	2,221	869	3,090
Pacific:				
Washington.....	384	477	85	562
Oregon.....	616	1,247	321	1,568
California.....	121,176	199,228	168,785	368,013
Sections:				
The North.....	36,556	65,451	39,535	104,986
The South.....	400,315	359,366	338,724	698,090
The West.....	263,670	333,857	285,600	619,457

¹ Estimated. In the censuses preceding that of 1930, the Mexicans for the most part were included in the white population.

According to the reports of the United States Commissioner General of Immigration for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931 and 1932, the number of Mexican emigrant aliens recorded as departing from the United States in these 2 years was 51,398, while only 4,301 immigrant aliens were admitted. These figures are very far from telling the whole story of the exodus of Mexicans from the country as a result of the depression. The following extracts from the reports of the United States Commissioner General of Immigration, mentioned above, are of interest in this connection:

From numerous sources it has been reported that the departures of Mexicans to their own country in the past year, of which we have no complete records, have reached large proportions. Communities in the Far West and Southwest have aided in this repatriation to relieve their charity burdens, but from many parts of the country Mexicans and their families have gone back because of continued lack of employment in this country, the attraction of home ties, and the belief that they can providentially obtain assistance from their relatives or others.

An unrecorded but impressive number of Mexicans have returned home in the past year [fiscal year ending June 30, 1932], with the help of the Mexican Government itself or through the efforts and aid of cities, towns, and charitable organizations. They have been going across the border in streams with their small belongings. The Immigration Service had not the facilities to keep count of this hejira, but with the purpose of laying the groundwork for future readmission without expense or trouble, many of the aliens sought to impress upon our officers that they were leaving the country but temporarily. It is certain that nearly all will seek to return when employment and business conditions improve, as our country is the promised land for these people.

Gainful Employment and School Attendance of Children 10 to 15 Years of Age in the United States

THE following census statistics show that from 1910 to 1920 the number of children from 10 to 15 years of age gainfully employed in the United States decreased from 1,990,225 to 1,060,858, or 46.7 percent, and from 1920 to 1930 from 1,060,858 to 667,118, or 37.1 percent.¹ In the earlier decade there was a rise in school attendance in the same age group from 9,203,671 to 11,132,527, or 21 percent, and by 1930 the number attending school was 13,495,044, representing an expansion of 21.2 percent over the preceding census period.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN 10 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE GAINFULLY OCCUPIED AND NUMBER IN SAME AGE GROUP ATTENDING SCHOOL, 1910, 1920, AND 1930

Year	Number gainfully occupied	Number attending school
1910.....	1,990,225	9,203,671
1920.....	1,060,858	11,132,527
1930.....	667,118	13,495,044

¹ United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth Census of the United States: Vol. II, Population, 1920, Washington, 1922, p. 1045; press release, School attendance by single years, Washington, July 15, 1932; Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, Occupation statistics—Age of gainful workers, Washington, 1933, p. 5.

Mechanical Loading in Bituminous Coal Mines in 1932

THE proportion of total bituminous coal mechanically loaded underground in 1932, declined from 13.1 percent in 1931 to 12.6 percent in 1932, but, in spite of this, in 7 out of the 10 leading States loading coal mechanically the proportion of coal so loaded showed an increase.

In publishing these statistics of mechanical loading the United States Bureau of Mines states ¹ that the decrease was to be expected on account of the business depression, resulting in the abandonment of machines in order to spread work among hand loaders or in the reduction of wage rates to such a point that hand loading costs became comparatively lower than those for machine loading.

In all, 17,587,000 tons of coal were loaded mechanically in 1932 and 18,230,000 tons were shoveled by hand on pit car loaders (locally often called "conveyors") or on hand-loaded face conveyors. Although conveyor systems do not actually load the coal, and thus do away with the need of hand shoveling, the use of such devices reduces the distance that the hand loaders must lift the coal and thus materially reduces the labor of loading. For this reason coal handled by conveyors is included with that mechanically loaded, the product handled in both ways amounting to 35,817,000 tons in 1932. Of the total tonnage, 41.4 percent was loaded by mobile loading machines, 3.2 by scraper loaders, and 55.4 percent by pit-car loaders and other conveyors, including duckbills.

Comparison of the tonnage mechanically loaded is shown by States for the years 1931 and 1932 in table 1, as well as the amount and percent of increase or decrease in tonnage so handled between these two years.

TABLE 1.—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN TOTAL DEEP-MINED TONNAGE MECHANICALLY LOADED IN 1931 AND 1932

State	Amount (net tons) mechanically loaded			
	1931	1932	Increase or decrease from 1931 to 1932	
			Net tons	Percent
Illinois.....	22,577,000	15,360,000	-7,217,000	-32.0
Indiana.....	3,511,000	3,225,000	-286,000	-8.1
Pennsylvania.....	8,850,000	7,414,000	-1,436,000	-16.2
Ohio.....	1,265,000	850,000	-415,000	-32.8
Wyoming.....	2,776,000	2,698,000	-78,000	-2.8
Utah.....	861,000	754,000	-107,000	-12.4
Montana.....	1,027,000	1,074,000	+47,000	+4.6
Kentucky.....	879,000	1,093,000	+214,000	+24.3
Virginia and West Virginia.....	2,463,000	1,172,000	-1,291,000	-52.4
Alabama.....	2,238,000	1,237,000	-1,001,000	-44.7
Other States ¹	1,115,000	940,000	-175,000	-15.7
Total.....	47,562,000	35,817,000	-11,745,000	-24.7

¹ Washington, Colorado, Arkansas, New Mexico, Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, North Dakota, and Iowa, in the order named.

¹ United States Bureau of Mines. Coal Division. Statistical and Economic Surveys: Mechanical loading in bituminous mines in 1932. Washington, May 1933.

The Bureau of Mines states that in 21 States mechanical loading has passed the experimental stage and is now a commercially applied practice. In the discussion of the decrease in tonnage mechanically loaded, the authors of the report stress the fact that more than half of the decline in tonnage mechanically loaded occurred in the State of Illinois, where labor conditions were greatly disturbed during 1932 and where production fell more sharply than in the country as a whole.

According to the figures in table 1, Montana and Kentucky were the only States that increased the amount of coal mechanically loaded between 1931 and 1932. However, if the percent of the State totals of tonnage loaded mechanically is considered, as is done in table 2, the relative position of mechanical loading appears to have been improved.

TABLE 2.—PERCENT OF TOTAL BITUMINOUS DEEP-MINED OUTPUT PRODUCED BY MECHANIZED LOADING IN 1931 AND 1932

State	Percent of State total mined mechanically	
	1931	1932
Montana.....	65.9	76.3
Illinois.....	59.4	59.3
Wyoming.....	56.6	66.3
Indiana.....	39.1	48.0
Utah.....	25.7	26.5
Alabama.....	18.8	15.9
Pennsylvania.....	9.1	10.0
Ohio.....	6.5	6.7
Virginia and West Virginia.....	2.2	1.3
Kentucky.....	2.2	3.1
United States.....	13.1	12.6

Table 2 shows clearly that in spite of the considerable decrease in total tonnage mechanically loaded in 1932 as compared with 1931 (24.7 percent, as shown in table 1) the percentage loss in tonnage mechanically loaded based on total production in 1932 was slight. The chief gains in output mechanically loaded occurred in Montana, Wyoming, and Indiana. Of the three States showing a decrease, that in Illinois was the smallest, followed by Virginia and West Virginia, and Alabama. In discussing the figures in table 2 the Bureau of Mines states: "This showing is the more encouraging to advocates of mechanization when the conditions of the year are borne in mind."

Report upon Miners' Welfare Fund, England

THE act of 1920, regulating the mining industry of Great Britain, contained a section providing for a levy of 1d. upon every ton of coal mined, the proceeds of which were to be used to promote and improve the social well-being, recreation, and conditions of living of workers in or about coal mines, and to advance mining education and research. The levy was authorized only for 5 years, but that period was twice extended, the third extension being due to expire in 1933. In 1926 another act imposed a levy upon mining royalties for the primary purpose of providing pithead baths. The administration of

the funds raised by the output levy was entrusted to a committee appointed by the Board of Trade, and the yearly reports published by this committee have shown a diversified field of activities, ranging from the provision of reading rooms and playing grounds to hospitals for ill or injured miners, homes for the convalescents, and grants for education and research purposes. In July 1931 the Secretary of Mines appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Viscount Chelmsford to consider how far the purposes of the original act had been met, what remained to be done, whether the scope of the fund and the existing machinery for its administration are satisfactory, and "to report on all these matters with particular reference to the question of the amount and duration of the levy in the future."

This committee has recently made its report, which has been published as a departmental paper.¹ A review of the history of the fund is first given, and this is followed by a study of the various kinds of work undertaken and a consideration of the relative value and effectiveness of each, which, in turn, is followed by one majority report and two minority reports.

After presenting a review of the work done, the committee expresses its conviction that highly important gains have been secured through the activities of the welfare fund committee.

The cost has admittedly been great, but so have the benefits provided—benefits which we are confident have not been confined to the workers employed in the coal-mining industry, but which have extended to the industry itself taken as a whole. Numerous areas which in the past offered no facilities of any kind for the recreation of the miner except those of the local public houses, and no social facilities except such as might be afforded by a village hall, where in periods of unemployment the worker, for lack of anything to do, became increasingly discontented with his lot and liable, like all persons without an occupation, to become not only unemployed but unemployable, have been equipped with institutes and recreation grounds and every opportunity for social entertainment and indoor and outdoor recreation in congenial surroundings; children who had formerly nowhere to play but in the streets have been provided with playgrounds; these men who wished to study the profession of mining and who could only do so, if at all, by long journeys after their day's work to classes often inadequately equipped and staffed, have been given facilities for attending mining schools with full and up-to-date equipment and well qualified teachers * * *. The whole tendency of the work done by the Miners' Welfare Fund has been to make the miner a healthier, more contented and more intelligent man and it has served to bring owners, officials, and men into closer contact through the local and district committees than has ever been the case before. In our view its establishment not only created something unique in any industry as a whole in any country in the world, but was a progressive and far-seeing step that has done more than anything else could have done to improve the lot of a community which in the past has suffered many disadvantages and handicaps and to bring together and create a new sympathy and understanding between employers and employed.

Recommendations

IN VIEW of the value of the work done, and of the field which still remains to be covered, the committee does not feel that it can recommend the discontinuance of the levy. Taking into consideration, however, the depression and the special troubles of the coal-mining industry, the majority report signed by four members recommends that the output levy shall be decreased from 1d. to ½d. per ton mined, and that this levy shall be continued for 20 years, "but if and when

¹ Great Britain. Mines Department. Committee of Inquiry, 1931. Miner's Welfare Fund. London, 1933. (Cmd. 4236.)

the financial state of the industry permits, the amount should be increased." One member who signed the majority report, however, dissents from this recommendation, holding that the levy should be maintained at its present figure. One member who presents a minority report also urges its continuance at this figure, while the sixth member, presenting a second minority report, advises that it should be reduced at once to one fifth of a penny per ton raised until the end of the present 5-year period, after which it should be cut to one eighth of a penny. Summing up, two members favor keeping the output levy at its present figure, one would reduce it to one fifth of a penny per ton of output, and three would lower it to $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

Sundry administrative changes are suggested, and some variation in the weight given different types of work is proposed. While the royalties levy is expressly designed for the provision of pithead baths, its amount has not in the past been sufficient for the work to be done, and it has been supplemented by grants from the output levy fund. The committee advises that these grants should be continued without diminution. Second in importance it places the grants for research and for safety work, and these it holds should not be diminished in proportion to the cut in the levy, but should be maintained at specified amounts. This means that most of the reduction in expenditure must come from cutting down such activities as provision for indoor and outdoor recreation, health work, education, and the like.

Creation of Bureau of Industry in Queensland

THE Queensland Legislature last year passed an act effective February 22, 1933, establishing a Bureau of Industry and conferring upon it the powers and authority hitherto exercised by several independent bodies which are abolished by the act. Its terms are given in detail in the Queensland Industrial Gazette for March 1933.

The new organization supersedes the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, established under an act of 1930, and the Industries Assistance Board, constituted under an act of 1929. It may also, if the Governor in Council so directs, replace the Unemployment Council, established under the various unemployed workers' insurance acts, 1922 to 1930.

Organization, Powers, and Functions of the Bureau

THE bureau consists of not more than 15 members, including the responsible minister and 6 others who hold their positions *ex officio*. The remaining members are to be appointed by the Governor in Council for terms not exceeding 3 years. Should the governor decide to abolish the Unemployment Council, the workers' representative and the employers' representative on that council may be appointed as members of the bureau.

The powers and functions and responsibilities of the bureau shall be to acquire and disseminate knowledge concerning the economic conditions of Queensland, including the income, production, and industrial efficiency of the community; to collect statistical and other information relating thereto; and in particular to

report on: Reproductive works that will provide employment and increase the wealth production of the State; the organization, capitalization, and labor conditions of particular industries; the trade of Queensland, both overseas and interstate; stock of commodities, both primary and manufactured; monetary conditions and both wholesale and retail prices; employment and unemployment generally, and in particular industries and localities; the relations between employers and employees, and any other matter, including any questions of unfair competition or of sweating, or of monopolies detrimental to the public or to any section thereof which the minister or the bureau may consider to be in the public interest, and to further the objects of this act.

In addition to the above, the bureau shall be entrusted with the following powers, functions, duties, and inquiries, namely: To review the statistics of employment and unemployment throughout the State; to inquire into the causes and extent of unemployment within the State or any part thereof; to inquire into and consider the most effective measures to be taken for temporarily or permanently reducing or eliminating unemployment within the State or any part thereof; to investigate and consider proposals for the productive development of the lands of the State; to investigate and consider proposals for the productive development of the mineral resources of the State; to investigate and consider proposals for new public works, or for the creation of new industries, or the extension and development of existing industries, having particular regard to works or proposals for works which will indicate the greatest expenditure on wages and the least expenditure on materials and supplies, and the most expeditious repayment of expenditure entailed in such works.

The bureau is also empowered to investigate applications for loans under the various acts for the relief of unemployment, and to furnish reports and recommendations to the minister with regard to granting such loans. Further, it may undertake inquiries into practically any matters of an economic nature which, in its opinion, may be useful in the administration of this act.

Committees

For the purpose of carrying out its functions the bureau must appoint three committees, a rural development committee, a roads, mining, and general development committee, and an administrative, finance, and industrial committee. Each is to consist of not fewer than five members, chosen from the membership of the bureau, and the last named-committee is to deal in particular with the causes and relief of unemployment.

To facilitate the carrying out of the purposes of the act, the State may be divided into districts, in each of which there shall be constituted a district employment board, whose duties will be determined by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the bureau.

LAND SETTLEMENT

Land Settlement in the Irish Free State ¹

THE land-settlement system in the Irish Free State, which dates from the Land Law Act of 1881, has not been modified to provide measures for relief during the present unemployment crisis. However, land settlement has proceeded under a definite plan so that, with the completion of the land-purchase scheme, a nation of peasant proprietors having absolute ownership of their lands will have been created.

There are two classes of laws under which occupation and ownership of the land in Ireland have developed—the land law acts and the land-purchase acts. The Irish Land Commission, which is a corporate body and a court of record having the powers, rights, and privileges of the High Court as regards matters within its jurisdiction, was established under the Land Law Act of 1881. As a result of the operations of the land law acts, the majority of agricultural tenants had their rents fixed for terms of 15 years by the commission. At the end of each term the rents could be revised and fixed for another term. The Land Act of 1923, however, prohibited the further fixing of rents by the commission, as all agricultural holdings remaining unpurchased at that time became subject to the provisions of that act.

Prior to 1923, the State was empowered under the land-purchase acts to advance money to enable tenants to purchase the interest of their landlords. The Land Commission was also empowered to acquire estates for the purpose of resale and to acquire untenanted land for the purpose of enlarging small holdings and providing new holdings for certain classes. The Landlord and Tenant Act enacted in 1870 enabled the State to advance money to assist tenants in purchasing their holdings, this principle being greatly developed and extended by subsequent acts passed between the years 1870 and 1909. Under these acts the amount of purchase money advanced exceeded £101,000,000 (\$491,516,500)² for a total area of 11,300,000 acres (tenanted and untenanted) in respect of approximately 315,000 holdings. Included in these figures are nearly £4,000,000 (\$19,466,000) advanced in respect of 15,700 holdings and 490,000 acres since the transfer of the Land Commission to the Free State Government on March 31, 1923. Estates purchased for resale to tenants and others include 2,400,000 acres vested in some 82,000 purchasers at a total resale price of £17,340,000 (\$84,385,110). The total area of untenanted land acquired and distributed by the Land Commission and the late Congested Districts Board under these acts amounts to over 910,000 acres, including some 160,000 acres distributed by the Land Commission since March 31, 1923.

¹ Data are from report made at the request of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Benjamin M. Hulley, American consul, Dublin, Nov. 25, 1932.

² Conversions into United States currency on basis of pound at par = \$4.8665

Problem of relief of congestion.—The Congested Districts Board was established in 1891 for the improvement of conditions in the specially congested districts in the west of Ireland. The powers of the board as to purchase, improvement, and resale of land, including migration and the amalgamation and enlargement of holdings, were analogous to those of the Land Commission under the act of 1903. The board was reconstituted and given enlarged powers and jurisdiction in 1909 but was dissolved in 1923 and its powers and staff were transferred to the Land Commission.

"Congested district" was at first defined as that in which more than 20 percent of the people lived in electoral divisions in which the total ratable value was less than 30s. (\$7.30) per person. Under this provision the powers of the board were limited to certain districts in eight counties, but in 1909 the coverage was extended to embrace seven entire counties and certain other rural districts. The problem was not so much one of locality, however, as of the condition of the people, and the term "congested area" is now used with reference to any district in which a considerable number of the holdings do not afford a reasonable means of livelihood to the families occupying them.

The general policy followed in relieving congestion has been to acquire untenanted land in the congested area and to use it to enlarge the uneconomic holdings or else to move some of the families to new holdings provided out of untenanted land in other districts and divide the land thus vacated among the remaining families. This is a complicated procedure in the case of some properties. As the amount of suitable untenanted land is limited, extensive reclamation projects are now being carried out in various districts.

Land Act of 1923

ONE of the principal problems which the Free State Government faced on its establishment was that of completing the purchase of land and the relief of congestion. With this object in view a new land act was passed in August 1923. The act provided that with certain exceptions all the remaining tenanted agricultural land throughout the Free State which had not been purchased should, on appointed days to be declared by the Land Commission, be vested in that body, the ownership in turn to be vested in the tenants buying their land on the yearly payment basis. Under this act the annual payments of tenants holding under judicial rents were reduced from 30 to 35 percent; in other cases the amount of reduction was fixed by the Land Commission. The purchase money under the act is advanced in $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent land bonds and is repayable by terminable yearly amounts at $4\frac{3}{4}$ percent on the purchase money advanced, which includes for redemption a sinking fund of 0.25 percent.

The capitalization of the annual payments at $4\frac{3}{4}$ percent as regards tenanted land results in a standard price to the landlord of about 14 years' purchase on the average of judicial and nonjudicial rents. The act provides for a State contribution of 10 percent to the standard price. A fair valuation is fixed on the untenanted land acquired by the Land Commission.

The scope of the land purchase act was extended by the amendments of 1927, 1929, and 1931, the standard yearly installment for nonjudicial tenancies being in general automatically fixed at 65 percent of the

rent unless already agreed on or fixed on July 24, 1929. The 1931 act provided that from May 1, 1931, the tenants would be put on a yearly basis as regards their half-yearly payments, thus eliminating further payment in lieu of rent.

For the relief of congestion the act of 1923 provided that with certain exceptions all untenanted land situated in the congested districts counties and any untenanted land in other sections of the Free State which was declared to be required for that purpose should be vested in the Land Commission on appointed days. Also, the commission was empowered to acquire untenanted land outside these congested districts by voluntary purchase or exchange. The money required for the improvements incidental to the division of such lands among new holders or holders of uneconomic farms is provided out of public funds and the purchasers repay each year as much of this expenditure as the Land Commission decides is reasonable. Applicants for parcels of untenanted land are required to satisfy the commission of their competency to work the land and of their intention to do so.

Under the 1923-31 acts it was estimated that £30,000,000 (\$145,995,000) would be required to finance land purchase. In regard to tenanted land, about 100,000 holdings, comprising an area of nearly 3,000,000 acres, have been dealt with. Practically all of the remaining available tenanted land has been vested in the Land Commission and more than a million acres of untenanted land either has been acquired or is in the process of being acquired. The total amount of untenanted land divided by the Land Commission since 1923 amounts to 506,000 acres.

In conclusion it is stated that:

The prohibition of the subdivision of holdings, without the consent of the Land Commission will, it is hoped, prevent a recurrence of the splitting up of farms into uneconomic units, which has been a fruitful cause of "congestion" in the past. At the best, land legislation can only partially solve the problem of congestion as there is not sufficient untenanted land available to relieve it in its entirety, but the development of local industries should materially assist in its solution.

MINIMUM WAGE

Minimum-Wage Laws of Connecticut and Ohio

THE minimum-wage laws recently enacted in New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Utah were reproduced in the Monthly Labor Review for June 1933. Since then similar laws have been passed by the Legislatures of Connecticut and Ohio, which follow in general the standard minimum-wage bill.

After a directory minimum-wage order has been in effect for a period of 9 months in Connecticut and 3 months in Ohio, the responsible enforcing officer is empowered to make such orders mandatory.

The complete text of the minimum-wage laws of these two States follows:

Connecticut

SECTION 1. *Definition.*—As used in this act (a) “commissioner” shall mean the commissioner of labor and factory inspection; (b) “director” shall mean the director or any deputy director of the minimum-wage division, which may be set up as a separate division in the department of labor by the commissioner with a director in charge; (c) “wage board” shall mean a board created as provided in section 6 of this act; (d) “women” shall mean females of 21 years or over; (e) “minor” shall mean a person of either sex under the age of 21; (f) “sweatshop occupation” shall mean an industry, trade, business, or occupation which pays to its employees an unfair and oppressive scale of wage in which women or minors are gainfully employed, but shall not include domestic service in the home of the employer or labor on a farm; (g) “an oppressive and unreasonable wage” shall mean a wage which is both less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health; (h) “a fair wage” shall mean a wage fairly and reasonably commensurate with the value of the service or class of service rendered, and, in establishing a minimum fair wage for any service or class of service under this act, the commissioner and the wage board, without being bound by any technical rules of evidence or procedure, (1) may take into account all relevant circumstances affecting the value of the service rendered, and (2) may be guided by such considerations as would guide a court in a suit for the reasonable value of services rendered where services are rendered at the request of an employer without contract as to the amount of the wage to be paid, and (3) may consider the wages paid in the State for work of like or comparable character by employers who voluntarily maintain minimum fair wage standards; (i) “a directory order” shall mean an order the nonobservance of which may be published as provided in section 8 of this act; (j) “a mandatory order” shall mean an order the violation of which shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in subsection (b) of section 14 of this act.

SEC. 2. *Investigatory powers.*—The commissioner or the director or any authorized representative of the director shall have full power and authority (a) to investigate and ascertain the wages of women and minors employed in any sweatshop occupation in the State; (b) to enter the place of business or employment of any employer of women and minors in any sweatshop occupation for the purpose of examining and inspecting any and all books, registers, pay rolls and other records of any employer of women or minors that in any way appertain to or have a bearing upon the question of wages of any such women or minors and

for the purpose of ascertaining whether the orders of the commissioner have been and are being complied with; and (c) to require from such employer full and correct statements in writing when the commissioner or the director or any authorized representative of the director shall deem necessary, of the wages paid to all women and minors in his employment.

SEC. 3. *Investigations authorized.*—The commissioner or the director shall have the power, and it shall be the duty of the commissioner on the petition of 50 or more residents of the State, to cause an investigation to be made by the director or any authorized representative of the director, of the wages being paid to women or minors in any occupation to ascertain whether any substantial number of women or minors in such occupation are receiving oppressive and unreasonable wages as defined in section 1. If the commissioner shall be of the opinion that any substantial number of women or minors in any sweatshop occupation or occupations are receiving oppressive and unreasonable wages as defined in section 1, he shall appoint a wage board as hereinafter provided to report upon the establishment of minimum fair wage rates for such women or minors in such occupation or occupations.

SEC. 4. *Wage boards, membership, etc.*—(a) A wage board shall be composed of not more than three representatives of the employers in any occupation or occupations, an equal number of representatives of the employees in such occupation or occupations and of not more than three disinterested persons representing the public, one of whom shall be designated as chairman. The commissioner, after conferring with the director, shall appoint the members of such wage board, the representatives of the employers and employees to be selected so far as practicable from nominations submitted by employers and employees in such occupation or occupations. Two thirds of the members of such wage board shall constitute a quorum and the recommendations or report of such wage board shall require a vote of not less than a majority of all its members. Members of a wage board shall serve without pay. The commissioner shall make and establish, from time to time, rules and regulations governing the selection of a wage board and its mode of procedure not inconsistent with this act. (b) A wage board shall have power to administer oaths and to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of all books, records, and other evidence relative to any matter under investigation. Such subpoenas shall be signed and issued by the chairman of the wage board and shall be served and have the same effect as if issued out of the superior court. A wage board shall have power to cause depositions of witnesses residing within or without the State to be taken in the manner prescribed for like depositions in civil actions in the superior court. (c) The commissioner shall present to a wage board, promptly upon its organization, all the evidence and information in the possession of the commissioner relating to the wages of women and minor workers in the occupation for which the wage board was appointed and all other information which the commissioner or the director shall deem relevant to the establishment of a minimum fair wage for such women and minors. (d) Within 60 days of its organization a wage board shall submit a report, including its recommendations as to minimum fair wage standards, for the women or minors in the occupation the wage standards of which the wage board was appointed to investigate. If its report shall not be submitted within such time, the commissioner may constitute a new wage board. (e) A wage board may differentiate and classify employments in any occupation according to the nature of the service rendered and recommend appropriate minimum fair rates for different employments. A wage board may also recommend minimum fair wage rates varying with localities if, in the judgment of the wage board, conditions shall make such local differentiation proper and shall not effect an unreasonable discrimination against any locality. (f) A wage board may recommend a suitable scale of rates for learners' and apprentices' [which] rates may be less than the regular minimum fair wage rates recommended for experienced women or minor workers in such occupation or occupations.

SEC. 5. *Report of wage board.*—A report from a wage board shall be submitted to the commissioner who shall, within 10 days, accept or reject such report. If the report shall be rejected, the commissioner shall resubmit the matter to the same wage board or to a new wage board, with a statement of the reasons for the resubmission. If the report shall be accepted, it shall be published, together with such administrative regulations as the commissioner may deem appropriate, and notice shall be given of a public hearing to be held by the commissioner or the director not sooner than 15 nor more than 30 days after such publication,

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at which all persons in favor of or opposed to the recommendations contained in such report or in such proposed regulation may be heard.

SEC. 6. *Action on report of wage board.*—Within 10 days after such hearing, the commissioner shall approve or disapprove the report of the wage board. If the report be disapproved, the commissioner may resubmit the matter to the same wage board or to a new wage board. If the report be approved, the commissioner shall make a directory order which shall define minimum fair wage rates in the occupation or occupations as recommended in the report of the wage board and which shall include such proposed administrative regulations as the commissioner may deem appropriate. Such administrative regulations may include, among other things, regulations defining and governing learners and apprentices, their rates, number, proportion or length of service, piece rates or their relation to time rates, overtime or part-time rates, bonuses or special pay for special or extra work, deductions for board, lodging, apparel or other items or services supplied by the employer, and other special conditions or circumstances. The commissioner may provide in such regulations, without departing from the basic minimum rates recommended by the wage board, such modifications or reductions of or additions to such rates in or for such special cases or classes of cases as those herein enumerated as the commissioner may find appropriate to safeguard the basic minimum rates established.

SEC. 7. *Special licenses.*—For any occupation for which minimum fair wage rates have been established, the commissioner may cause to be issued to a woman or minor, including a learner or apprentice, whose earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury, a special license authorizing employment at such wages less than such minimum fair wage rates and for such period of time as shall be fixed by the commissioner and stated in the license.

SEC. 8. *Nonobservance of orders; procedure.*—If the commissioner shall have reason to believe that any employer is not observing the provisions of any order made by him under section 6 of this act, the commissioner may, on 15 days' notice, summon such employer to appear before the commissioner to show cause why the name of such employer should not be published as having failed to observe the provisions of such order. After such hearing and the finding by the commissioner, the commissioner may cause to be published in a newspaper or newspapers circulating within this State, or in such other manner as the commissioner may deem appropriate, the name of any such employer or employers as having failed in the respects stated to observe the provisions of the directory order of the commissioner. Neither the commissioner nor any authorized representative of the commissioner nor any newspaper publisher, proprietor, editor, nor employee thereof shall be liable to an action for damages for publishing the name of any employer as provided for in this act, unless guilty of some willful misrepresentation.

SEC. 9. *Power to make mandatory order; hearing.*—If, at any time after a directory minimum fair wage order has been in effect for 9 months, the commissioner shall be of the opinion that the persistent nonobservance of such order by one or more employers is a threat to the maintenance of fair minimum wage standards in any occupation or occupations, the commissioner may give notice of his intention to make such order mandatory and of a public hearing to be held not sooner than 15 nor more than 30 days after such publication, at which all persons in favor of or opposed to a mandatory order may be heard by the commissioner. After such hearing, the commissioner, if he shall adhere to his opinion, may make the previous directory order or any part thereof mandatory and so publish it.

SEC. 10. *Modification of wage order.*—At any time after a minimum fair wage order has been in effect for 1 year or more, whether, during such period, it has been directory or mandatory, the commissioner may, on his own motion, after conferring with the director, and shall, on petition of 50 or more residents of the State, reconsider the minimum fair wage rates set therein and reconvene the same wage board or appoint a new wage board to recommend whether or not the rate or rates contained in such order should be modified. The report of such wage board shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in sections 5 and 6 of this act: *Provided*, If the order under reconsideration has theretofore been made mandatory in whole or in part by the commissioner, under section 9, the commissioner in making any new order or confirming any old order shall have power to declare to what extent such order shall be directory and to what extent mandatory.

SEC. 11. *Modification of administrative regulations.*—The commissioner may, from time to time, propose such modification of or additions to any administrative regulations included in any directory or mandatory order of the commissioner, without reference to a wage board, as the commissioner may deem appropriate

to effectuate the purposes of the act: *Provided*, Such proposed modification or additions could legally have been included in the original order, and notice shall be given of a public hearing to be held by the commissioner or director not less than 15 days after such publication, at which all persons in favor of or opposed to such proposed modifications or additions may be heard. After such hearing, the commissioner may make an order putting into effect such proposed modifications of or additions to the administrative regulations as he shall deem appropriate, and if the order of which the administrative regulations form a part has theretofore been made mandatory in whole or in part by the commissioner under section 9, the commissioner, in making any new order, shall have the power to declare to what extent such order shall be directory and to what extent mandatory.

SEC. 12. *Right of appeal*.—All findings of fact arising under this act by a wage board or the commissioner or the director shall be final, but any person in interest may bring an action in the superior court against the commissioner or the director to determine as a question of law the validity of any decision or order of the commissioner or director.

SEC. 13. *Employers' records*.—Each employer of women and minor workers shall keep a true and accurate record of the hours worked by each and the wages paid by him to each and shall furnish to the commissioner or the director or the authorized representative of the director, upon demand, a sworn statement of the same. Such records shall be open to inspection by the commissioner or the director or any authorized representative of the commissioner at any reasonable time. Every employer subject to a minimum fair wage order, whether directory or mandatory, shall keep a copy of such order posted in a conspicuous place in every room in which women or minors are employed. Employers shall be furnished copies of orders on request without charge.

SEC. 14. *Penalties*.—(a) Any employer and his agent, or the officer or agent of any corporation, who shall discharge or in any other manner discriminate against any employee because such employee has served or is about to serve on a wage board or has testified or is about to testify before any wage board or in any other investigation or proceeding under or related to this act or because such employer believes that such employee may serve on any wage board or may testify before any wage board or in any investigation or proceeding under this act, shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200. (b) Any employer or the officer or agent of any corporation who shall pay or agree to pay to any woman or minor employee less than the rates applicable to such woman or minor under a mandatory minimum fair wage order shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 or be imprisoned not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days or be both fined and imprisoned, and each week in any day of which such employee shall have been paid less than the rate applicable to him under a mandatory minimum fair wage order shall constitute a separate offense as to each employee so paid. (c) Any employer or the officer or agent of any corporation who shall fail to keep the records required under this act or to furnish such records to the commissioner or the director or any authorized representative of the commissioner, upon request, shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and each day of such failure to keep the records requested under this act or to furnish the same to the commissioner or the director or any authorized representative of the commissioner shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 15. *Recovery of wages, civil action*.—If any woman or minor worker shall be paid by his employer less than the minimum fair wage to which he is entitled under or by virtue of a mandatory minimum fair wage order, he may recover, in a civil action, the full amount of such minimum wage less any amount actually paid to him by the employer, together with costs and such reasonable attorney's fees as may be allowed by the court, and any agreement between him and his employer to work for less than such mandatory minimum fair wage shall be no defense to such action. At the request of any woman or minor worker paid less than the minimum wage to which he was entitled under a mandatory order, the commissioner may take an assignment of such wage claim in trust for the assigning employee and may bring any legal action necessary to collect such claim, and the employer shall be required to pay the costs and such reasonable attorney's fees as may be allowed by the court.

SEC. 16. *Construction*.—If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, shall be held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

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SECTION 1. *Definitions.*—The following definitions shall be applied to the terms used in this act:

1. "Director" shall mean the director of industrial relations.
2. "Superintendent" shall mean the superintendent or any deputy or assistant superintendent of the minimum-wage division, which shall be set up as a separate division in the department of industrial relations with a superintendent in charge and with such deputy or assistant superintendents and other assistants and employees as may be necessary.
3. "Wage board" shall mean a board created as provided in section 5 of this act.
4. "Woman" shall mean a female of 21 years or over.
5. "Minor" shall mean a person of either sex under the age of 21 years.
6. "Occupation" shall mean an industry, trade or business or branch thereof or class of work therein in which women or minors are gainfully employed, but shall not include domestic service in the home of the employer or labor on a farm.
7. "An oppressive and unreasonable wage" shall mean a wage which is both less than the fair and reasonable value of the services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health.
8. "A fair wage" shall mean a wage fairly and reasonably commensurate with the value of the service or class of service rendered. In establishing a minimum fair wage for any service or class of service under this article, the director, superintendent or the wage board without being bound by any technical rules of evidence or procedure (1) may take into account all relevant circumstances affecting the value of the service or class of service rendered, and (2) may be guided by like considerations as would guide a court in a suit for the reasonable value of services rendered where services are rendered at the request of an employer without contract as to the amount of the wage to be paid, and (3) may consider the wages paid in the State for work of like or comparable character by employers who voluntarily maintain minimum fair wage standards.
9. "A directory order" shall mean an order the nonobservance of which may be published as provided in section 9 of this act.
10. "A mandatory order" shall mean an order the violation of which shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in paragraph 2 of section 15 of this act.

SEC. 2. *Contracts of employment void, when.*—It is hereby declared to be against public policy for any employer to employ any woman or minor in an occupation in this State at an oppressive and unreasonable wage as defined in section 1 of this act, and any contract, agreement, or understanding for or in relation to such employment shall be null and void.

SEC. 3. *Investigatory powers.*—The director or the superintendent or any authorized representative of either of them shall have full power and authority—

1. To investigate and ascertain the wages of women and minors employed in any occupation in the State;
2. To enter the place of business or employment of any employer of women and minors in any occupation for the purpose of examining and inspecting any and all books, registers, pay rolls, and other records of any employer of women or minors that in any way appertain to or have a bearing upon the question of wages of any such women or minors and for the purpose of ascertaining whether the orders of the commissioner have been and are being complied with; and
3. To require from such employer full and correct statements in writing when the director or the superintendent or any authorized representative of the superintendent deems necessary, of the wages paid to all women and minors in his employment.

SEC. 4. *Investigations authorized.*—The director or the superintendent shall have the power, and it shall be the duty of the director on the petition of 50 or more residents of the State, to cause an investigation to be made by the superintendent or any authorized representative of the superintendent of the wages being paid to women or minors in any occupation to ascertain whether any substantial number of women or minors in such occupation are receiving oppressive and unreasonable wages as defined in section 1. If, on the basis of information in the possession of the director or the superintendent, with or without a special investigation, the director is of the opinion that any substantial number of women or minors in any occupation or occupations are receiving oppressive and unreasonable wages as defined in section 1, he shall appoint a wage board to report upon the establishment of minimum fair wage rates for such women or minors in such occupation or occupations.

SEC. 5. *Wage boards; membership, etc.*—1. A wage board shall be composed of not more than 3 representatives of the employers in any occupation or occupations, an equal number of representatives of the employees in such occupation or occupations and of not more than 3 disinterested persons representing the public, 1 of whom shall be designated as chairman. The director after conferring with the superintendent shall appoint the members of such wage board, the representatives of the employers and employees to be selected so far as practicable from nominations submitted by employers and employees in such occupation or occupations. Two thirds of the members of such wage board shall constitute a quorum and the recommendations or report of such wage board shall require a vote of not less than a majority of all its members. Members of a wage board shall serve without pay, but may be reimbursed for all necessary traveling expenses. The director after conferring with the superintendent shall make and establish from time to time rules and regulations governing the selection of a wage board and its mode of procedure not inconsistent with this act.

2. A wage board shall have power to administer oaths and to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of all books, records, and other evidence relative to any matters under investigation. Such subpoenas shall be signed and issued by a member of the wage board and shall be served and have the same effect as if issued out of the court of common pleas. A wage board shall have power to cause depositions of witnesses residing within or without the State to be taken in the manner prescribed for like depositions in civil actions in the court of common pleas.

3. The director or the superintendent shall present to a wage board promptly upon its organization all the evidence and information in the possession of the director or superintendent relating to the wages of women and minor workers in the occupation or occupations for which the wage board was appointed and all other information which the director or the superintendent deems relevant to the establishment of a minimum fair wage for such women and minors, and shall cause to be brought before the committee any witnesses whom the director or the superintendent deems material. A wage board may summon other witnesses or call upon the director or the superintendent to furnish additional information to aid it in its deliberation.

4. Within 60 days of its organization a wage board shall submit a report including its recommendations as to minimum fair wage standards for the women or minors in the occupation or occupations the wage standards of which the wage board was appointed to investigate. If its report is not submitted within such time the director may constitute a new wage board.

5. A wage board may differentiate and classify employment in any occupation according to the nature of the service rendered and recommend appropriate minimum fair rates for different employments. A wage board may also recommend minimum fair wage rates varying with localities if in the judgment of the wage board conditions make such local differentiation proper and do not effect an unreasonable discrimination against any locality.

6. A wage board may recommend a suitable scale of rates for learners and apprentices in any occupation or occupations, which scale of learners' and apprentices' rates may be less than the regular minimum fair wage rates recommended for experienced women or minor workers in such occupation or occupations.

SEC. 6. *Report of wage board.*—A report from a wage board shall be submitted to the director who shall within 10 days confer with the superintendent and accept or reject such report. If the report is rejected the director shall resubmit the matter to the same wage board or to a new wage board with a statement of the reasons for the resubmission. If the report is accepted it shall be published together with such proposed administrative regulations as the director after conferring with the superintendent may deem appropriate to implement the report of the wage board and to safeguard the minimum fair wage standards to be established, and notice shall be given of a public hearing to be held by the director or the superintendent not sooner than 15 nor more than 30 days after such publication at which all persons in favor of or opposed to the recommendations contained in such report or in such proposed regulations may be heard.

SEC. 7. *Action on report of wage board.*—Within 10 days after such hearing the director shall confer with the superintendent and approve or disapprove the report of the wage board. If the report is disapproved the director may resubmit the matter to the same wage board or to a new wage board. If the report is approved the director shall make a directory order which shall define minimum fair rates in the occupation or occupations as recommended in the report

of the wage board and which shall include such proposed administrative regulations as the director may deem appropriate to implement the report of the wage board and to safeguard the minimum fair wage standards established. Such administrative regulations may include among other things, regulations defining and governing learners and apprentices, their rates, number, proportion or length of service, piece rates or their relation to time rates, overtime or part-time rates, bonuses, or special pay for special or extra work, deductions for board, lodging, apparel, or other items or services supplied by the employer, and other special conditions or circumstances; and in view of the diversities and complexities of different occupations and the dangers of evasion and nullification, the director may provide in such regulations without departing from the basic minimum rates recommended by the wage board such modifications or reductions of, or addition to, such rates in or for such special cases or classes of cases as those herein enumerated as the commissioner may find appropriate to safeguard the basic minimum rates established.

SEC. 8. *Special licenses.*—For any occupation for which minimum fair wage rates have been established the director or the superintendent may cause to be issued to a woman or minor, including a learner or apprentice, whose earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury, a special license authorizing employment at such wages less than such minimum fair wage rates and for such period of time as shall be fixed by the director or the superintendent and stated in the license.

SEC. 9. *Nonobservance of orders; procedure.*—If the director or the superintendent or any authorized representative of the superintendent has reason to believe that any employer is not observing the provisions of any order made by him under section 7 of this act, the director or the superintendent may, on 15 days' notice summon such employer to appear before the director or the superintendent to show cause why the name of such employer should not be published as having failed to observe the provisions of such order. After such hearing and the finding by the director or the superintendent of nonobservance, the director may cause to be published in a newspaper or newspapers circulating within the State of Ohio or in such other manner as the director may deem appropriate, the name of any such employer or employers, as having failed in the respects stated to observe the provisions of the directory order of the director. Neither the director, superintendent nor any authorized representative of either of them, nor any newspaper publisher, proprietor, editor, nor employee thereof shall be liable to an action for damages for publishing the name of any employer as provided in this act, unless the same shall be willfully misrepresented, nor shall any person or corporation be liable for the publishing of any fair and impartial report of the proceedings of any hearing before the director or superintendent, nor for the publishing of any statements, records, or remarks made at or in connection with such hearing, unless the same shall be willfully misrepresented.

SEC. 10. *Power to make mandatory order; hearing.*—If at any time after a directory minimum fair wage order has been in effect for 3 months the director is of the opinion after conferring with the superintendent that the persistent nonobservance of such order by one or more employers is a threat to the maintenance of fair minimum wage standards in any occupation or occupations the director or the superintendent may give notice of the intention of the director to make such order mandatory and of a public hearing to be held not sooner than 15 nor more than 30 days after such publication at which all persons in favor of or opposed to a mandatory order may be heard by the director or the superintendent. After such hearing the director, if he adheres to his opinion, may make the previous directory order or any part thereof mandatory and so publish it.

SEC. 11. *Modification of wage order.*—At any time after a minimum fair wage order has been in effect for 1 year or more, whether during such period it has been directory or mandatory, the director may on his own motion after conferring with the superintendent and shall on petition of 50 or more residents of the State reconsider the minimum fair wage rates set therein and reconvene the same wage board or appoint a new board to recommend whether or not the rate or rates contained in such order should be modified. The report of such wage board shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in sections 6 and 7 of this act: *Provided*, That if the order under reconsideration has theretofore been made mandatory in whole or in part by the director under section 10 then the director in making any new order or confirming any old order shall have power to declare to what extent such order shall be directory and to what extent mandatory.

SEC. 12. *Modification of administrative regulations.*—The director may at any time and from time to time after conference with the superintendent propose such modifications of or additions to any administrative regulations included in any directory or mandatory order of the director without reference to a wage board, as the director may deem appropriate to effectuate the purposes of this article: *Provided*, Such proposed modifications or additions could legally have been included in the original order, and notice shall be given of a public hearing to be held by the director or superintendent not less than 15 days after such publication at which all persons in favor of or opposed to such proposed modification or additions may be heard. After such hearing the director may make an order putting into effect such proposed modifications of or additions to the administrative regulations as he deems appropriate, and if the order of which the administrative regulations form a part has theretofore been made mandatory in whole or in part by the director under section 10, then the director in making any new order shall have the power to declare to what extent such order shall be directory and to what extent mandatory.

SEC. 13. *Right of review.*—All questions of fact arising under this act except as otherwise herein provided shall be decided by the director or the superintendent and there shall be no appeal from the decision of the director or the superintendent on any such question of fact, but there shall be a right of review by the court of common pleas from any ruling or holding on a question of law included or embodied in any decision or order of the director or the superintendent. Such review may be had by the filing, within 30 days after the decision of the director or superintendent, in the court of common pleas of the county wherein the contract of employment was entered into, and the director shall be named as the defendant in said action and summons shall issue and be served as in civil actions by the sheriff of any county. The prosecuting attorney of the county where such action is filed shall represent the director. Within 90 days after the date of service of summons on the director or superintendent a transcript of the evidence and testimony offered at the hearing shall be filed in said action with the clerk of courts by the party affected thereby and such review shall be had upon the transcript offered and no other evidence. Such review shall not in any manner stay the order of the director or superintendent until such order is reversed, vacated or modified by the court of common pleas.

SEC. 14. *Employers' record.*—Every employer of women and minor workers shall keep a true and accurate record of the hours worked by each and the wages paid by him to each and shall furnish to the director or the superintendent or the authorized representative of the superintendent upon demand a sworn statement of the same. Such records shall be open to inspection by the director or the superintendent or any authorized representative of the superintendent at any reasonable time. Every employer subject to a minimum fair wage order whether directory or mandatory shall keep a copy of such order posted in a conspicuous place in every room in which women or minors are employed. Employers shall be furnished copies of orders on request without charge.

SEC. 15. *Penalties.*—1. Any employer and his agent, or the officer or agent of any corporation, who discharges or in any other manner discriminates against any employee because such employee has served or is about to serve on a wage board or has testified or is about to testify before any wage board or in any other investigation or proceeding under or related to this act or because such employer believes that said employee may serve on any wage board or may testify before any wage board or in any investigation or proceeding under this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

2. Any employer or the officer or agent of any corporation who pays or agrees to pay to any woman or minor employee less than the rates applicable to such woman or minor under a mandatory minimum fair wage order shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 or by imprisonment of not less than 10 nor more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each week in any day of which such employee is paid less than the rate applicable to him under a mandatory minimum fair wage order and each employee so paid less shall constitute a separate offense.

3. Any employer or the officer or agent of any corporation who fails to keep the records required under this act or to furnish such records to the director or the superintendent or any authorized representative of the superintendent upon request shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and each day of such failure to keep

the records requested under this article or to furnish same to the director or the superintendent or any authorized representative of the superintendent shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 16. *Recovery of wages; civil action.*—If any woman or minor is paid by his employer less than the minimum fair wage to which he is entitled under or by virtue of a mandatory minimum fair wage order he may recover in a civil action the full amount of such minimum wage less any amount actually paid to him by the employer together with costs and such reasonable attorney's fees as may be allowed by the court, and any agreement between him and his employer to work for less than such mandatory minimum fair wages shall be no defense to such action. At the request of any woman or minor worker paid less than the minimum wage to which he was entitled under a mandatory order the director may take an assignment of such wage claim in trust for the assigning employee and may bring any legal action necessary to collect such claim, and the employer shall be required to pay the costs and such reasonable attorney's fees as may be allowed by the court.

SEC. 17. *Construction.*—If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 18. *Effective date, emergency law.*—This act is hereby declared to be an emergency law, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, peace, and safety. The reason for such necessity lies in the fact that sweatshop evils are growing throughout the State of Ohio; that wages, so low as to be detrimental to the health and welfare of thousands of workers in industry, are being paid by many employers; that payment of such low and oppressive wages encourages and promotes "cutthroat" competition in industry to the detriment of employers and employees alike and to business and industry in general. This act shall therefore go into immediate effect.

Report of Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia, 1932

A SUMMARY of the second annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Nova Scotia, given in the Canadian Labor Gazette for May 1933 (p. 519), comments on the exceptional difficulty of enforcing the minimum wage act during 1932 on account of the depression. Frequent appeals were received to disregard the act altogether in view of the financial situation, but finding that such acts elsewhere were being maintained, the board decided to keep it in operation but to relax its terms somewhat where circumstances seemed to call for such action.

We have continued to function as nearly as possible according to the rules laid down, always bearing in mind that what would be the most lasting good for the women should be the determining factor in our decision. Where upon investigation we found that the business was going behind and that unless the employer could cut his overhead he would have to give up, we recommended that the girls would be better off by assisting cutting down expenses and taking lower wages. While this in some instances may have been a hardship, we think that a strict enforcement would have caused still greater hardship. Owing to conditions existing, we have issued no new orders this year.

Most of the industries covered showed in 1932 a falling off in the number of women and girls employed, with a very general decrease in the average wage. The telephone operators presented an exception to this last statement, for though employment fell off the average wage rose from \$9.82 to \$12.47 weekly. The number of women and girls employed in the industries covered by the act, the average weekly wage, and the average weekly hours are shown in the table following:

AVERAGE HOURS AND WAGES OF WOMAN EMPLOYEES UNDER MINIMUM WAGE ACT OF NOVA SCOTIA

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Number of women reported	Average weekly wage of workers aged—		Average weekly hours
			18 and over	Under 18	
Laundries, dye works, and dry-cleaning establishments.....	16	167	\$10. 13	\$7. 02	46½
Confectioners, bakers, and allied food trades.....	11	412	6. 73	5. 97	30½
Hotels, restaurants, and tea rooms.....	93	646	8. 24	7. 11	50
Textiles, needle trades, and leather work.....	9	537	8. 89	8. 35	47
Telephone operators.....	1	441	12. 47	-----	48
Small factories, paper trades, and printing.....	22	128	11. 74	5. 20	47

During the year the board issued an order concerning the wages to be paid to female employees in factories, as follows:

Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over: Experienced workers, \$11; inexperienced adults over 18 years, 6 months at \$9, 6 months at \$10; young girls under 18 years, 6 months at \$7, 6 months at \$8.50, and 6 months at \$10.

All towns under 17,000 population: Experienced workers, \$10; inexperienced adults over 18 years, 6 months at \$8, 6 months at \$9; young girls under 18 years, 6 months at \$6, 6 months at \$7.50, and 6 months at \$9.

The number of inexperienced adults or young girls or both which may be employed is fixed by the act so as not to exceed 25 percent of the working force, except when such total is less than four workers.

Registration of Woman Workers Under Minimum-Wage Law of Quebec

THE Canadian Labor Gazette for May 1933 gives (p. 521) the terms of an order in council issued by the Governor General, in accordance with the terms of the minimum wage law for women, requiring the employers in certain specified trades and industries to maintain registers giving details as to their female employees. In these the employer must enter "the names, ages, and places of abode of the girls or women whom he employs, the time of each day during which such girls or women were employed, as well as the salary which they have received for such work, whether hired by the day, hour, piece, or according to any other mode."

The order applies to employers in the following trades and industries: Laundries, dyeing and dry-cleaning establishments; printing, binding, and lithographing shops and envelope factories; the shoe trade and other leather industries; the manufacture of women's, men's, and boys' garments; the manufacture of hats and caps for men and boys, and ladies' headgear, with the exception of apprentice work; the manufacture of dresses for women and children, silk underwear, kimono, and fine lingerie; the manufacture of overalls, mackinaws, shirts, collars, and ties, cotton, textile, and rayon underwear, and cotton dresses; the tobacco, cigar, and cigarette industry; the fur trade; and the foodstuff industry, comprising the manufacture of biscuits, cakes, bread, alimentary pastes, cereals of all kinds, cocoa, chocolate, confectionery, and sweets of all kinds.

The order was to take effect May 1, 1933.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Hazards from Osmium Tetroxide (Osmic Acid)

AN ARTICLE on the toxicity of osmium in the May issue of the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*¹ gives the results of various animal experiments with this metal which, it is said, has comparatively few uses in the industries and the arts at present, but may possibly develop much wider industrial use.

The hazards from osmium and its compounds are not generally known, as there is little information regarding the metal in the standard texts on toxicology and industrial hygiene, and where it is used at all it is in comparatively small quantities. However, those handling the material are said to be exposed to a very real danger and a certain number of them suffer to some extent from its effects.

The element osmium has, at present, four principal uses, which are, in the order of their importance, in the manufacture of pen tips, as a fixing and staining agent in pathological and histological work, in the manufacture of electrical contacts, and in fingerprinting. In addition to the exposure of persons engaged in these activities, there is a rather limited group of chemists and metallurgists who are engaged in refining the natural alloys and preparing the compounds of osmium for commercial purposes.

The metal is extremely hard, and because of this and its high melting point it is used in making pen tips and electrical contacts, while the tetroxide is employed in its other uses. Metallic osmium when heated in air or oxygen or acted upon by oxidizing agents forms osmium tetroxide. When the metal is in the form of osmium sponge or powder, osmium tetroxide, the so-called osmic acid, is developed slowly at room temperature. This oxide is highly volatile, is somewhat soluble in water, and the solution gives off osmium tetroxide without application of heat. All the hazards connected with the use of osmium are the result of this tendency to form the toxic volatile osmium tetroxide.

There are two types of poisoning—the acute and subacute forms—but the present study deals only with acute poisoning. The objective symptoms are produced by the action of the irritant gas directly upon the exposed mucous surfaces and skin and upon the entire respiratory tract, and by its indirect action on the kidneys. The principal effects in man are acute conjunctivitis, inflammation of the cornea, ulcer of the cornea, inflammation of the trachea, bronchitis, pneumonia, nephritis, and dermatitis.

As already stated, the metallic osmium, when exposed to the air in the form of sponge, forms the toxic tetroxide even at room temperature and the metal in the form of a natural osmium-iridium alloy or the prepared alloy also gives off osmium tetroxide at the slight heat required for annealing. Information was secured from the four largest manufacturers of fountain pens in regard to any difficulties

¹ The *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, May 1933. The toxicity of osmium tetroxide (osmic acid), by F. R. Brunot.

they had had in the use of osmium. One of these companies using osmium-iridium had had trouble due to the formation of osmium tetrachloride but had overcome it by the provision of adequate ventilation.

The experimental study proved the serious effects of the poison upon the respiratory system, pulmonary lesions being the cause of death in the experimental animals, although it is said that from the standpoint of industrial medicine the eye effects are of much greater importance. Cases of permanent blindness have been reported and visual defects have been attributed to the vapor, but the majority of the cases present only the condition produced by minute amounts.

The writer describes his own experience with a short exposure to the tetroxide. The exposure was incurred in opening four ampoules of osmium tetroxide, each containing one quarter gram, and placing them in the gas chamber. This occupied, altogether, about 2 minutes, after which there was another brief exposure to the gas while closing and sealing the gas chamber. In about 10 minutes a metallic taste was noted which made smoking unpleasant and in about 30 minutes a smarting sensation accompanied by some lacrimation was noted. This condition progressed until, at the end of 3 hours, reading was difficult and there was also a definite sensation of constriction and difficulty in breathing. Although the eye showed no objective changes, a halo about street lights was noted, which was most pronounced at a distance of 30 or 40 yards and was practically imperceptible at a distance of less than 10 feet. The lights appeared as though seen through a rather dense fog.

The effect of exposure of the experimental animals to varying amounts of the osmic acid was to cause death in periods varying from 30 hours to 4 days, according to the degree of exposure. All of the animals showed evidence of acute irritation shortly after the beginning of exposure, soon becoming semicomatose, but recovering to an apparently normal condition soon after exposure ceased. However, after varying intervals, evidence of pulmonary involvement developed which lasted until death occurred.

The writer states that in view of the hazard connected with heating metallic osmium or its oxides in air, adequate protective measures should be taken. Ordinarily protection can be afforded, it is said, by a reliable down draft, preferably through a spray of 10 percent sodium hydroxide, which absorbs the oxide and recovers enough of the osmium to make it economically worth while. If there is exposure to minute quantities only, air-tight goggles protect the eyes sufficiently while for larger quantities a good gas mask with an "all-service" cannister gives adequate protection.

Silicosis and Tuberculosis Among Miners in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri ¹

A STUDY of the prevalence of silicosis and tuberculosis among miners in the Tri-State mining district, located in southwestern Missouri, southeastern Kansas, and northeastern Oklahoma, has been made by the United States Bureau of Mines in cooperation with

¹ United States Bureau of Mines. Technical Papers Nos. 545 and 552: Silicosis and Tuberculosis Among Miners of the Tri-State District of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri. Washington, 1933.

the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the Tri-State Zinc and Lead Ore Producers Association.

Two reports, recently issued, which are the first of a proposed series, deal with the data obtained by physical examination of men employed in the lead and zinc mines of the Picher mining district of Oklahoma and Kansas. The examinations of the men were made in an effort to reduce the incidence of silicosis and tuberculosis among the miners and in the interests of improving their general health and that of their families. Previous examination, particularly in the old southern Missouri field, had shown a high incidence of respiratory disease among workers engaged in drilling, blasting, and loading this ore, which produces large quantities of siliceous dust. Although the working conditions in the mines of the Picher field have been much improved over those in older parts of the Tri-State district through the use of wet drilling and wetting down of stopes, the fact that many of the men employed in the Picher field had worked also in the older fields suggested that they were subject to respiratory disease. A small clinic was established at Picher in 1924, and in 1927 the facilities of the clinic were enlarged so that the necessary examinations and treatment could be given.

The reports cover the years ending June 30, 1928 and 1929, the number of men given physical examinations in the 2 years being 7,722 and 8,853, respectively. In 1928, 1,647 or 21.3 percent of those examined were definitely diagnosed as having silicosis, while 267 were diagnosed as having silicosis complicated with tuberculosis, and 104 as having tuberculosis without silicosis. Of the 5,113 men examined in 1929, 1,116 or 21.8 percent, were found to be suffering from silicosis, 138 from silicosis complicated with tuberculosis, and 46 from tuberculosis alone. Only 2,999 of the men examined in 1928 were at work in the mines in 1929.

Silicosis has been divided arbitrarily into various stages in different countries. In the United States it is divided into three stages: (1) That in which there are definite physical signs of damage to the lungs from the dust; (2) that in which the capacity for work is impaired by the disease, though not seriously; and (3) that in which the capacity for work has been seriously and permanently impaired.

The subjective symptoms of the disease, particularly in the early stages, are vague and less frequent than would be expected from the X-ray findings. The incidence of cases with a cough increases with advance in silicosis or in silicosis and tuberculosis. Difficult or labored breathing has long been considered the major symptom of silicosis. The presence of this symptom is noticeable in the first and second stages; it is always present in third-stage cases, and many show distress on the least exertion. The incidence of dyspnea increases when silicosis becomes complicated with tuberculosis. With the advance in the silicosis the dyspnea becomes more severe and in the final stage the fight for breath overshadows all other symptoms. In uncomplicated cases of silicosis there is little expectoration but this increases if the silicosis becomes complicated with tuberculosis or other infection. Hemorrhage is more general in silicotics than would be expected, amounting to 3.12 percent in advanced cases, but although the men believe the blood is from the lungs, in many cases it comes from the nose and throat. The incidence of this symptom

increases when the silicosis becomes complicated with tuberculosis. Loss of strength in silicotics is believed to be due to the dyspnea and not to muscular weakness as is the case in tuberculosis. Various gastrointestinal symptoms, such as are commonly grouped under the term indigestion, are common, but the symptom of this type most frequently mentioned is loss of appetite. Pain in the anterior part of the chest is a common symptom although the pain is vague and flitting. Night sweats are reported occasionally but it is considered doubtful if they are associated with uncomplicated silicosis. Head and chest colds are frequent in cases of silicosis, the percentage of those complaining of frequent colds ranging from 24.23 in first-stage silicosis to 48.85 in third-stage silicosis. None of these symptoms are constant findings but one or more are usually present, especially in the later stages of the disease.

It is stated in the report that "the appearance of perfect health with marked pathology revealed by X-ray examination is a symptom of considerable diagnostic importance. Silicotics appear healthy, have ruddy complexions and red lips, are unusually muscular, and stand more erect than the average person. The data obtained tend to confirm these observations and further to show that even after silicosis becomes complicated with tuberculosis marked emaciation and anemia are not noted as frequently as in tuberculosis uncomplicated with silicosis."

There are certain physical defects and diseases which are regarded as sometimes predisposing causes of silicosis. In order to determine their possible effect upon the incidence of silicosis some of the more common diseases and defects were tabulated. Comparatively few cases of nasal obstruction were found but it appeared that both silicosis and tuberculosis showed a slight increase in men with such defects. There also appeared to be some relation between diseased conditions of the mouth, such as pyorrhea and missing and decayed teeth, and gastrointestinal symptoms, which were the most common subjective symptoms found among the silicotics in this district. There was a small increase in the number of hanging hearts found among the men with third-stage silicosis and a large number among those with silicosis plus tuberculosis and with tuberculosis alone, this finding being more closely associated with tuberculosis than with silicosis. The incidence of varicose veins, hemorrhoids, and heart murmurs was also greater among these men.

An interesting point brought out by the examinations was the relation of coal dust to the development of silicosis. It has been thought by some authorities that coal dust is not only harmless but prevents silicosis. Of the men examined in the 2-year period, 1,244 had formerly worked in coal mines. It was found that there was "a definite increase in the incidence of silicosis among former coal miners and a small increase in silicosis plus tuberculosis and uncomplicated tuberculosis for both years. The total number of years the former coal miners worked in coal and hard rock before silicosis developed approximates closely the number worked by hard-rock miners, but the period the ex-coal miners worked in hard rock before silicosis developed was much shorter than for men who had worked in hard rock only."

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Accidents in Mines Under Hand Methods and Mechanized Loading

THE experience of a coal corporation operating a group of mines of thin bituminous coal in the State of Pennsylvania indicates ¹ that although the frequency of accidents in its mines increases where mechanical loading is practiced the accidents tend to be less serious and therefore the time loss decreases.

The table following shows the accident rates, for miners and others working at the face, in this group of mines, 1930 to 1932:

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY RATES IN A GROUP OF MINES IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1930 TO 1932

Year	Frequency rates (per 1,000,000 hours' exposure)		Severity rates (per 1,000 hours' ex- posure)		Accidents per 1,000,000 tons		Time loss (days) per 1,000 tons	
	Hand labor	Mechan- ical loading	Hand labor	Mechan- ical loading	Hand labor	Mechan- ical loading	Hand labor	Mechan- ical loading
1930.....	144.5	254.6	26.07	9.37	171.2	213.7	30.88	7.87
1931.....	76.1	98.1	2.02	3.33	95.9	81.6	2.55	2.77
1932.....	47.5	82.9	20.44	5.18	60.5	74.7	26.02	4.67

The table shows that in all 3 years covered the accident frequency rate has been considerably higher under mechanical loading than under hand methods. However, the situation with respect to accident severity is reversed for 2 of the 3 years. The lessened severity of accidents under mechanized labor is further borne out by the fact that, using mechanical devices, the time lost because of injuries was only 4.67 days per thousand tons, in 1932 as compared with 26.02 days where hand labor was used.

The record for 1931 is noticeably better than that for the other 2 years, but the figures for 1932 indicate a considerably more favorable picture than those for 1930. The reduction in accident rates between 1930 and 1932 is particularly significant in view of the fact that the total tonnage mechanically loaded increased from 15.7 percent of the total in 1930 to 38.4 percent in 1931, and 53.6 percent in 1932.

The introduction of loading equipment, though it has hazards of its own, removes certain hazards which the placement of cars in rooms and the removal of cars from rooms involve; the use of a trip that is not uncoupled near the face removes the hazards incident to coupling at such places; the introduction of conveyors keeps the lane in front of the face as narrow as, or narrower than, in hand loading and narrows the lane along the rib, thus decreasing the unsupported

¹ Coal Age, May 1933, pp. 143-145: Thin Seams no Obstacle to C.B.C.'s Mechanization Program.

area at the intersection of these two lanes—a danger wherever cars are loaded, whether by hand or mechanical means. Men are not crushed by cars in the room nor run over by them; props are not knocked out by runaways as they often are by cars; fingers are not nipped off in pushing cars, but accidents of a sort happen, more often per 1,000 men employed at these mines with mechanical loading than with hand loading; but it will be noted that the severity rates with hand labor have in 2 years out of 3 been much higher than with mechanical loading, showing that the accidents to loading mechanization employees were mainly of the lighter order.

Accidents at Metallurgical Works in the United States in 1931

ACCORDING to a report by the United States Bureau of Mines on accidents in the metallurgical industry,¹ the safety activities of the operating companies resulted in 1931 in a reduction of industrial accidents which exceeded the decrease in employment. The average death rate for the industry in 1931 was 0.56 per thousand 300-day workers, the same as in 1930, but the average nonfatal injury rate was reduced in 1931 to 48.36 per thousand 300-day workers, as against 61.32 in 1930.

The following table shows the number of workers employed, the number killed and injured, and fatal and nonfatal accident rates in 1930 and 1931, by type of plant. Ore-dressing plants include stamp mills, sampling works, slime plants, lixiviation, leaching, cyanide, and flotation mills. Smelting plants include blast, reverberatory, and roasting furnaces, converters, casting department, and refineries. (Iron blast furnaces are not included.) Auxiliary works include yards, shops, construction, etc.

EMPLOYMENT AND ACCIDENTS AT METALLURGICAL PLANTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930 AND 1931¹

Industrial group and year	Average days active	Men employed		Men killed		Men injured	
		Actual number	Equivalent number of 300-day workers	Number	Per 1,000 300-day workers	Number	Per 1,000 300-day workers
Ore-dressing plants:							
1930.....	287	11,648	11,181	6	0.54	881	79.15
1931.....	260	8,867	7,099	6	.78	439	57.02
Smelting plants:							
1930.....	350	17,168	20,035	7	.35	1,061	52.96
1931.....	315	11,993	12,595	6	.48	601	47.72
Auxiliary works:							
1930.....	332	11,971	13,237	12	.91	784	59.23
1931.....	316	8,078	8,513	4	.47	353	41.47

¹ For comparison of 1929 and 1930, see Monthly Labor Review for October 1932 (p. 842).

¹ United States Bureau of Mines. Technical Paper 532: Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar year 1931, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1933.

Accidents in Metallurgical and Mining Industries of France, 1929 to 1932¹

A RECENT issue of L'Usine, the monthly bulletin of the Association of Metallurgical and Mining Industries of France, states that since 1929 there has been, with the exception of certain industries, a marked reduction in frequency rates for industrial accidents. Decreases are given of 33 percent for metallurgy, 31 percent for rolling equipment, and 24 percent for iron mines.

The following table shows average frequency rates for the three groups, by 6-month periods, from April 1929 to March 1932.

AVERAGE ACCIDENT FREQUENCY RATES IN THE METALLURGICAL AND MINING INDUSTRIES OF FRANCE, BY 6-MONTH PERIODS FROM APRIL 1929 TO MARCH 1932

Industrial group	Average number of establishments	Average number of men employed	Average frequency rate					
			Apr. to Sept. 1929	Oct. 1929 to Mar. 1930	Apr. to Sept. 1930	Oct. 1930 to Mar. 1931	Apr. to Sept. 1931	Oct. 1931 to Mar. 1932
Metallurgy.....	76	94,669	15.3	14.5	13.4	12.4	11.5	10.2
Rolling material.....	21	33,848	21.8	39.6	21.0	15.2	18.8	13.8
Iron mines.....	13	5,971	21.8	39.6	23.1	17.0	15.8	16.4

¹ Report of Howard F. Withey, American consul at Paris, France, dated Mar. 10, 1933.

LABOR LAWS

National Industrial Recovery Act

ON June 16, 1933, President Roosevelt approved a bill (Public, No. 67) passed by the Seventy-third Congress, designed to rehabilitate industry and relieve unemployment. The act declares the existence of a national emergency "productive of widespread unemployment and disorganization of industry, which burdens interstate and foreign commerce, affects the public welfare, and undermines the standards of living of the American people." A program of national recovery is provided through the removal of obstructions "to the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce"; the promotion of cooperative action among trade groups and between labor and management; the elimination of unfair competitive practices; the promotion of the "fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries", and the avoidance of undue restriction of production; and lastly, the increasing of the purchasing power of the people and thereby their ability to consume industrial and agricultural products.

The period of effectiveness of the new act is limited to 2 years, but it may be ended sooner by a proclamation of the President or by a joint resolution of Congress. The act is to be financed by a Federal bond issue amounting to \$3,300,000,000; corporation, gasoline, and other taxes for interest and sinking-fund requirements are also provided.

The act is divided into three parts: Title I provides a program for industrial recovery, title II concerns public works and construction projects, and title III merely amends the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932.

The new law permits the members of any trade or industry or subdivision thereof to formulate a code of fair competition. Such code must be approved by the President, and upon such approval will become binding upon the entire industry or subdivision, and its provisions shall thereafter be "the standards of fair competition."

During the existence of the law any code, agreement, or license approved under its provisions shall be exempt from the provisions of the antitrust laws of the United States.

One of the significant features of the new law deals with labor. Section 7 of title I prescribes that every code of fair competition must recognize the right of employees to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. Every code must also include provisions as to maximum hours, minimum wages, and other conditions of employment, and must also contain the added condition that "no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing."

Employers and employees are given every opportunity to establish by mutual agreement standards of hours, wages, and working conditions. However where no mutual agreement has been approved by the President, he is authorized to investigate the labor practices, policies, wages, hours, etc., in the trade or industry and prescribe a limited code of fair competition.

The launching of a \$3,300,000,000 program and the appointment of an administrator are provided by the provisions of title II of the act. The projects under the program of public works include public highways and buildings, conservation and development of natural resources, projects carried on by public authority or with public aid to serve the interests of the general public, and construction, etc. (under public regulation) of low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects.

Under this title of the law of particular interest to labor are provisions relating to the establishment of minimum rates in contracts and bids for Federal-aid highway projects, such rates to be predetermined by the State highway department. All contracts let for construction projects must contain provisions—

* * * (1) that no convict labor shall be employed on any such project; (2) that (except in executive, administrative, and supervisory positions), so far as practicable and feasible, no individual directly employed on any such project shall be permitted to work more than 30 hours in any one week; (3) that all employees shall be paid just and reasonable wages which shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort; (4) that in the employment of labor in connection with any such project, preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents, and then in the following order: (A) To citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the political subdivision and/or county in which the work is to be performed; and (B) to citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the State, Territory, or District in which the work is to be performed: *Provided*, That these preferences shall apply only where such labor is available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates; and (5) that the maximum of human labor shall be used in lieu of machinery wherever practicable and consistent with sound economy and public advantage.

The complete text of the National Industrial Recovery Act follows:

TITLE I—INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY

SECTION 1.—*Declaration of policy.*—A national emergency productive of widespread unemployment and disorganization of industry, which burdens interstate and foreign commerce, affects the public welfare, and undermines the standards of living of the American people, is hereby declared to exist. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to remove obstructions to the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce which tend to diminish the amount thereof; and to provide for the general welfare by promoting the organization of industry for the purpose of cooperative action among trade groups, to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision, to eliminate unfair competitive practices, to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries, to avoid undue restriction of production (except as may be temporarily required), to increase the consumption of the industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources.

SEC. 2. *Agencies established, duration.*—(a) To effectuate the policy of this title, the President is hereby authorized to establish such agencies, to accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, to appoint, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws, such officers and employees, and to utilize such Federal officers and employees, and, with the consent of the State,

such State and local officers and employees, as he may find necessary, to prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure, and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to fix the compensation of any officers and employees so appointed.

(b) The President may delegate any of his functions and powers under this title to such officers, agents, and employees as he may designate or appoint, and may establish an industrial planning and research agency to aid in carrying out his functions under this title.

(c) This title shall cease to be in effect and any agencies established hereunder shall cease to exist at the expiration of 2 years after the date of enactment of this act, or sooner if the President shall by proclamation or the Congress shall by joint resolution declare that the emergency recognized by section 1 has ended.

SEC. 3. *Codes of fair competition, etc.*—(a) Upon the application to the President by one or more trade or industrial associations or groups, the President may approve a code or codes of fair competition for the trade or industry or subdivision thereof, represented by the applicant or applicants, if the President finds (1) that such associations or groups impose no inequitable restrictions on admission to membership therein and are truly representative of such trades or industries or subdivisions thereof, and (2) that such code or codes are not designed to promote monopolies or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises and will not operate to discriminate against them, and will tend to effectuate the policy of this title: *Provided*, That such code or codes shall not permit monopolies or monopolistic practices: *Provided further*, That where such code or codes affect the services and welfare of persons engaged in other steps of the economic process nothing in this section shall deprive such persons of the right to be heard prior to approval by the President of such code or codes. The President may, as a condition of his approval of any such code, impose such conditions (including requirements for the making of reports and the keeping of accounts) for the protection of consumers, competitors, employees, and others, and in furtherance of the public interest, and may provide such exceptions to and exemptions from the provisions of such code, as the President in his discretion deems necessary to effectuate the policy herein declared.

(b) After the President shall have approved any such code, the provisions of such code shall be the standards of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof. Any violation of such standards in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce shall be deemed an unfair method of competition in commerce within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended; but nothing in this title shall be construed to impair the powers of the Federal Trade Commission under such act, as amended.

(c) The several district courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of any code of fair competition approved under this title; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations.

(d) Upon his own motion, or if complaint is made to the President that abuses inimical to the public interest and contrary to the policy herein declared are prevalent in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof, and if no code of fair competition therefor has theretofore been approved by the President, the President, after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, may prescribe and approve a code of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof, which shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition approved by the President under subsection (a) of this section.

(e) On his own motion, or if any labor organization, or any trade or industrial organization, association, or group, which has complied with the provisions of this title, shall make complaint to the President that any article or articles are being imported into the United States in substantial quantities or increasing ratio to domestic production of any competitive article or articles and on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously to endanger the maintenance of any code or agreement under this title, the President may cause an immediate investigation to be made by the United States Tariff Commission, which shall give precedence to investigations under this subsection, and if, after such investigation and such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, the President shall find the existence of such facts, he shall, in order to effectuate the policy of this title, direct that the article or articles concerned shall be permitted entry into the United States only upon such terms and conditions and subject to

the payment of such fees and to such limitations in the total quantity which may be imported (in the course of any specified period or periods) as he shall find it necessary to prescribe in order that the entry thereof shall not render or tend to render ineffective any code or agreement made under this title. In order to enforce any limitations imposed on the total quantity of imports, in any specified period or periods, of any article or articles under this subsection, the President may forbid the importation of such article or articles unless the importer shall have first obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury a license pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe. Upon information of any action by the President under this subsection the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the proper officers, permit entry of the article or articles specified only upon such terms and conditions and subject to such fees, to such limitations in the quantity which may be imported, and to such requirements of license, as the President shall have directed. The decision of the President as to facts shall be conclusive. Any condition or limitation of entry under this subsection shall continue in effect until the President shall find and inform the Secretary of the Treasury that the conditions which led to the imposition of such condition or limitation upon entry no longer exists.

(f) When a code of fair competition has been approved or prescribed by the President under this title, any violation of any provision thereof in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof an offender shall be fined not more than \$500 for each offense, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

SEC. 4. *Agreements, licensing of business, when.*—(a) The President is authorized to enter into agreements with, and to approve voluntary agreements between and among, persons engaged in a trade or industry, labor organizations, and trade or industrial organizations, associations, or groups, relating to any trade or industry, if in his judgment such agreements will aid in effectuating the policy of this title with respect to transactions in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, and will be consistent with the requirements of clause (2) of subsection (a) of section 3 for a code of fair competition.

(b) Whenever the President shall find that destructive wage or price cutting or other activities contrary to the policy of this title are being practiced in any trade or industry or any subdivision thereof, and, after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, shall find it essential to license business enterprises in order to make effective a code of fair competition or an agreement under this title or otherwise to effectuate the policy of this title, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in such announcement, engage in or carry on any business, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, specified in such announcement, unless he shall have first obtained a license issued pursuant to such regulations as the President shall prescribe. The President may suspend or revoke any such license, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, for violations of the terms or conditions thereof. Any order of the President suspending or revoking any such license shall be final if in accordance with law. Any person who, without such a license or in violation of any condition thereof, carries on any such business for which a license is so required, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 (c), this subsection shall cease to be in effect at the expiration of 1 year after the date of enactment of this act or sooner if the President shall by proclamation or the Congress shall by joint resolution declare that the emergency recognized by section 1 has ended.

SEC. 5. *Suspension of antitrust laws.*—While this title is in effect (or in the case of a license, while section 4 (a) is in effect) and for 60 days thereafter, any code, agreement, or license approved, prescribed, or issued and in effect under this title, and any action complying with the provisions thereof taken during such period, shall be exempt from the provisions of the antitrust laws of the United States.

Nothing in this act, and no regulation thereunder, shall prevent an individual from pursuing the vocation of manual labor and selling or trading the products thereof; nor shall anything in this act, or regulation thereunder, prevent anyone from marketing or trading the produce of his farm.

SEC. 6. *Limitations, investigations.*—(a) No trade or industrial association or group shall be eligible to receive the benefit of the provisions of this title until it files with the President a statement containing such information relating to the activities of the association or group as the President shall by regulation prescribe.

(b) The President is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations designed to insure that any organization availing itself of the benefits of this title shall be truly representative of the trade or industry or subdivision thereof represented by such organization. Any organization violating any such rule or regulation shall cease to be entitled to the benefits of this title.

(c) Upon the request of the President, the Federal Trade Commission shall make such investigations as may be necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of this title, and for such purposes the Commission shall have all the powers vested in it with respect of investigations under the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended.

SEC. 7. *Conditions, etc.; limited code prescribed.*—(a) Every code of fair competition, agreement, and license approved, prescribed, or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions: (1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President.

(b) The President shall, so far as practicable, afford every opportunity to employers and employees in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof with respect to which the conditions referred to in clauses (1) and (2) of subsection (a) prevail, to establish by mutual agreement, the standards as to the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and such other conditions of employment as may be necessary in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof to effectuate the policy of this title; and the standards established in such agreements, when approved by the President, shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition, approved by the President under subsection (a) of section 3.

(c) Where no such mutual agreement has been approved by the President he may investigate the labor practices, policies, wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof; and upon the basis of such investigations, and after such hearings as the President finds advisable, he is authorized to prescribe a limited code of fair competition fixing such maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment in the trade or industry or subdivision thereof investigated as he finds to be necessary to effectuate the policy of this title, which shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition approved by the President under subsection (a) of section 3. The President may differentiate according to experience and skill of the employees affected and according to the locality of employment; but no attempt shall be made to introduce any classification according to the nature of the work involved which might tend to set a maximum as well as a minimum wage.

(d) As used in this title, the term "person" includes any individual, partnership, association, trust, or corporation; and the terms "interstate and foreign commerce" and "interstate or foreign commerce" include, except where otherwise indicated, trade or commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State, Territory, or foreign nation, or between any insular possessions or other places under the jurisdiction of the United States, or between any such possession or place and any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 8. *Agricultural act, transfer of functions to.*—(a) This title shall not be construed to repeal or modify any of the provisions of title I of the act entitled "An act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes," approved May 12, 1933; and such title I of said act approved May 12, 1933, may for all purposes be hereafter referred to as the "Agricultural Adjustment Act."

(b) The President may, in his discretion, in order to avoid conflicts in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and this title, delegate any of

his functions and powers under this title with respect to trades, industries, or subdivisions thereof which are engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or of any competing commodity or product thereof, to the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 9. *Regulation of oil industry.*—(a) The President is further authorized to initiate before the Interstate Commerce Commission proceedings necessary to prescribe regulations to control the operations of oil-pipe lines and to fix reasonable, compensatory rates for the transportation of petroleum and its products by pipe lines, and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall grant preference to the hearings and determination of such cases.

(b) The President is authorized to institute proceedings to divorce from any holding company any pipe-line company controlled by such holding company which pipe-line company by unfair practices or by exorbitant rates in the transportation of petroleum or its products tends to create a monopoly.

(c) The President is authorized to prohibit the transportation in interstate and foreign commerce of petroleum and the products thereof produced or withdrawn from storage in excess of the amount permitted to be produced or withdrawn from storage by any State law or valid regulation or order prescribed thereunder, by any board, commission, officer, or other duly authorized agency of a State. Any violation of any order of the President issued under the provisions of this subsection shall be punishable by fine of not to exceed \$1,000, or imprisonment for not to exceed 6 months, or both.

SEC. 10. *Rules and regulations.*—(a) The President is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title, and fees for licenses and for filing codes of fair competition and agreements, and any violation of any such rule or regulation shall be punishable by fine of not to exceed \$500, or imprisonment for not to exceed 6 months, or both.

(b) The President may from time to time cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rule, or regulation issued under this title; and each agreement, code of fair competition, or license approved, prescribed, or issued under this title shall contain an express provision to that effect.

TITLE II.—PUBLIC WORKS AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SECTION 201. *Federal public works administrator created.*—(a) To effectuate the purposes of this title, the President is hereby authorized to create a Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, all the powers of which shall be exercised by a Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works (hereafter referred to as the "Administrator"), and to establish such agencies, to accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, to appoint, without regard to the civil-service laws, such officers and employees, and to utilize such Federal officers and employees, and, with the consent of the State, such State and local officers and employees as he may find necessary, to prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure, and, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to fix the compensation of any officers and employees so appointed. The President may delegate any of his functions and powers under this title to such officers, agents, and employees as he may designate or appoint.

(b) The Administrator may, without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, appoint and fix the compensation of such experts and such other officers and employees as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title; and may make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books and books of reference, and for paper, printing, and binding) as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

(c) All such compensation, expenses, and allowances shall be paid out of funds made available by this act.

(d) After the expiration of 2 years after the date of the enactment of this act, or sooner if the President shall by proclamation or the Congress shall by joint resolution declare that the emergency recognized by section 1 has ended, the President shall not make any further loans or grants or enter upon any new construction under this title, and any agencies established hereunder shall cease to exist and any of their remaining functions shall be transferred to such departments of the Government as the President shall designate: *Provided*, That he may issue funds to a borrower under this title prior to January 23, 1939, under the terms of any agreement, or any commitment to bid upon or purchase bonds, entered into with such borrower prior to the date of termination, under this section, of the power of the President to make loans.

SEC. 202. Public-works program.—The Administrator, under the direction of the President, shall prepare a comprehensive program of public works, which shall include among other things the following: (a) Construction, repair, and improvement of public highways and park ways, public buildings, and any publicly owned instrumentalities and facilities; (b) conservation and development of natural resources, including control, utilization, and purification of waters, prevention of soil or coastal erosion, development of water power, transmission of electrical energy, and construction of river and harbor improvements and flood control and also the construction of any river or drainage improvement required to perform or satisfy any obligation incurred by the United States through a treaty with a foreign Government heretofore ratified and to restore or develop for the use of any State or its citizens water taken from or denied to them by performance on the part of the United States of treaty obligations heretofore assumed: *Provided*, That no river or harbor improvements shall be carried out unless they shall have heretofore or hereafter been adopted by the Congress or are recommended by the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army; (c) any projects of the character heretofore constructed or carried on either directly by public authority or with public aid to serve the interests of the general public; (d) construction, reconstruction, alteration, or repair under public regulation or control of low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects; (e) any project (other than those included in the foregoing classes) of any character heretofore eligible for loans under subsection (a) of section 201 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, and paragraph (3) of such subsection (a) shall for such purposes be held to include loans for the construction or completion of hospitals the operation of which is partly financed from public funds, and of reservoirs and pumping plants and for the construction of drydocks; and, if in the opinion of the President it seems desirable, the construction of naval vessels within the terms and/or limits established by the London Naval Treaty of 1930 and of aircraft required therefor and construction of heavier-than-air aircraft and technical construction for the Army Air Corps and such Army housing projects as the President may approve, and provision of original equipment for the mechanization or motorization of such Army tactical units as he may designate: *Provided, however*, That in the event of an international agreement for the further limitation of armament, to which the United States is signatory, the President is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend, in whole or in part, any such naval or military construction or mechanization and motorization of Army units: *Provided further*, That this title shall not be applicable to public works under the jurisdiction or control of the Architect of the Capitol or of any commission or committee for which such Architect is the contracting and/or executive officer.

SEC. 203. Financing of projects, etc.—(a) With a view to increasing employment quickly (while reasonably securing any loans made by the United States) the President is authorized and empowered, through the Administrator or through such other agencies as he may designate or create, (1) to construct, finance, or aid in the construction or financing of any public-works project included in the program prepared pursuant to section 202; (2) upon such terms as the President shall prescribe, to make grants to States, municipalities, or other public bodies for the construction, repair, or improvement of any such project, but no such grant shall be in excess of 30 per centum of the cost of the labor and materials employed upon such project; (3) to acquire by purchase, or by exercise of the power of eminent domain, any real or personal property in connection with the construction of any such project, and to sell any security acquired or any property so constructed or acquired or to lease any such property with or without the privilege of purchase: *Provided*, That all moneys received from any such sale or lease or the repayment of any loan shall be used to retire obligations issued pursuant to section 209 of this act, in addition to any other moneys required to be used for such purpose; (4) to aid in the financing of such railroad maintenance and equipment as may be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission as desirable for the improvement of transportation facilities; and (5) to advance, upon request of the commission having jurisdiction of the project, the unappropriated balance of the sum authorized for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress", approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat. 583); such advance to be expended under the direction of such commission and in accordance with such act: *Provided*, That in deciding to extend any aid or grant hereunder to any State, county, or municipality the President may consider whether action is in process or in good faith assured therein reasonably designed to bring the ordinary current expenditures thereof within the prudently estimated revenues thereof. The provisions of this section and section 202 shall extend to public works in the

several States, Hawaii, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands.

(b) All expenditures for authorized travel by officers and employees, including subsistence, required on account of any Federal public-works projects, shall be charged to the amounts allocated to such projects, notwithstanding any other provisions of law; and there is authorized to be employed such personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere as may be required to be engaged upon such work and to be in addition to employees otherwise provided for, the compensation of such additional personal services to be a charge against the funds made available for such construction work.

(c) In the acquisition of any land or site for the purposes of Federal public buildings and in the construction of such buildings provided for in this title, the provisions contained in sections 305 and 306, of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, shall apply.

(d) The President, in his discretion, and under such terms as he may prescribe, may extend any of the benefits of this title to any State, county, or municipality notwithstanding any constitutional or legal restriction or limitation on the right or power of such State, county, or municipality to borrow money or incur indebtedness.

SEC. 204. *Public highways.*—(a) For the purpose of providing for emergency construction of public highways and related projects, the President is authorized to make grants to the highway departments of the several States in an amount not less than \$400,000,000, to be expended by such departments in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, except as provided in this title, as follows:

(1) For expenditure in emergency construction on the Federal aid highway system and extensions thereof into and through municipalities. The amount apportioned to any State under this paragraph may be used to pay all or any part of the cost of surveys, plans, and of highway and bridge construction including the elimination of hazards to highway traffic, such as the separation of grades at crossing, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade crossing structures, the relocation of highways to eliminate railroad crossings, the widening of narrow bridges and roadways, the building of footpaths, the replacement of unsafe bridges, the construction of routes to avoid congested areas, the construction of facilities to improve accessibility and the free flow of traffic, and the cost of any other construction that will provide safer traffic facilities or definitely eliminate existing hazards to pedestrian or vehicular traffic. No funds made available by this title shall be used for the acquisition of any land, right of way, or easement in connection with any railroad grade elimination project.

(2) For expenditure in emergency construction on secondary or feeder roads to be agreed upon by the State highway departments and the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That the State or responsible political subdivision shall provide for the proper maintenance of said roads. Such grants shall be available for payment of the full cost of surveys, plans, improvement, and construction of secondary or feeder roads, on which projects shall be submitted by the State highway department and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Any amounts allocated by the President for grants under subsection (a) of this section shall be apportioned among the several States seven eighths in accordance with the provisions of section 21 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented (which act is hereby further amended for the purposes of this title to include the District of Columbia), and one eighth in the ratio which the population of each State bears to the total population of the United States, according to the latest decennial census and shall be available on July 1, 1933, and shall remain available until expended; but no part of the funds apportioned to any State need be matched by the State, and such funds may also be used in lieu of State funds to match unobligated balances of previous apportionments of regular Federal-aid appropriations.

(c) All contracts involving the expenditure of such grants shall contain provisions establishing minimum rates of wages, to be predetermined by the State highway department, which contractors shall pay to skilled and unskilled labor, and such minimum rates shall be stated in the invitation for bids and shall be included in proposals for bids for the work.

(d) In the expenditure of such amounts, the limitations in the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, upon highway construction, reconstruction, and bridges within municipalities and upon payments per mile which may be made from Federal funds, shall not apply.

(e) As used in this section the term "State" includes the Territory of Hawaii and the District of Columbia. The term "highway" as defined in the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, for the purposes of this section, shall be deemed to include such main parkways as may be designated by the State and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the Federal-aid highway system.

(f) Whenever, in connection with the construction of any highway project under this section or section 202 of this act, it is necessary to acquire rights-of-way over or through any property or tracts of land owned and controlled by the Government of the United States, it shall be the duty of the proper official of the Government of the United States having control of such property or tracts of land with the approval of the President and the Attorney General of the United States, and without any expense whatsoever to the United States, to perform any acts and to execute any agreements necessary to grant the rights-of-way so required, but if at any time the land or the property the subject of the agreement shall cease to be used for the purposes of the highway, the title in and the jurisdiction over the land or property shall automatically revert to the Government of the United States and the agreement shall so provide.

(g) Hereafter in the administration of the Federal Highway Act, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, the first paragraph of section 9 of said act shall not apply to publicly owned toll bridges or approaches thereto, operated by the highway department of any State, subject, however, to the condition that all tolls received from the operation of any such bridge, less the actual cost of operation and maintenance, shall be applied to the repayment of the cost of its construction or acquisition, and when the cost of its construction or acquisition shall have been repaid in full, such bridge thereafter shall be maintained and operated as a free bridge.

SEC. 205. *Allotment of money, special projects.*—(a) Not less than \$50,000,000 of the amount made available by this act shall be allotted for (A) national forest highways; (B) national forest roads, trails, bridges, and related projects; (C) national park roads and trails in national parks owned or authorized; (D) roads on Indian reservations; and (E) roads through public lands, to be expended in the same manner as provided in paragraph (2) of section 301 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, in the case of appropriations allocated for such purposes, respectively, in such section 301, to remain available until expended.

(b) The President may also allot funds made available by this act for the construction, repair, and improvement of public highways in Alaska, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

SEC. 206. *Contracts, hours, wages, etc.; provisions.*—All contracts let for construction projects and all loans and grants pursuant to this title shall contain such provisions as are necessary to insure (1) that no convict labor shall be employed on any such project; (2) that (except in executive, administrative, and supervisory positions), so far as practicable and feasible, no individual directly employed on any such project shall be permitted to work more than 30 hours in any one week; (3) that all employees shall be paid just and reasonable wages, which shall be compensation sufficient to provide, for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living in decency and comfort; (4) that in the employment of labor in connection with any such project, preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents, and then in the following order: (A) To citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the political subdivision and/or county in which the work is to be performed, and (B) to citizens of the United States and aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the State, Territory, or District in which the work is to be performed: *Provided*, That these preferences shall apply only where such labor is available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates; and (5) that the maximum of human labor shall be used in lieu of machinery wherever practicable and consistent with sound economy and public advantage.

SEC. 207. *Bonds of contractors.*—(a) For the purpose of expediting the actual construction of public works contemplated by this title and to provide a means of financial assistance to persons under contract with the United States to perform such construction, the President is authorized and empowered, through the Administrator or through such other agencies as he may designate or create, to approve any assignment executed by any such contractor, with the written consent of the surety or sureties upon the penal bond executed in connection with his contract, to any national or State bank, or his claim against the United States, or any part of such claim, under such contract; and any assignment so approved

shall be valid for all purposes, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 3737 and 3477 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

(b) The funds received by a contractor under any advances made in consideration of any such assignment are hereby declared to be trust funds in the hands of such contractor to be first applied to the payment of claims of subcontractors, architects, engineers, surveyors, laborers, and materialmen in connection with the project, to the payment of premiums on the penal bond or bonds, and premiums accruing during the construction of such project on insurance policies taken in connection therewith. Any contractor and any officer, director, or agent of any such contractor, who applies, or consents to the application of, such funds for any other purpose and fails to pay any claim or premium hereinbefore mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be considered as imposing upon the assignee any obligation to see to the proper application of the funds advanced by the assignee in consideration of such assignment.

SEC. 208. *Homesteads loan.*—To provide for aiding the redistribution of the overbalance of population in industrial centers \$25,000,000 is hereby made available to the President, to be used by him through such agencies as he may establish and under such regulations as he may make, for making loans for and otherwise aiding in the purchase of subsistence homesteads. The moneys collected as repayment of said loans shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered as directed by the President for the purposes of this section.

SEC. 209. *Rules and regulations, violations.*—The President is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title, and any violation of any such rule or regulation shall be punishable by fine of not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both.

SEC. 210. *Issuance of securities, etc.*—(a) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, such amounts as may be necessary to meet the expenditures authorized by this act, or to refund any obligations previously issued under this section, and to issue therefor bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or Treasury bills of the United States.

(b) For each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year 1934 there is hereby appropriated, in addition to and as part of, the cumulative sinking fund provided by section 6 of the Victory Liberty Loan Act, as amended, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of such fund, an amount equal to 2½ per centum of the aggregate amount of the expenditures made out of appropriations made or authorized under this act as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 211. *Taxation, motor fuel.*—(a) Effective as of the day following the date of the enactment of this act, section 617 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by striking out "1 cent" and inserting in lieu thereof "1½ cents."

(b) Effective as of the day following the date of the enactment of this act, section 617 (c) (2) of such act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "As used in this paragraph the term 'benzol' does not include benzol sold for use otherwise than as a fuel for the propulsion of motor vehicles, motor boats, or airplanes, and otherwise than in the manufacture or production of such fuel."

SEC. 212. *Amendment Revenue Act, extension.*—Titles IV and V of the Revenue Act of 1932 are amended by striking out "1934" wherever appearing therein and by inserting in lieu thereof "1935." Section 761 of the Revenue Act of 1932 is further amended by striking out "and on July 1, 1933" and inserting in lieu thereof "and on July 1, 1933, and on July 1, 1934."

SEC. 213. *Tax on dividends.*—(a) There is hereby imposed upon the receipt of dividends (required to be included in the gross income of the recipient under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932) by any person other than a domestic corporation, an excise tax equal to 5 per centum of the amount thereof, such tax to be deducted and withheld from such dividends by the payor corporation. The tax imposed by this section shall not apply to dividends declared before the date of the enactment of this act.

(b) Every corporation required to deduct and withhold any tax under this section shall, on or before the last day of the month following the payment of the dividend, make return thereof and pay the tax to the collector of the district in which its principal place of business is located, or, if it has no principal place of business in the United States, to the collector at Baltimore, Md.

(c) Every such corporation is hereby made liable for such tax and is hereby indemnified against the claims and demands of any person for the amount of any payment made in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(d) The provisions of sections 115, 771 to 774, inclusive, and 1111 of the Revenue Act of 1932 shall be applicable with respect to the tax imposed by this section.

(e) The taxes imposed by this section shall not apply to the dividends of any corporation enumerated in section 103 of the Revenue Act of 1932.

SEC. 214. *Amendment Revenue Act, taxes.*—Section 104 of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by striking out the words "the surtax" wherever occurring in such section and inserting in lieu thereof "any internal-revenue tax." The heading of such section is amended by striking out "surtaxes" and inserting in lieu thereof "internal-revenue taxes." Section 13 (c) of such act is amended by striking out "surtax" and inserting in lieu thereof "internal-revenue tax."

SEC. 215. *Domestic corporation excise tax.*—(a) For each year ending June 30 there is hereby imposed upon every domestic corporation with respect to carrying on or doing business for any part of such year an excise tax of \$1 for each \$1,000 of the adjusted declared value of its capital stock.

(b) For each year ending June 30 there is hereby imposed upon every foreign corporation with respect to carrying on or doing business in the United States for any part of such year an excise tax equivalent to \$1 for each \$1,000 of the adjusted declared value of capital employed in the transaction of its business in the United States.

(c) The taxes imposed by this section shall not apply—

(1) to any corporation enumerated in section 103 of the Revenue Act of 1932;

(2) to any insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 201 or 204 of such act;

(3) to any domestic corporation in respect of the year ending June 30, 1933, if it did not carry on or do business during a part of the period from the date of the enactment of this act to June 30, 1933, both dates inclusive; or

(4) to any foreign corporation in respect of the year ending June 30, 1933, if it did not carry on or do business in the United States during a part of the period from the date of the enactment of this act to June 30, 1933, both dates inclusive.

(d) Every corporation liable for tax under this section shall make a return under oath within 1 month after the close of the year with respect to which such tax is imposed to the collector for the district in which is located its principal place of business or, if it has no principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Md. Such return shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may by regulations prescribe. The tax shall, without assessment by the Commissioner or notice from the collector, be due and payable to the collector before the expiration of the period for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax interest at the rate of 1 per centum a month from the time when the tax became due until paid. All provisions of law (including penalties) applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by section 600 of the Revenue Act of 1926 shall, insofar as not inconsistent with this section, be applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by this section. The Commissioner may extend the time for making the returns and paying the taxes imposed by this section, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe with the approval of the Secretary, but no such extension shall be for more than 60 days.

(e) Returns required to be filed for the purpose of the tax imposed by this section shall be open to inspection in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same provisions of law, including penalties, as returns made under title II of the Revenue Act of 1926.

(f) For the first year ending June 30 in respect of which a tax is imposed by this section upon any corporation, the adjusted declared value shall be the value, as declared by the corporation in its first return under this section (which declaration of value cannot be amended), as of the close of its last income-tax taxable year ending at or prior to the close of the year for which the tax is imposed by this section (or as of the date of organization in the case of a corporation having no income-tax taxable year ending at or prior to the close of the year for which the tax is imposed by this section). For any subsequent year ending June 30, the adjusted declared value in the case of a domestic corporation shall be the original declared value plus (1) the cash and fair market value of property paid in for stock or shares, (2) paid-in surplus and contributions to capital, and (3) earnings and profits, and minus (A) the value of property distributed in liquidation to

shareholders, (B) distributions of earnings and profits, and (C) deficits, whether operating or nonoperating; each adjustment being made for the period from the date as of which the original declared value was declared to the close of its last income-tax taxable year ending at or prior to the close of the year for which the tax is imposed by this section. For any subsequent year ending June 30, the adjusted declared value in the case of a foreign corporation shall be the original declared value adjusted, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, to reflect increases or decreases (for the period specified in the preceding sentence) in the capital employed in the transaction of its business in the United States.

(g) The terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in the Revenue Act of 1932.

SEC. 216. *Same, excess-profits tax.*—(a) There is hereby imposed upon the net income of every corporation, for each income-tax taxable year ending after the close of the first year in respect of which it is taxable under section 215, an excess-profits tax equivalent to 5 per centum of such portion of its net income for such income-tax taxable year as is in excess of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per centum of the adjusted declared value of its capital stock (or in the case of a foreign corporation the adjusted declared value of capital employed in the transaction of its business in the United States) as of the close of the preceding income-tax taxable year (or as of the date of organization if it had no preceding income-tax taxable year) determined as provided in section 215. The terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in the Revenue Act of 1932.

(b) The tax imposed by this section shall be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same provisions of law (including penalties), as the taxes imposed by title I of the Revenue Act of 1932.

SEC. 217. *Proclamation date of certain taxes.*—(a) The President shall proclaim the date of—

(1) the close of the first fiscal year ending June 30 of any year after the year 1933, during which the total receipts of the United States (excluding public-debt receipts) exceed its total expenditures (excluding public-debt expenditures other than those chargeable against such receipts), or

(2) the repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, whichever is the earlier.

(b) Effective as of the 1st day of the calendar year following the date so proclaimed section 617(a) of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended, is amended by striking out " $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "1 cent."

(c) The tax on dividends imposed by section 213 shall not apply to any dividends declared on or after the 1st day of the calendar year following the date so proclaimed.

(d) The capital-stock tax imposed by section 215 shall not apply to any taxpayer in respect of any year beginning on or after the 1st day of July following the date so proclaimed.

(e) The excess-profits tax imposed by section 216 shall not apply to any taxpayer in respect of any taxable year after its taxable year during which the date so proclaimed occurs.

SEC. 218. *Effective date, etc., of certain taxes.*—(a) Effective as of January 1, 1933, sections 117, 23 (i), 169, 187, and 205 of the Revenue Act of 1932 are repealed.

(b) Effective as of January 1, 1933, section 23 (r) (2) of the Revenue Act of 1932 is repealed.

(c) Effective as of January 1, 1933, section 23 (r) (3) of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by striking out all after the word "Territory" and inserting a period.

(d) Effective as of January 1, 1933, section 182 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "No part of any loss disallowed to a partnership as a deduction by section 23 (r) shall be allowed as a deduction to a member of such partnership in computing net income."

(e) Effective as of January 1, 1933, section 141 (c) of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by striking out "except that for the taxable years 1932 and 1933 there shall be added to the rate of tax prescribed by sections 13 (a), 201 (b), and 204 (a), a rate of three fourths of 1 per centum" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "except that for the taxable years 1932 and 1933 there shall be added to the rate of tax prescribed by sections 13 (a), 201 (b), and 204 (a), a rate of three fourths of 1 per centum and except that for the taxable years 1934 and 1935 there shall be added to the rate of tax prescribed by sections 13 (a), 201 (b), and 204 (a), a rate of 1 per centum."

(f) No interest shall be assessed or collected for any period prior to September 15, 1933, upon such portion of any amount determined as a deficiency in income taxes as is attributable solely to the amendments made to the Revenue Act of 1932 by this section.

(g) In cases where the effect of this section is to require for a taxable year ending prior to June 30, 1933, the making of an income-tax return not otherwise required by law, the time for making the return and paying the tax shall be the same as if the return was for a fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.

(h) Section 55 of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a semicolon and the following: "and all returns made under this act after the date of enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act shall constitute public records and shall be open to public examination and inspection to such extent as shall be authorized in rules and regulations promulgated by the President."

SEC. 219. *Tax exemption on certain admissions.*—Section 500 (a) (1) of the Revenue Act of 1926, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end of the second sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "except that no tax shall be imposed in the case of persons admitted free to any spoken play (not a mechanical reproduction), whether or not set to music or with musical parts or accompaniments, which is a consecutive narrative interpreted by a single set of characters, all necessary to the development of the plot, in two or more acts, the performance consuming more than 1 hour and 45 minutes of time."

SEC. 220. *Appropriations.*—For the purposes of this act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,300,000,000. The President is authorized to allocate so much of said sum, not in excess of \$100,000,000, as he may determine to be necessary for expenditures in carrying out the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the purposes, powers, and functions heretofore and hereafter conferred upon the Farm Credit Administration.

SEC. 221. *Agricultural act amended.*—Section 7 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, is amended by striking out all of its present terms and provisions and substituting therefor the following:

"Sec. 7. The Secretary shall sell the cotton held by him at his discretion, but subject to the foregoing provisions: *Provided*, That he shall dispose of all cotton held by him by March 1, 1936: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 6, the Secretary shall have authority to enter into option contracts with producers of cotton to sell to the producers such cotton held by him, in such amounts and at such prices and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem advisable, in combination with rental or benefit payments provided for in part 2 of this title.

"Notwithstanding any provisions of existing law, the Secretary of Agriculture may in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act make public such information as he deems necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of such act."

TITLE III.—AMENDMENTS TO EMERGENCY RELIEF AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. *Amendment to Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.*—After the expiration of 10 days after the date upon which the Administrator has qualified and taken office, (1) no application shall be approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the provisions of subsection (a) of section 201 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, and (2) the Administrator shall have access to all applications, files, and records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation relating to loans and contracts and the administration of funds under such subsection: *Provided*, That the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may issue funds to a borrower under such subsection (a) prior to January 23, 1939, under the terms of any agreement or any commitment to bid upon or purchase bonds entered into with such borrower pursuant to an application approved prior to the date of termination, under this section, of the power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to approve applications.

SEC. 302. *Borrowing power decreased.*—The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered under section 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, to have outstanding at any one time is decreased by \$400,000,000.

SEC. 303. *Validity of act.*—If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 304. *Title of act.*—This act may be cited as the "National Industrial Recovery Act."

Federal Act Creating National Employment Service

ON June 6, 1933, a national employment system was established by an act (Public, No. 30) passed at the special session of the Seventy-third Congress.

The new law creates a United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor and supplants a former Federal employment service, with offices in every State, conducted independently of the State employment service.

Legislation of this character has been considered by the Congress for several years, and a bill somewhat similar to the present law successfully passed the Seventy-first Congress but was vetoed by the President.

The new law establishes a national employment system in cooperation with the various States, including the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska. An appropriation of \$1,500,000 is provided for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and \$4,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter, up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938. Thereafter the amount of the appropriation is to be determined by the Congress, as may be deemed necessary.

In order to obtain the benefits of any appropriations, a State must accept the provisions of the national act and designate a State agency with necessary powers to cooperate with the United States Employment Service.

Seventy-five percent of the amounts appropriated are to be apportioned by the director among the several States in the proportion which their population bears to the total population of the United States. No payment shall be made to any State until an equal amount has been appropriated and made available for that year by the State. Provision is made, however, for the apportionment of money during the current fiscal year and the two succeeding fiscal years thereafter to States in which there is no State system of public employment offices and to States which have established employment offices but have failed to establish a cooperative system.

The United States Employment Service is charged with the duty of promoting and developing a national system of employment offices for men, women, and juniors "who are legally qualified to engage in gainful occupations"; to maintain a veterans' bureau, a farm placement service, and a public employment service for the District of Columbia; and to assist in establishing public employment offices in the several States and political subdivisions thereof in which there shall be located a veterans' employment service. The Federal agency is charged also with the duty to "assist in coordinating the public employment offices throughout the country and in increasing their usefulness by developing and prescribing minimum standards of efficiency, assisting them in meeting problems peculiar to their localities, promoting uniformity in their administrative and statistical pro-

cedure, furnishing and publishing information as to opportunities for employment and other information of value in the operation of the system, and maintaining a system for clearing labor between the several States."

The law provides for the appointment of a Federal Advisory Council. This board is to be composed of representatives of employers and employees, and the public for the purpose of formulating policies and the determining of problems relating to employment. An organization of similar State advisory councils is required to be formed by the Federal director.

Before any applicant is referred to a place for employment, notice of any strikes or lockouts must be given. In carrying out the administration of the law the Secretary of Labor is authorized to make rules and regulations.

All States desiring to receive benefits under the act must submit detailed plans to the director, and must also make such reports concerning any operations and expenditures of money. The franking privilege for free transmission of official mail matter is extended to the United States Employment Service and to all State employment systems operating under the provisions of the act.

The complete text of the law establishing a new United States Employment Service follows:¹

National Employment System Law

SECTION 1. *Employment service created.*—(a) In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of a national system of public employment offices there is hereby created in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the United States Employment Service, at the head of which shall be a Director. The Director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive a salary at the rate of \$8,500 per annum.

(b) Upon the expiration of 3 months after the enactment of this act the employment service now existing in the Department of Labor shall be abolished; and all records, files, and property (including office equipment) of the existing employment service shall thereupon be transferred to the United States Employment Service; and all the officers and employees of such service shall thereupon be transferred to the United States Employment Service created by this act without change in classification or compensation.

SEC. 2. *Appointment of officers, employees.*—The Secretary of Labor is authorized, without regard to the civil service laws, to appoint and, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to fix the compensation of one or more assistant directors and such other officers, employees, and assistants, and to make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere and for law books, books of reference, and periodicals) as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. In case of appointments for service in the veterans' employment service provided for in section 3 of this act, the Secretary shall appoint only veterans of wars of the United States.

SEC. 3. *Duties.*—(a) It shall be the province and duty of the Bureau to promote and develop a national system of employment offices for men, women, and juniors who are legally qualified to engage in gainful occupations, to maintain a veterans' service to be devoted to securing employment for veterans, to maintain a farm placement service, to maintain a public employment service for the District of Columbia and, in the manner hereinafter provided, to assist in estab-

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics during the current year has published a bulletin (no. 581) entitled "Laws Relating to Employment Agencies in the United States as of January 1, 1933." This bulletin covers the text of laws relating to public and private employment agencies, including emigrant agents. Reference is made on p. 2 of the publication to Federal employment activities. The text of the law establishing a new Federal Employment Service may be used as a supplement to Bulletin No. 581. To be included as a supplement also of Bulletin No. 581, is the private employment agency law recently enacted by the Legislature in the Philippine Islands. (See p. 93 of this issue.) The text of this law was not received in sufficient time to be included in the basic bulletin.

lishing and maintaining systems of public employment offices in the several States and the political subdivisions thereof in which there shall be located a veterans' employment service. The Bureau shall also assist in coordinating the public employment offices throughout the country and in increasing their usefulness by developing and prescribing minimum standards of efficiency, assisting them in meeting problems peculiar to their localities, promoting uniformity in their administrative and statistical procedure, furnishing and publishing information as to opportunities for employment and other information of value in the operation of the system, and maintaining a system for clearing labor between the several States.

(b) Whenever in this act the word "State" or "States" is used it shall be understood to include the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska.

SEC. 4. *State cooperation.*—In order to obtain the benefits of appropriations apportioned under section 5, a State shall, through its legislature, accept the provisions of this act and designate or authorize the creation of a State agency vested with all powers necessary to cooperate with the United States Employment Service under this act.

SEC. 5. *Appropriations, apportionment of.*—(a) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated (1) the sum of \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, (2) \$4,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, (3) and thereafter such sums annually as the Congress may deem necessary. Seventy-five per centum of the amounts appropriated under this act shall be apportioned by the Director among the several States in the proportion which their population bears to the total population of the States of the United States according to the next preceding United States census, to be available for the purpose of establishing and maintaining systems of public employment offices in the several States and the political subdivisions thereof in accordance with the provisions of this act. No payment shall be made in any year out of the amount of such appropriations apportioned to any State until an equal sum has been appropriated or otherwise made available for that year by the State, or by any agency thereof, including appropriations made by local subdivisions, for the purpose of maintaining public employment offices as a part of a State-controlled system of public employment offices; except that the amounts so appropriated by the State shall not be less than 25 per centum of the apportionment according to population made by the Director for such State for the current year, and in no event less than \$5,000. The balance of the amounts appropriated under this act shall be available for all the purposes of this act other than for apportionment among the several States as herein provided.

(b) The amounts apportioned to any State for any fiscal year shall be available for payment to and expenditure by such State, for the purposes of this act, until the close of the next succeeding fiscal year; except that amounts apportioned to any State for any fiscal year preceding the fiscal year during which is commenced the first regular session of the legislature of such State held after the enactment of this act shall remain available for payment to and expenditure by such State until the close of the fiscal year next succeeding that in which such session is commenced. Subject to the foregoing limitations, any amount so apportioned unexpended at the end of the period during which it is available for expenditure under this act shall, within 60 days thereafter, be reapportioned for the current fiscal year among all the States in the same manner and on the same basis, and certified to the Secretary of the Treasury and treasurers of the States in the same manner, as if it were being apportioned under this act for the first time.

SEC. 6. *Amount certified.*—Within 60 days after any appropriation has been made under authority of this act the Director shall make the apportionment thereof as provided in section 5 and shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the treasurers of the several States the amount apportioned to each State for the fiscal year for which the appropriation has been made.

SEC. 7. *Acceptance of act by State.*—Within 60 days after any appropriation has been made under the authority of this act, and as often thereafter while such appropriation remains available as he deems advisable, the Director shall ascertain as to each of the several States (1) whether the State has, through its legislature or its governor, as the case may be, accepted the provisions of this act and designated or authorized the creation of an agency to cooperate with the United States Employment Service in the administration of this act in compliance with the provisions of section 4 of this act; and (2) the amounts, if any, which have been appropriated or otherwise made available by such State and by any agency thereof, including appropriations made by local subdivisions, in compliance with

the provisions of section 5 of this act. If the Director finds that a State has complied with the requirements of such sections, and if plans have been submitted and approved in compliance with the provisions of section 8 of this act, the Director shall determine the amount of the payments, if any, to which the State is entitled under the provisions of section 5, and certify such amount to the Secretary of the Treasury. Such certificate shall be sufficient authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to make payments to the State in accordance therewith.

SEC. 8. *Submission of State plans.*—Any State desiring to receive the benefits of this act shall, by the agency designated to cooperate with the United States Employment Service, submit to the Director detailed plans for carrying out the provisions of this act within such State. In those States where a State board, department, or agency exists which is charged with the administration of State laws for vocational rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, such plans shall include provision for cooperation between such board, department, or agency and the agency designated to cooperate with the United States Employment Service under this act. If such plans are in conformity with the provisions of this act and reasonably appropriate and adequate to carry out its purposes, they shall be approved by the Director and due notice of such approval shall be given to the State agency.

SEC. 9. *Reports of operation.*—Each State agency cooperating with the United States Employment Service under this act shall make such reports concerning its operations and expenditures as shall be prescribed by the Director. It shall be the duty of the Director to ascertain whether the system of public employment offices maintained in each State is conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations and the standards of efficiency prescribed by the Director in accordance with the provisions of this act. The Director may revoke any existing certificates or withhold any further certificate provided for in section 7, whenever he shall determine, as to any State, that the cooperating State agency has not properly expended the moneys paid to it or the moneys herein required to be appropriated by such State, in accordance with plans approved under this act. Before any such certificate shall be revoked or withheld from any State, the Director shall give notice in writing to the State agency stating specifically wherein the State has failed to comply with such plans. The State agency may appeal to the Secretary of Labor from the action of the Director in any such case, and the Secretary of Labor may either affirm or reverse the action of the Director with such directions as he shall consider proper.

SEC. 10. *Establishment of temporary service, when, etc.*—During the current fiscal year and the two succeeding fiscal years the Director is authorized to expend in any State so much of the sum apportioned to such State according to population, and so much of the unapportioned balance of the appropriation made under the provisions of section 5 as he may deem necessary, as follows:

(a) In States where there is no State system of public employment offices, in establishing and maintaining a system of public employment offices under the control of the Director.

(b) In States where there is a State system of public employment offices, but where the State has not complied with the provisions of section 4, in establishing a cooperative Federal and State system of public employment offices to be maintained by such officer or board and in such manner as may be agreed upon by and between the governor of the State and the Director.

The authority contained in this section shall terminate at the expiration of the period specified in the first paragraph of this section, and thereafter no assistance shall be rendered such States until the legislatures thereof provide for cooperation with the United States Employment Service as provided in section 4 of this act.

SEC. 11. *Establishment of advisory board.*—(a) The Director shall establish a Federal Advisory Council composed of men and women representing employers and employees in equal numbers and the public for the purpose of formulating policies and discussing problems relating to employment and insuring impartiality, neutrality, and freedom from political influence in the solution of such problems. Members of such council shall be selected from time to time in such manner as the Director shall prescribe and shall serve without compensation, but when attending meetings of the council they shall be allowed necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government. The council shall have access to all files and records of the United States Employment Service. The Director shall also require the organization of similar State advisory

councils composed of men and women representing employers and employees in equal numbers and the public.

(b) In carrying out the provisions of this act the Director is authorized and directed to provide for the giving of notice of strikes or lockouts to applicants before they are referred to employment.

SEC. 12. *Promulgation of regulations.*—The Director, with the approval of the Secretary of Labor, is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. *Franking privilege.*—The Postmaster General is hereby authorized and directed to extend to the United States Employment Service and to the system of employment offices operated by it in conformity with the provisions of this act, and to all State employment systems which receive funds appropriated under authority of this act, the privilege of free transmission of official mail matter.

Emergency Railroad Transportation Act, 1933

ON June 16, 1933, the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act of 1933 (Public, No. 68), was signed by the President. This law was enacted to restore normal conditions and relieve the existing national emergency in relation to interstate railroad transportation by amending the interstate commerce act, and by creating the office of Federal Coordinator of Transportation. The purpose of the act is "to encourage and promote or require action on the part of the carriers to avoid unnecessary duplication of services and facilities."

For the protection of labor during the period of coordination and consolidation, provisions are made in section 7 of the act for a labor committee in each of the three regional groups (southern, eastern and western) set up by the Coordinator. The members of these committees are to be selected by railroad labor organizations authorized to act as representatives under the Railway Labor Act. The Coordinator is directed to confer with the labor committee "prior to taking any action or issuing any order which will affect the interest of the employees" and to afford the labor committee an opportunity to present its views upon the contemplated action.

To prevent wholesale dismissals, the act provides that the number of employees shall not be reduced, because of action taken under this act, below the number of employees in service during the month of May 1933 after deducting those removed from the pay rolls because of death, normal retirement, or resignation since the act became effective (but in no case to exceed 5 percent in any one year). The act also provides that no employee shall "be deprived of employment such as he had during said month of May or be in a worse position with respect to his compensation for such employment, by reason of any action taken pursuant to the authority conferred by this title."

Regional boards of adjustment, with equal representation of employers and employees, are to be established by the Coordinator to settle disputes between the carriers and the employees. The Coordinator is also authorized to determine and require the payment by the carriers of just compensation for losses sustained by the employees because of the transfer of work from one locality to another in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Home Owners' Loan Act

THE Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (Public, No. 43) was signed by the President on June 13, 1933. The purpose of this act is "to provide emergency relief with respect to home mortgage indebtedness, to refinance home mortgages, to extend relief to the owners of homes occupied by them and who are unable to amortize their debt elsewhere." The act also amends the Federal Home Loan Bank Act passed in 1932,¹ to increase the market for obligations of the United States.

The act creates a Home Owners' Loan Corporation, under the direction of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the members of the Board serving as directors of the Corporation.

Stock not to exceed \$200,000,000 is to be issued by the Corporation, and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to subscribe to stock on behalf of the United States; for this purpose the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to make available \$200,000,000. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation is authorized to issue tax-exempt bonds in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$2,000,000,000, which may be sold to obtain funds for carrying out the purposes of this act. These bonds shall mature within a period of not more than 18 years from the date of their issue and shall pay 4 percent interest per annum, the interest to be "fully and unconditionally guaranteed" by the United States Government.

The Corporation is authorized for a period of 3 years to acquire in exchange for bonds issued by it, home mortgages and other obligations and liens secured by real property (including the interest of a vendor under a purchase-money mortgage or contract) recorded or filed prior to the date of the enactment of this act. In this connection the Corporation is also authorized "to make advances in cash to pay the taxes and assessments on the real estate" and to provide for the necessary maintenance and repairs and "to pay such amounts, not exceeding \$50, to the holder of the mortgage, obligation, or lien acquired as may be the difference between the face value of the bonds exchanged plus accrued interest thereon and the purchase price of the mortgage, obligation, or lien." But in no case may the total advances exceed 80 percent of the appraised value of the real estate. The mortgages or liens are to be carried as first liens or refinanced as home mortgages by the Corporation and shall be amortized "by means of monthly payments sufficient to retire the interest and principal within a period of not to exceed 15 years." The interest rate on the unpaid balance is not to exceed 5 percent per annum.

As defined in the act, the term "real estate" includes only real estate "upon which there is located a dwelling for not more than four families used by the owner as a home or held by him as a homestead and having a value not exceeding \$20,000".

In cases of otherwise unencumbered property the act also authorizes the corporation for a period of 3 years to make loans in cash for the purpose of paying taxes, etc., or for financing repairs or improvements. However, such cash loans may not exceed 50 percent of the appraised value of the property.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, September 1932 (pp. 551, 552).

In cases in which the holder of the mortgage does not accept the bonds of the Corporation in exchange for the mortgage as provided above and the owner cannot obtain a loan "from ordinary lending agencies", the Corporation is authorized to make a cash advance of not over 40 percent of its value, for the same purposes and under the same conditions as specified above. Interest on such advances is to be uniform throughout the United States, but in no case to exceed 6 percent.

The act also provides for the organization of Federal savings and loan associations, so as to provide "local mutual thrift institutions" in which people may invest their funds and provide additional means for home financing. Regulations are prescribed for the incorporation and operation of such institutions; loans made by them are to be made along the lines outlined in the act for loans from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

The provisions of the Home Owners' Loan Act apply to the continental United States and also to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Private Employment Agency Law of the Philippine Islands

BELOW is given the full text of the law recently enacted by the Legislature of the Philippine Islands regulating private employment agencies:

SECTION 1. Title.—The short title of this act shall be "Private Employment Agency Law."

SEC. 2. Definitions.—The following definitions are given for the proper understanding of certain terms used in this act:

(a) "Person" not only means an individual human being but also any corporation, company, or association.

(b) "Agency" or "employment agent" means any office or person, as the case may be, who for a monetary consideration directly or indirectly procures or looks for, or offers or promises to procure or look for, employment or positions or a contract for employment or a position, or an employee, laborer, or servant, for another person, or a contract for an employee, laborer, or servant. This definition shall include all associations, firms, or companies procuring employment, work, or positions for their members or for other persons, except as hereinafter provided.

(c) "License" or "license certificate" is a document issued to a person by competent authority allowing such person to establish, direct, or manage the business or occupation of employment agent or have an employment office or agency, or procure and look for or furnish employment, work or positions, or contracts for any employment, work, or position, or employees, laborers, or servants for another or others, or contracts for employees, laborers, or servants for another or others.

(d) "Fees" means any form or description of fees, remuneration, profit, or compensation promised, paid, or received directly or indirectly for any service rendered, offered, or promised by an employment agency or agent.

(e) "Applicant for employment" means any person applying for employment, work, or contract or hire of his services; and "applicant for employee" any person applying for the procurement of any employee, laborer, or workman for his service.

(f) "Licensee" or "licensed person" is an employment agency or agent duly authorized by competent authority to engage in the business or occupation of obtaining, procuring, looking for, or furnishing employment work or positions, or employees, laborers, or workmen for another or others.

SEC. 3. License.—No person shall directly or indirectly establish, direct, or manage, temporarily or permanently, any employment agency, nor act as agent or recruiter for any employment agency or agent in the Philippine Islands without first securing a license issued by the director of labor and duly approved by the secretary of the corresponding department.

SEC. 4. *Application.*—The application for the license shall be in writing and shall be filed with the director of labor. It shall contain the full name of the applicant; his age; whether he is single or married; his residence, giving street name and house number; the name or names of the recruiter or agent or recruiters or agents to be employed by the agency for its outside activities; whether the applicant is the only person interested in the business to be established or whether there are other persons interested in the same, in which case the names and personal circumstances of such other persons shall also be stated; and the place, street, and number of the premises where the agency is to be established. If the applicant is a corporation or duly registered company or partnership, the application shall contain the names and addresses of the president, treasurer, and secretary thereof, or of the officers performing their duties, though under different denominations. If the applicant is a partnership or unregistered company, the application shall contain the names and addresses of all its members. The application shall be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant or applicants if they are natural persons, and in case of a corporation or registered company, by the president or chief thereof, and shall be attested by the secretary, under the seal of the corporation or company, and if it is not registered, the application shall be subscribed and sworn to by all the members.

SEC. 5. *Money and bond to accompany application.*—The application shall be accompanied by the necessary sum to pay the tax for the period to be covered by the license, in accordance with the schedule contained in subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 7 of this act, which sum shall be refunded to the applicant in case his application is denied. The application shall further be accompanied by a bond subscribed by the applicant and by two or more solvent and reputable sureties or by a reputable fidelity bond company, in a penal sum of not less than 3,000 nor more than 10,000 pesos, in the discretion of said director, conditioned upon the applicant complying strictly with all the provisions of this act and of any other acts and regulations now existing or which may hereafter be promulgated, relative to employment agencies or offices and the operation of such agencies or offices, and upon the applicant paying any penalty imposed upon him for the violation of any of the provisions of this act or other pertinent laws and regulations or any damages which he may be sentenced to pay by a competent court.

The director of labor shall furnish to any applicant, upon payment of 1 peso, a certified copy of any bond registered in his bureau, and such copy shall be prima facie evidence of the bond in any court of justice.

SEC. 6. *Posting of notice.*—Immediately after filing the application, the applicant shall post in such public places as the director of labor may designate, a notice of the filing of the application and the contents thereof. Any person may make written objection to the application, stating just and reasonable grounds therefor which, if found true, shall be sufficient cause for the refusal of the license. In case any objection is received, the director of labor, upon written notice to the applicant and the objector, shall designate the date, hour, and place for the hearing of the application. For the purposes of this hearing and in investigations of matters related with this act, the director of labor is hereby authorized to issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum, administer oaths, and take affidavits.

SEC. 7. *Issuance of license.*—When all requisites for the issuance of the license have been complied with, the director of labor shall issue such license and register the same in his office, upon payment by the applicant of the proper tax, in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) If the agency is to be established in the city of Manila, he shall pay a tax of 100 pesos per annum;

(b) If the agency is to be established in a Province, he shall pay a tax of 50 pesos per annum;

(c) If the agency is also to engage in the business of procuring or furnishing for foreign countries individuals other than those included in section 1 of act numbered 2486, he shall pay a tax of 1,500 pesos if it is to be established in the Provinces, and of 2,500 pesos if it is to be established in the city of Manila;

(d) In addition to the taxes above mentioned, the sum of 25 pesos shall be paid annually to the treasurer of the city of Manila or of the Province in which the agency is to be established; and

(e) The director of labor shall issue an appointment over his signature and the dry seal of his bureau, to each licensee and each of the persons employed as his recruiters or agents, and for each such appointment the sum of 1 peso shall be paid.

SEC. 8. *Moneys payable to treasury.*—All moneys collected under the provisions of this act, insofar as they are not payable to the treasurer of the city of Manila

or of the Province in which the agency is established in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of section 7 of this act, shall be covered into the insular treasury.

SEC. 9. *Effective date of license.*—Each license or license certificate shall take effect on the first day of the month in which it is issued, and shall expire on December 31 of the year in which it was issued, and an application for renewal shall be necessary if such is desired by the licensee. The license shall be valid only in the Province or Provinces specified therein. It shall contain the name or names of the licensees; the sitio, barrio, street, number of the house, story thereof, municipality, and Province in which the establishment of the agency is authorized, the number of the license, and the date on which it was issued. Such license shall not be used directly or indirectly by any person other than the one in whose favor it was issued, nor at any place other than that stated in the license, nor shall it be transferred, conveyed, or assigned to another person.

The license shall be displayed at all times in a conspicuous and suitable place in the agency, and the appointments shall be exhibited at the request of any person in relation with the business of the agency or the employees thereof, of the director of labor or his delegates, or of any peace officer.

SEC. 10. *Agency forbidden, when.*—No agency shall be established in a hotel or boarding house or building where liquors or intoxicating beverages are sold.

The licensee may establish barracks for the temporary accommodation of applicants for employment even in Provinces or municipalities other than those in which his agency is established, provided such barracks are regulated by rules submitted by the licensee and approved by the director of labor.

SEC. 11. *Valid contracts.*—In order that any contract between the agent or recruiter and the applicant for employment, work, or a position may be valid, it shall be written in a language or dialect known to the latter and shall be executed before any clerk of court of first instance or justice of the peace, who shall not charge any fee for his services or for preparing the contract. It shall be the duty of the clerk of court or justice of the peace to carefully explain to the contracting parties the scope and effects of the contract, to satisfy himself regarding the correctness of any debt or obligation set forth in such contract, including the fees of the agent or recruiter, and to sign the contract certifying in the acknowledgment clause thereof that the provisions of this section have been complied with. Any failure to comply with this obligation shall be sufficient cause for reprimand and removal from office.

SEC. 12. *Register to be kept.*—It shall be the duty of every licensee to keep a register approved by the director of labor, setting forth in official language, the date of the application for employment of each applicant, the name and address of the applicant to whom employment is promised or offered, the sum received for fees, the employment secured for him, and, whenever possible, the names and addresses of known persons acquainted with the applicant. He shall also keep a separate register, which shall also be approved by the director of labor, setting forth, in official language, the name and address of each applicant for employees, the date of his application, the kind of employee or laborer requested, the names of the persons sent, whether the same were employed or not, and the sum received as fees.

SEC. 13. *Open for inspection.*—The registers mentioned in the next preceding section shall be open during office hours for inspection or supervision by the director of labor or his deputies or any peace officer.

SEC. 14. *Posting of license.*—Each licensee shall post his license in a conspicuous place in his office or agency, together with a table of the fees to be charged for all and each of his services. The table of fees shall be printed in the local dialect, English, and Spanish on a card measuring not less than 20 centimeters by 30 centimeters, in type not smaller than 18 point, and shall bear the approval of the director of labor.

SEC. 15. *Notice as to fees.*—The table referred to in the next preceding section shall contain a notice as follows:

(1) That the fees that may be collected from the applicant for employment, a position, or work shall not exceed 20 per centum of his wages during the first year of his employment, to be collected only when such applicant has secured the employment, position, or work applied for and has received his wages for the first month. The fees shall be paid in monthly installments of 20 per centum of the monthly wages until such fees shall have been paid in full.

(2) That likewise, 75 per centum of the money paid by an applicant for employees, laborers, or workmen will be refunded if he has not been accommodated within 15 days after the acceptance of the application. If the employee, laborer,

or workman furnished by the employment agent has left the service before having served at least 1 month, without having been dismissed, it shall be the duty of said agent to replace such employee within 15 days or refund to the interested party 75 per centum of the fees received.

SEC. 16. *Content of receipt.*—Any receipt issued to an applicant shall have section 15 of this act printed on its back.

SEC. 17. *Dividing fees.*—No licensee shall divide the fees charged by him with contractors, contractor's agents, employers, or employer's agents to whom applicants for employment are sent or to be sent.

SEC. 18. *Duty of director of labor.*—It shall be the duty of the director of labor to regulate the activities of private employment agencies and inspect either personally or through his agents, deputies, or inspectors the aforesaid agencies as well as their offices, buildings, and barracks, and records, books, and other documents, certifying after each inspection in what condition he found the same.

SEC. 19. *Act not applicable.*—This act shall not be applicable to persons who, while employed by a plantation, estate, or factory owner and without being engaged independently and exclusively in the recruiting business, engage in the work of looking for and hiring laborers for his plantation, estate, or factory: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of such plantation, estate, or factory owner to furnish the bureau of labor with a list of the agents or employees designated by him for recruiting laborers for his plantation, estate, or factory.

SEC. 20. *Forbidden acts.*—It shall be unlawful for any licensee:

(a) To charge or accept himself or through another, for his services, any sum greater than that specified in the schedule prescribed in this act, or to make the employee, laborer, or servant pay an imaginary debt or a sum greater than that actually received as a loan or advance.

(b) To give, knowingly and voluntarily, any false notice, or voluntarily deceive any applicant for employment or employees with false information.

(c) To induce or attempt to induce a person already employed to quit his employment in order to offer him to another, through his agency.

(d) To attempt to influence or induce any person, corporation, or company not to admit in its service any employee, laborer, or workman who has not applied for employment, work, or a position through his agency.

(e) To assist in the admission as employee, servant, or laborer of any minor without the written consent of his father, mother, guardian, or person in charge, in default of a father, mother, or guardian.

(f) To send, direct, or take any woman to a house of ill fame or expose her to being corrupted.

SEC. 21. *Violations.*—Any violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than 25 pesos nor more than 200 pesos, or by imprisonment for not less than 1 month nor more than 6 months, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That in case of the violation of subsection (f) of the next preceding section, the penalty shall be imprisonment for not less than 6 months nor more than 6 years: *Provided, further*, That the court may in its discretion impose as additional penalty for any violation of this act the cancellation of the license of the violator, who shall be permanently disqualified from obtaining any license.

SEC. 22. *Criminal liability.*—In case the violation of any of the provisions of this act is committed by any company, firm, or corporation the president, director, administrator, or manager of such company, firm, or corporation shall be criminally liable for such violation.

SEC. 23. *Construction.*—None of the provisions of this act shall be construed as amending or repealing the provisions of act numbered 2486 as amended by acts number 2541 and 3148.

SEC. 24. *Preparation of regulations.*—Subject to the approval of the department head concerned, the director of labor shall prepare the regulations and blank forms necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 25. *Effective date.*—This act shall take effect on January 1, 1933.

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Washington Conference on Vocational Education, May 1933

IN Washington, D.C., on May 4-5, 1933, representatives of 42 national organizations met for the sessions of the Citizens Conference on Vocational Education and the Problems of Reconstruction,¹ held under the auspices of the American Vocational Association in cooperation with the American Council on Education and the National Education Association.

The convention was addressed by three Cabinet officers. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, spoke at the opening meeting, stating that the problems before the conference "are the most insistent of our time."

Steady vision is required to look beyond these times to a better ordered society. We can make great changes by law. We can transform conditions through economic reorganization. But, after all, we are dealing with human personalities. It is men not machines that must do the major portion of the work, and men cannot be made and remade by laws or by economic forces. We must depend in the future, as in the past, upon the skill of men and women and skill is not ready made. It is not something that can be bought from the shelf. At all times vocational training plays an important role, but in these times of readjustment we have not merely to train youth for vocations in which they may engage, but we must retrain millions of men and women whose vocations and, therefore, the usefulness of whose training has been taken away. These are difficult problems which are being considered by this conference. I think the extent to which men and women are going to look to organizations for retraining and readaptation of known skills for vocational opportunities in the future is very significant and makes a challenge to all who are interested in vocational education.

In conclusion she said:

The program of this conference points to innumerable ways in which the talents and skills of vocational educators may be made available to the group of citizens who are facing, and brutally caught in, the most tragic aspects of the world situation which affects all of us. We must check our own thinking about our problems, losses, and effects upon us, of the depression with the recognition that those who have been thrown out of work are the shock troops bearing the brunt of the disaster. Your service to them is an invaluable one not only in the solution of their personal problems but in the direction of laying the basis for a really united Nation.

Hon. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was a speaker at the second session. In his opinion, the things growing out of our suddenly becoming a creditor nation and the things growing out of the rapid changes in scientific technique are "much more significant than any one of us can possibly realize at any one moment."

I find that there is abroad in the land these days a rather astonishing desire on the part of a great number of people to arrive at what we might call a common social purpose. The duty of people like yourselves will be to bring that down out of the rather vague realm of abstract statements and see just how it can be applied in your working with common everyday people.

¹ The sources of this article are mimeographed copies of the addresses of three Cabinet officers, of the report of the conference committee on program and plan, and a review of the conference, by John A. Lapp.

Among other subjects taken up by various experts were: Economic and social trends; what employers expect of vocational education; what agricultural education can do to help in the reorganization of farm business; emergency problems in the home; and the plight of dispossessed labor.

At the third session, Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, declared that "one of the unfortunate byproducts of the present economic situation is its effect upon the schools."

At a time when lack of opportunities for the employment of even our adult population should serve as an added incentive to keep our children in school, we are confronted with the very real difficulty of operating our schools at all. This is peculiarly the time when every effort should be made to hold back the flood of young people into industry where they would have to compete for jobs where there are no jobs.

We do not need the labor of children when millions of adult men and women are out of work. Even in normal times the tendency is away from child labor. A few years ago 14 years was the minimum limit for child labor. Now it has come quite generally to 16 years. Gradually the age has crept higher and there are some who look for its extension beyond the sixteenth year. This all means that schools must be provided for our children.

Mr. Ickes also maintained that "there should be a widespread development of vocational guidance which should mean wise counseling in the preparation for work as well as guidance into distinct vocations. The present situation with respect to employment should not dishearten those who seek to develop a better program but rather should stimulate to greater efforts."

Included among other topics in this section of the program were: What the future home requires of vocational education; what labor expects from vocational education; the need for agricultural leadership; vocational education and the problems of cooperation; and employment problems of the future.

At the final meeting the report of the committee on program and plan was submitted and adopted. That part of the report which sets forth the requirements upon the general and vocational education systems to fulfill the proposals of the committee is summarized below:

1. The rapidly changing conditions and demands in the industrial, agricultural, and commercial fields, which are reflected in the home life of our people require coordinated adjustments of all agencies—public as well as personal and private—to assist in giving information and providing training which will adapt the individual to the continuing changes.

2. The public and social service of the vocational schools to be adequate and just should be based on a broad program of general education, especially in the social sciences, so that the individual may understand and enjoy life and build thereon broad and accurate vocational understanding and efficiency.

3. The full-time curriculum for general education should be broadened and enriched to appeal to the wide range of tastes and talents of young people in order to retain them under educational influences as long as possible.

4. The vocational system is incomplete which does not provide for continuation education which will enable the individual to enjoy opportunities for richer culture and greater satisfaction, for self-improvement and advancement in his calling, and for the acquisition of correct habits of living and right attitudes of citizenship.

5. The vocational programs should recognize that practical experience and training before employment will aid the individual to discover and develop his occupational interests and aptitudes.

6. Experiences and training of youth in general education should help to develop technique and skill in choosing an occupation, securing a job, winning promotion, and planning and realizing a career for which they are fitted.

7. Education should be developed to promote the prevention of disabling accidents and for the restoration, so far as possible vocationally, of the victims of accidents.

8. All of the services of vocational education should be available as a social service, through schools, and extension and library services in such measures as may be necessary, so as to enable the individual to prepare for work and for promotion and growth and to meet the changing problems of the farm, home, office, and shop.

Effectiveness of Vocational Education in Agriculture

IN ORDER to ascertain whether former students who had had vocational training in agriculture in high schools were in occupations which required the use of such training, the Federal Board for Vocational Education made three surveys—the first in 1922, the second in 1927, and the third in 1932. Bulletin 82 of that Board, entitled "Effectiveness of Vocational Education in Agriculture," issued in February 1933, embodies the results of these investigations covering 8,109 persons who received vocational training in agriculture in three groups of high schools. In the judgment of the investigator, the number and random selection of the schools warrant the statement that these 8,109 persons constitute a fair sampling of those who have had vocational agricultural training in such schools between 1917 and 1932. The findings based on this sample indicate that the percentage of these former students taking up farming has risen and the percentage going to college is not so high as it was.

The percentage of recently trained persons who assume the entire responsibility in the operation of farms has remained practically the same. The proportion, however, of renters shows some increase.

The number engaged in farming has a tendency to decrease, largely on account of the shift of partners and laborers into occupations which are not agricultural.

In the occupations reported in the 1922 and 1927 surveys there was—

(a) Considering the farming tenures as constituting a scale or progression, with farm laborers at the bottom and farm owners at the top, an upward movement into ownership, only partially offset by a movement downward of the 1927 owners, so that the number of owners had doubled by 1932.

(b) A general movement up the scale; for example, many laborers became tenants.

(c) Some influx of former students from other occupations into farming.

(d) A considerable shift, particularly from the farm partner and farm laborer groups, into occupations other than farming.

For those engaged in farming a considerable gain in ownership is shown. At the same time there are not so many farm partners and laborers. The proportion of recent graduates who are farming is greater than the proportion of earlier graduates.

Students who have had the benefit of two or more years of vocational training are more likely to continue farming than those who have only had one year of training.

The average training period in vocational agriculture is somewhat longer at the present time than it has been, and a greater proportion of the students are high-school graduates.

The latter part of the period included in the study has been especially difficult for those engaged in farming. More favorable

conditions should raise the percentage of former students who take up farming. Notwithstanding the adverse "economic situation the percentage of former students engaged in farming has continued high and is advancing."

Conclusions and Recommendations

THE specialist in research making the report concludes it is necessary that there should be in every high school a continuous follow-up of the occupations of former students in vocational agriculture.

It is also suggested in the bulletin that teachers of agriculture make a study of the opportunities for placement in their respective communities and take the responsibility for placing former students.

In order that vocational agricultural education should function properly the students selected should earnestly desire to take up farm occupations, should have reasonable prospects of becoming farm owners or being otherwise established, and should have school records indicating that they can make effective use of vocational training.

The improvement of supervised farm practice, the better selection and organization of the content of courses, and the broader use of teaching methods especially adapted to vocational training have heightened the quality of vocational agricultural training. It is pertinent to inquire, "Can the percentage of former students who enter farming occupations be increased by further improvement of instruction?"

Two other practical questions are put at the close of the report, namely, To what extent is it recognized in vocational agricultural objectives that many young men who eventually become farm operators do not at once attain such independence? and To what extent should the occupation "farm laborer" be considered in setting up objectives?

The attitude of parents as partners may be a determining factor in many a former student's decision as to remaining on the farm.

The former student will continue to need training and guidance after he leaves high school. The necessity for climbing the agricultural ladder is one indication of this. The tendency now is toward continuation training of some sort. The present study suggests that the teacher of agriculture may do much to help some former students in their parental relationships, and to afford all former students in farming, further training and guidance.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States in May 1933

DATA regarding industrial disputes in the United States for May 1933 with comparable data for preceding months are presented below. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and lasting less than 1 day have been omitted.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year from 1927 to 1932, the number of workers involved and man-days lost for these years and for each of the months, January 1931 to May 1933, inclusive, as well as the number of disputes in effect at the end of each month and the number of workers involved. The number of man-days lost as given in the last column of the table, refers to the estimated number of working days lost by workers involved in disputes which were in progress during the month or year specified.

TABLE 1.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN AND IN EFFECT AT END OF EACH MONTH, JANUARY 1931 TO MAY 1933, AND TOTAL NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS, AND MAN-DAYS LOST IN THE YEARS, 1927 TO 1932

Month and year	Number of disputes		Number of workers involved in disputes		Number of man-days lost in disputes existing in month or year
	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month or year	In effect at end of month	
1927: Total.....	734	-----	349,434	-----	37,799,394
1928: Total.....	629	-----	357,145	-----	31,556,947
1929: Total.....	903	-----	230,463	-----	9,975,213
1930: Total.....	653	-----	158,114	-----	2,730,368
1931: Total.....	894	-----	279,299	-----	6,386,183
1932: Total.....	808	-----	242,826	-----	6,462,973
1931					
January.....	57	19	10,150	2,905	181,169
February.....	52	29	20,473	10,677	223,660
March.....	49	26	26,453	28,012	476,904
April.....	73	39	27,135	22,687	770,512
May.....	115	45	28,000	15,603	400,509
June.....	90	47	18,795	15,223	511,926
July.....	73	51	49,434	56,683	612,864
August.....	79	36	11,019	14,759	1,157,013
September.....	117	65	36,092	37,427	493,649
October.....	77	45	34,384	29,380	1,052,095
November.....	62	39	13,219	13,690	355,818
December.....	50	21	4,145	1,318	150,064
1932					
January.....	87	37	12,091	4,993	132,873
February.....	56	34	33,713	31,103	460,701
March.....	64	30	33,087	13,937	736,782
April.....	89	44	19,187	21,513	620,866
May.....	87	52	44,357	49,777	1,251,455
June.....	69	46	15,858	24,138	943,338
July.....	66	40	20,890	33,216	740,785
August.....	85	38	28,492	27,717	754,423
September.....	85	33	17,824	7,456	566,045
October.....	47	23	10,442	2,324	147,059
November.....	38	21	3,460	1,896	68,154
December.....	35	12	3,425	997	40,492
1933					
January.....	67	29	19,616	8,790	240,912
February.....	63	32	10,909	6,706	109,860
March.....	91	41	39,913	12,794	445,771
April ¹	64	46	20,021	18,277	453,446
May ¹	110	81	65,274	32,077	792,469

¹ Preliminary figures subject to change.

Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 2 gives by industrial groups, the number of strikes beginning in March, April, and May 1933, and the number of workers directly involved.

TABLE 2.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN MARCH, APRIL, AND MAY 1933

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in—			Number of workers involved in disputes beginning in—		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
Bakers.....	1	1	3	12	20	2,256
Barbers.....			2			1,800
Brewery and soft drink workers.....		1			18	
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	3	1	3	506	6	806
Building trades.....	9	5	6	532	234	1,025
Clothing.....	30	16	24	22,166	10,238	16,768
Electric and gas appliance workers.....	1			20		
Farm labor.....	1	1		2,000	500	
Food workers.....	1		2	60		1,500
Furniture.....	7		5	795		1,241
Glass workers.....			1			70
Jewelry workers.....			1			18
Leather.....	1	3		6,000	424	
Lumber, timber, and mill work.....		1	3		150	120
Metal trades.....	1			25		
Miners.....	6	14	9	3,675	3,625	2,806
Motion-picture operators, actors, and theatrical workers.....	4	1		205	16	
Paper and paper-goods workers.....		3	2		273	136
Printing and publishing.....	2	2	1	26	50	230
Rubber.....	2			450		
Stone.....		1			200	
Municipal workers.....	2	3	7	350	1,115	23,552
Textiles.....	17	5	37	2,080	2,607	12,153
Tobacco.....	1			400		
Other occupations.....	2	6	4	611	545	793
Total.....	91	64	110	39,913	20,021	65,274

Size and Duration of Disputes

TABLE 3 gives the number of industrial disputes beginning in May 1933 classified by number of workers and by industrial groups.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BEGINNING IN MAY 1933, CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS AND BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Industrial group	Number of disputes beginning in May 1933 involving—						
	6 and under 20 workers	20 and under 100 workers	100 and under 500 workers	500 and under 1,000 workers	1,000 and under 5,000 workers	5,000 and under 10,000 workers	Over 10,000 workers
Bakers.....	1		1		1		
Barbers.....				1	1		
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	1		1	1			
Building trades.....	2	2	1	1			
Clothing.....	2	6	9	2	4	1	
Food workers.....				2			
Furniture.....		2	2	1			
Glass workers.....		1					
Jewelry workers.....	1						
Lumber, timber, and mill work.....	2		1				
Miners.....		2	5	2			
Paper and paper-goods workers.....		2					
Printing and publishing.....			1				
Municipal workers.....		1	4	1			1
Textiles.....		12	18	4	3		
Other occupations.....	1	1	1	1			
Total.....	10	29	44	16	9	1	1

In table 4 are shown the number of industrial disputes ending in May 1933 by industrial groups and classified duration.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN MAY 1933, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS AND CLASSIFIED DURATION

Industrial group	Classified duration of strikes ending in May 1933			
	One half month or less	Over one half and less than 1 month	1 month and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months
Bakers.....	1			
Barbers.....	1			
Building trades.....	1			
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	1		1	1
Clothing.....	11	2	2	
Food workers.....	1			
Furniture.....	2			1
Leather.....			1	
Lumber, timber, and mill work.....	3		1	
Miners.....	3		1	
Motion-picture operators, actors, and theatrical workers.....				1
Paper and paper-goods workers.....	1	1		
Municipal workers.....	6			
Textiles.....	24	2		1
Other occupations.....	5			
Total.....	60	5	6	4

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in May 1933

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 85 labor disputes during May 1933. These disputes affected a known total of 37,093 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

There were 34 cases involving the law on the prevailing rate of wages. In these cases it is not always possible to show the number involved, due to lack of information as to total number required before completion of construction.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1933

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Government construction								
Post offices:					1933	1933	(1)	
Birmingham, Ala.	Controversy	Plumbers and asbestos workers.	Prevailing-wage investigation	Pending	June 1			
Napa, Calif.	do	Bricklayers.	do	do	May 25		(1)	
Weston, W. Va.	do	Carpenters.	do	Adjusted	May 24	May 29	8	
Mankato, Minn.	do	Painters.	Wages.	Pending	May 23		(1)	
Yuma, Ariz.	do	Building laborers.	Prevailing-wage investigation	do	May 19		44	
Rochester, Minn.	do	Building mechanics	do	do	May 13		(1)	
Lansdale, Pa.	do	do	Objection to posted scale	do	May 5		(1)	
Milton, Pa.	do	do	do	do	do		(1)	
Springfield, Ohio.	do	Iron, rod, and sheet-metal workers.	Prevailing-wage scale	Adjusted. Agreed on 85 cents per hour.	May 1	May 22	6	100
Allentown, Pa.	do	do	do	Pending	do		49	
Lansing, Mich.	do	Carpenters.	Appeal from 60-cent rate	do	do		25	100
New London, Conn.	do	Laborers	Prevailing-wage investigation	Adjusted. Agreed on 50 cents per hour.	May 10	May 15	20	
Beverly Hills, Calif.	do	do	do	Pending	May 12		(1)	
Omaha, Nebr.	do	Ironworkers.	Violation of prevailing-wage rate.	Adjusted. Referred to Secretary of Labor for decision.	May 11	May 23	35	
South Haven, Mich.	Threatened strike.	do	Wage payments and conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	May 10	May 16	7	
Tooele, Utah.	Controversy.	Building mechanics	Prevailing-wage investigation	Pending	May 9		(1)	
Waukegan, Ill.	do	Lathers.	do	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement.	May 4	May 10	6	
Middleburg, Vt.	do	Bricklayers.	do	Pending	May 6		(1)	
Blytheville, Ark.	do	do	do	Adjusted. Settled by agreement.	May 2	May 6	(1)	
Fostoria, Ohio.	do	do	do	Pending	Apr. 29		6	
Albany, N. Y.	do	Building mechanics	do	do	Apr. 20		(1)	
Somerville, N. J.	do	Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers.	Refusal to pay prevailing rate of \$1.50 per hour.	Adjusted	Apr. 28	May 11	30	150
Veterans' hospital, Coatsville, Pa.	do	Building mechanics	Prevailing wages and working conditions.	do	May 1	May 19	(1)	
Selfridge Field, Mich.	do	Asbestos workers	Prevailing-wage investigation	Adjusted. Agreed on \$1.37½ per hour.	Apr. 26	May 5	6	40
U. S. Appraisers Stores, Baltimore, Md.	do	Lathers.	do	do	do	do	6	20
	do	Sheet-metal workers	do	Adjusted. Agreed on \$1 per hour.	do	do	6	12
	do	Wreckers and laborers.	do	Adjusted. Increased rate allowed.	May 3	May 5	40	

Building, Missoula, Mont.	do	Building mechanics.	do	Pending.	May 8	30	
Government laboratory, Hamilton, Mont.	do	do	do	Adjusted. Rates agreed on.	May 11	40	
Veterans' hospital, Leavenworth, Kans.	do	Plumbers and steam fitters.	do	Pending	May 10	(1)	
Building, Great Falls, Mont.	do	Stone and brick workers.	do	do	May 13	(1)	
Forest Service Building, Ogden, Utah.	do	Building mechanics.	do	do	May 10	(1)	
Building, Clearwater, Fla.	do	Masons	do	Adjusted. Paid difference between \$1.25 and 62 cents per hour.	May 6	75	
Building, Stillwater, Okla.	do	Building workers.	Prevalving wages and local labor.	Pending.	May 1	10	70
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	do	Painters.	do	Adjusted. Agreed on \$4 and \$5 per day, depending on nature of work.	May 19	14	
Extensible building, Washington, D.C.	do	Iron and stone workers.	Jurisdiction of crane used in setting stone.	Adjusted. Agreement pending arbitration.	May 22	1	841
Building, Fort Lewis, Wash.	do	Carpenters and bricklayers.	Paying less than prevailing wage.	Adjusted. Settled by agreement of parties.	Apr. 5	50	
Bridge building, over Missouri River.	do	Ironworkers.	Prevalving-wage investigation.	Pending.	May 29	(1)	
Veterans' hospital, Rutland, Mass.	do	Linoleum layers.	do	Adjusted. (Terms not yet received.)	do	(1)	
Petrossi Construction Co., Alexander, N.Y.	do	Road builders.	do	Pending.	May 23	(1)	
<i>General industry</i>							
Printers, Seattle, Wash.	do	Printers.	Wage cut of 10 percent, hours, and conditions.	do	May 18	230	250
United Air Lines, Chicago, Ill.	do	Machinists.	do	Adjusted. All resumed work with pay for time lost; shop committee recognized.	May 1	131	54
Anthracite miners, Nanticoke, Pa.	Strike.	Miners.	Part of collieries shut down.	Adjusted. Will go through regular channels as provided in contract.	Apr. 29	2,500	
Western Leather Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo.	do	Clothing workers.	Violation of agreement.	Unable to adjust. Conferences refused.	Mar. 20	90	
World Button Co., New York City.	do	Celluloid-button workers.	Reinstatement of discharged worker. Company claims no discharge has been made.	Pending.	May 1	55	4
Dredge owners, Chicago, Ill.	Controversy.	Longshoremen.	Proposed cut of 25 percent in violation of agreement.	do	May 4	1,500	5,000
Minnesota Gas Co., Missoula, Mont.	do	Employees.	Wage cuts.	do	May 6	(1)	
Anthracite Shirt Co., Shamokin, Pa.	Strike.	Shirt makers.	Working conditions.	do	May 2	(1)	
M. & R. Shirt Co., Shamokin, Pa.	do	do	do	do	do	(1)	
Building, New London, Conn.	Lockout.	Building workers.	Wage cut 25 percent.	do	May 3	200	1,700

1 Not reported.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1933—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
General industry—Continued								
Motion-picture operators, Altoona, Pa.	Lockout	Operators	Wages cut 25 percent	Unable to adjust	1933 Apr. 5	1933 May 19	25	100
Phoenix Sheepskin Coat Co., Elizabeth, N.J.	Strike	Sheepskin-coat makers	Wages and recognition	Adjusted. Agreement for 1 year; union wages and conditions	Apr. 23	May 4	20	40
Olympic Leather Coat Co., Carteret, N.J.	do	Leather-coat makers	do	Adjusted. Recognition and union wage scale	Apr. 17	May 5	12	28
Cameron & Scott Co., West Virginia	do	Flint-glass workers	Asked increase and recognition	Unable to adjust	May 10	May 17	8	14
Pequot Sheet Mills, Salem, Mass.	do	Weavers	Increased from 20 to 24 looms to each weaver	Pending	May 8		1,200	
Textile workers, Peabody, Mass.	do	Textile workers	do	do	do		600	
Montana Wool Growers, Missoula, Mont.	Controversy	Wool shearers	Proposed cut of 12½ percent	Unclassified. Settled before commissioner's arrival	May 11	May 17	1,000	
Alfred Bleyer & Co., Maspeth, N.Y.	Strike	Paper-bag makers	Wage cut of 10 percent; minimum wage cut of 20 percent	Adjusted. Compromise settlement	May 5	May 24	40	60
Cleaning and dyeing, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Cleaners and dyers	Asked \$20 per week minimum wage for drivers; 10 percent commission	Unclassified. Nothing could be done at this time	Apr. 12	May 13	18	
Shadyside Mine, Uniontown, Pa.	do	Miners	Wages and working conditions	Pending	May 15		120	150
Jewish bakers, Bronx and vicinity, N.Y.	do	Bakers	Wage cuts; asked agreement	do	May 1		500	
Carpenters, Scranton, Pa.	Controversy	Carpenters	Proposed wage cut	do	May 7		500	
Anderson, Mfg. Co., Louisville, Ky.	Strike	do	Protest low wages	do	Feb. 17		5	161
Foster and Kleiser, Pacific coast	Threatened strike	Bill posters	Wages cut from \$8 to \$5 per day	do	May 12		500	
Garment workers, Boston, Mass.	Strike	Garment workers	Asked increase and recognition	Adjusted	May 16	May 27	2,500	
Utica Mills, Anniston, Ala.	do	Mill workers	Low wages	Partial adjustment. Compromised in part	May 15	May 23	600	
Electricians, Peoria, Ill.	do	Electricians	Wages cut 25 percent and 16 percent additional	Pending	do		(1)	
La Belle Silver Co., New York City	do	Polishers	Asked reinstatement of 3 discharged workers	Adjusted. Allowed as asked	May 16	May 17	15	5
Karp Metal Products Corporation, Brooklyn, N.Y.	do	Sheet-metal workers	Wage cuts and discharges	do	May 11	May 16	12	15
Consolidated Sewing Machine Co., New York, N.Y.	do	Sewing-machine makers	Asked shorter week	Adjusted. All returned; conditions improved	May 5	May 15	100	

Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, N.H.	do.	Cotton-mill workers.	Asked restoration of wages.	Adjusted. Allowed wage increase.	May 17	May 30	6, 275	225
Board of School Commissioners, Indianapolis, Ind.	do.	Building workers.	Wage cut.	Adjusted. Settled as to 5 trades.	Apr. 15	May 8	40	20
Elger Sanitary China Co., Ford City, Pa.	Lockout.	Pottery workers.	Working conditions.	Pending.	May 22		(1)	
Collieries, Shenandoah, Pa.	Strike.	Miners.	Discrimination.	do.	May 24		(1)	
Silk mills, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	do.	Silk workers.	Asked increase.	Adjusted. Allowed 10 percent increase.	May 23	May 24	137	
Bus drivers, Hazleton and Tamaqua, Pa.	do.	Bus drivers.	Asked reinstatement of man discharged.	Adjusted. Man reinstated.	May 10	May 11	10	
Weirton Coal Co., Isabella Mine, Charlelot, Pa.	do.	Miners.	Asked wage increase.	Pending. Mine closed.	May 24		500	
Wierton Coal Co., Isabel, Pa.	do.	do.	do.	Adjusted. Allowed 15 percent increase and elimination of "dead" work.	May 8	May 27	600	
Shirt workers, Elizabeth, N.J.	do.	Shirt workers.	Wages and union recognition.	Adjusted. Allowed recognition of union and 10 percent increase; minimum wage \$5 per week.	May 21	June 5	3, 000	2, 570
Fire fighters, Akron, Ohio.	Controversy.	Fire fighters.	Employees laid off.	Adjusted. Reached agreement on furlough plan.	May 15	May 17	340	
True Value Neckwear Co., New York City.	Strike.	Neckwear workers.	Sending work to outside shops.	Adjusted. All work to be done on premises.	May 3	June 2	12	10
August Pollock Estate, Inc., Wheeling, W.Va.	Controversy.	Stogie makers.	Wage cuts.	Pending.	Apr. 1		300	
Big Jack Overall Co., Bristol, Va.	Lockout.	Overall workers.	New work system.	do.	May 18		1, 000	
Pritchard Mill, Mobile, Ala.	Strike.	Mill workers.	Asked increase.	Adjusted. Allowed 10 percent increase; no discrimination.	May 25	May 30	(1)	
Greensburg Garment Co., Greensburg, Pa.	do.	Garment workers.	Low wages; working conditions.	Adjusted. Allowed 12½ percent increase and recognition of shop committee.	May 28	June 1	60	85
Total.							25, 269	11, 824

1 Not reported.

New Conciliation and Arbitration Law of Queensland

TOWARD the end of 1932 the Queensland Legislature passed an act repealing its existing laws concerning industrial arbitration and substituting a new system of conciliation and arbitration, which was assented to January 6, 1933. The act is given in full in the Queensland Industrial Gazette for March 1933.

Under the act now repealed, which became effective in January 1930, the machinery consisted of an industrial court, presided over by a judge who must have the qualifications of a judge of the supreme court, two conciliation commissioners, and conciliation boards constituted by the court for any one or more of the industries and occupations to which the act applied. It also provided for the appointment of an actuary and/or a statistician to aid the court, and particularly to give advice as to the probable economic effect of an award. Any disputed matter must go first to a conciliation board, and could not be taken to the court unless one of the conciliation commissioners certified that the conciliation board was unable to reach an agreement upon it. (See Monthly Labor Review, August 1930, p. 94.)

The new act establishes an arbitration court consisting of three members appointed by the governor in council, one of whom, appointed to act as president of the court, must be a judge of the supreme court of Queensland. His term is fixed by the governor, but the other two serve for 7 years. No provision is made for conciliation commissioners or boards. Any member of the court, however, may convene a compulsory conference when he considers it desirable for the prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute, and any agreement reached at such a conference is enforceable as if it were an award of the court.

The court is authorized to regulate the conditions of any calling by an award and in connection therewith to fix wages, overtime rates, and holiday pay, fix the number or proportionate number of women to men, of young workers to adult workers, and of apprentices and improvers to journeymen. It is specifically provided that in fixing rates of wages the same wage shall be paid to persons of either sex performing the same work or producing the same return of profit to their employer, and that the court shall be entitled to consider the prosperity of the calling and the value of an employee's labor to his employer in addition to the standard of living.

General Rulings

POWER is given to the court to make general rulings relating to any industrial matter, and such declarations shall be as binding as decisions of the court. General rulings may be made as to the cost of living, standard of living, basic wage for males and females, and standard hours. The basic wage "shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength, and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such basic wage is fixed."

The probable economic effect of a declaration in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry is to be taken into consideration.

In general, the court may not set a week of more than 44 hours, but in certain specified occupations, and in any case when the court feels that substantial unemployment will result from observing this restriction, a longer week may be set. It is provided, however, that in no case "shall the time worked by any employee within any period of 6 consecutive days exceed 48 hours."

Agreements Between Employers and Unions

CAREFUL provisions are made for registering industrial unions and associations of employers. An industrial union may make an agreement with an industrial association of employers or some specified employers for the prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute, or relating to any industrial matter. Copies of such agreements must be filed at the registry. When filed, the agreement becomes binding on the parties thereto, their members, and every worker who is, at any time while it is in force, employed by any employer on whom the agreement is binding. Such an industrial agreement may be declared by the court to have the effect of an award and to be a common rule of any industry to which it relates. However, "on the application of any person bound by an award, and where it considers it advisable in the public interest so to do, the court may prohibit any industrial union of employees or any employer or industrial union or association of employers from making or enforcing an industrial agreement inconsistent with the said award."

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Wage Reduction for Printing Pressmen, Chicago

A WAGE reduction, to be followed by a series of three wage increases over a period of 4 years, is provided for in the award of an arbitration board appointed in the wage controversy between the colortype printing employers of Chicago and the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 and Franklin Union No. 4.

The members of the two above-named locals of the International Printing Pressmen's Union on August 30, 1929, entered into a 3-year agreement with the colortype printing employers of Chicago providing for the payment of the union scale of wages and a 44-hour working week. This agreement provided that 90 days prior to the expiration of the agreement the "parties shall meet for the purpose of negotiating and executing a new agreement to succeed this one."

In July 1932 the employers notified the union that they would demand that the new agreement provide for a 48-hour week instead of the 44-hour week, and a reduction of 20 percent in the wages of pressmen and a 25-percent reduction in the wages of feeders and joggers, from the scale of wages that existed on August 30, 1929. As the parties were unable to agree on this proposition, an arbitration board was selected, consisting of Judge John P. Barnes, of the Federal District Court, chairman; C. A. Pense, representing the union; and Theodore Regensteiner, representing the employers.

The award refused to increase the work week to 48 hours, but it did order an 8-percent reduction, which, in addition to the 7-percent reduction accepted by the employees in 1932, makes the scale awarded by the decision 15 percent below the scale of August 30, 1929. However, the board's decision provides that beginning with May 10, 1934, the scale of wages shall be increased by 5 percent each year for 3 years, which will restore the wage scale of August 30, 1929.

The board provides that no employer shall have the benefit of the reduction awarded in the decision who does not sign a written agreement, effective from April 3, 1933, to May 9, 1937. This agreement provides that from April 3, 1933, to May 9, 1934, there shall be an 8-percent reduction in addition to the 7-percent reduction from the wage scale of August 30, 1929; a 5-percent increase in the wage scale from May 10, 1934, to May 9, 1935; a 5-percent increase from May 10, 1935, to May 9, 1936; and a third increase of 5 percent from May 10, 1936, to May 9, 1937, thus restoring to the printers the wage scale of the agreement of August 30, 1929.

The decision was signed on March 20, 1933, by Judge John P. Barnes and Theodore Regensteiner. C. A. Pense dissented.

Decisions as to Wages of Typographical Workers**Cincinnati**

THE Cincinnati Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and Typographical Union No. 3, failing to agree on the terms of a new contract at the expiration of their 3-year agreement, effective to April 30, 1932, selected an arbitration board composed of Robert R. Nevin, chairman, Walter A. Grannen, and Harry A. Lavan, representing the union, and George Fries and Harry W. Brown, representing the newspaper publishers.

The four original members of the board agreed upon the provisions of all the sections proposed for the new contract except those dealing with the new wage scale, the number of working hours a week, the standard of competency, and the number of machinists necessary to care for the machines. These sections were referred to the chairman of the board with the request that he submit his findings and conclusions for the consideration of the entire board.

The newspaper publishers requested a reduction of 15 percent in the wage scale of their compositors, basing their request on the loss of advertising linage, which, they stated, is their principal source of revenue. The union asked an increase of \$5 per week, based on the fact that the present earning capacity of its members is 16½ percent less than the wage rate, due to the working conditions now in effect.

The report of the chairman suggested to the board, for its consideration and possible adoption, that the proposal of both the publishers and the compositors as to the new wage scale be rejected and in lieu thereof that the rate of wages in the new contract be fixed at the same rate that prevailed on April 30, 1932.

The newspaper publishers had requested an increase in the number of working hours a week, from 45 to 48, while the union asked the continuance of the 45-hour working week. The chairman, while personally not in favor of increasing the hours of labor, suggested that "the board would be justified in recommending this change from the old contract in this specific arbitration without any reference generally to the abstract question of the hours which shall constitute a day's work."

The chairman recommended adoption of the publishers' proposal to change the standard of competency from 33,000 ems a day of 7½ hours to 35,200 ems a day of 8 hours, as a change to conform with the establishment of the 8-hour day.

The newspaper publishers had requested that the section of the old contract dealing with the number of machinists necessary adequately to care for the machines be changed, so as to leave the number to be employed to the judgment of the publishers. The union asked that the section remain as in the old contract, "as it eliminated, to a great extent, any chance for quarreling over it." The chairman recommended that this section remain unchanged.

Cleveland

THE decision, April 15, 1933, of a local board of arbitration reduced the weekly wage scale of members of the Typographical Union No. 53, employed by the commercial printers of Cleveland, by \$2 a week on each of the three shifts.

The 3-year agreement between the employing printers and Local No. 53, effective April 1, 1931, to March 31, 1934, provides that all wage rates shall be subject to review at stated periods, and that the amended rates shall remain in effect during the last year of the agreement unless one of the parties gives written notice at least 30 days prior to April 1, 1933, of its desire to review and adjust rates.

The employing printers gave notice to the union that they would ask for a reduction of 15 percent from the scale in force in 1928. The original proposal of the employers was that the wage scale be fixed at \$35 weekly, basing their request on the United States Department of Labor cost-of-living index, which it was stated showed a decrease of 24.7 percent in the cost of living since 1926. Later they proposed a wage scale of \$40 a week.

The union asked that there be no reduction in the wage scale. It contended that its members have been hard hit by the depression. Only 20 percent are working 5 days a week; 60 percent are working from 1 to 4 days a week; and 20 percent are unemployed. The actual average wage received is less than one half the present scale of \$46 a week. The few members who secure some semblance of steady work are heavily assessed to help unemployed members.

The employers stated that the decrease in the cost of living in Cleveland since 1928 is almost 22 percent, while the weekly rate of \$46 now in effect represents a reduction of only slightly more than 4 percent of the 1928 base rate. They called attention to the fact that they were asking for a reduction not of 22 percent but only of 15 percent of the 1928 scale, and cited as their precedent the order of President Roosevelt reducing the salaries of all Government officials and employees 15 percent effective April 1, 1933.

The award of John P. Skelly, chairman of the board, sets the new weekly scale to be effective from April 1, 1933, to April 1, 1934, as follows: For hand compositors, proof readers, stonemen, and bank men, day shift, \$44; night shift, \$48; lobster shift, \$51. For machine operators, caster operators, and machine tenders, day shift, \$46; night shift, \$50; and lobster shift, \$53.

The chairman said that it was his belief that, if representatives of the employers and the union were to meet occasionally for the purpose of discussing matters of mutual interest so that the respective points of view and conditions of fact could be shared, the necessity of resorting to arbitration in important matters might be avoided.

Dunellen, N.J.

THE decision of a local arbitration board, composed of William M. Leiserson, chairman, E. O. Machlin and H. B. Corey, representing the company, and F. N. Cornell and H. Shaner, representing the union, reduced the wage scale of members of Typographical Union No. 157, employed by the Art Color Printing Co., Dunellen, N.J., from \$50 to \$48 a week.

The company had requested a decrease of 15 percent while the union had requested an increase of 15 percent. The representatives of the parties being unable to agree on a decision, the chairman was empowered to make the decision for the board.

After a careful study of the evidence presented by both parties, the chairman decided that neither the 15 percent decrease nor the 15 percent increase was justified. His decision was, in part, as follows:

The decision of this board is binding for only 6 months. After that new adjustments may be made to conform to changed conditions. This makes it necessary for the board to consider the probable condition of business and employment only until the middle of 1933, after which, if important changes from the conditions as we now find them should take place, either party may reopen the question of wage scales on 30 days' notice.

In view of all these conditions, the growth and decline of the company's sales and profit margins since 1929, its relative position and earnings compared with the industry as a whole and with concerns of its own size and class and the relative position of the employees with respect to employment, weekly earnings, and the wage scale in comparison with New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities, the chairman is of the opinion that the basic wage scale should be reduced from \$50 to \$48, or \$2 a week. This will restore the scale agreed upon by the parties for the year 1925-26, and this is done because it is the judgment of the chairman that the company's position during 1932-33 while worse than in 1929 will not be so far worse as to justify a decrease below the scale of 1925-26.

A basic scale of \$48 per week is a reduction of 4 percent. But in addition to this the evidence shows that a considerable saving in wages has been made by the company in abolishing the premium rates it formerly paid. These premiums, it appears, amounted to close to \$100 per week, which on full-time employment would mean a saving on the pay roll of nearly \$5,000 a year. While the employer is free to pay premiums, or not to pay them, nevertheless the abolition of the premium pay is a definite reduction in earnings for work done by the employees and a reduction in wage costs for the company. The \$48 basic scale plus the elimination of the premiums makes the total wage reduction for the company easily 5 percent.

Collective Agreements in Agriculture in Europe

THE report of a study of collective agreements in agriculture made by the International Labor Office¹ shows that agricultural unions have been able to regulate conditions of employment through collective agreements in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Scotland, and Sweden. In the Baltic States, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and France the agricultural unions have been unable to regulate conditions of employment because they are not large enough to insist on the conclusion of collective agreements, though they have been of value to their members in other respects. In England and Wales, where there are comparatively large agricultural workers' organizations, no collective agreements are made, there being statutory committees charged with the duty of fixing minimum rates of wages of agricultural workers.

There is much greater difficulty in organizing agricultural workers than in organizing industrial workers. Farms are scattered and the workers, therefore, are isolated. Really large-scale farming is rare, while there are large number of peasant farms, each with a few wage-paid workers. The line of division between employer and employed is not sharply marked, for the mass of rural population is engaged in manual labor, and the members of the farmer's family work side by side with the wage-paid workers, who are treated as members of the household. Finally a large number of workers are not permanently in paid employment, but are small proprietors or the sons of small

¹ International Labor Office. Studies and Reports, Series K, No. 11: Collective agreements in agriculture. Geneva, 1933.

cultivators who take service for limited periods and whose interests do not coincide with those of the permanent wage earners.

Collective agreements disclose wide differences as regards both general structure and individual provisions from district to district, even if the districts are adjoining. The terms of the agreements depend largely upon the strength of existing labor organizations. The agreements do not always represent the whole desires of the agricultural workers, but through the medium of these agreements the workers have been able to abolish many practices peculiar to agricultural work which the workers look upon as out of date. Most of the agricultural unions aim to abolish "wages in kind" wherever possible. Another practice they wish to abolish is the furnishing of a dwelling and a plot of land as a part of the worker's wages. Under this arrangement the worker is the tenant and the employer a landlord, and any question involved in a landlord-and-tenant relationship can arise between employer and worker, and may assume a special character owing to its close connection with conditions of employment. The aim of the worker is to separate this relationship from employment conditions and convert it into a purely landlord-and-tenant relationship. The agricultural unions are also attempting to abolish the system which obligates the worker's family to work for the employer or (if the worker has no member of his family of suitable age) to furnish another person to work on the employer's estate. In the latter case the worker must board and lodge this person, but receives correspondingly higher wages in kind.

Every one of the agricultural collective agreements which come within the scope of this report contains some regulation, simple or detailed, of hours of work. Four countries have passed legislation on the subject, fixing a limit above which independent negotiation may not go. In some cases the collective agreements merely refer to the statutory regulation or incorporate it in their own text, while in others they supplement it by going into greater detail. In general, however, the terms of the agreements are more favorable to the workers than the statutory regulations. The regulation of hours of work in agriculture by collective agreement is direct; that is, the number of hours to be worked at the ordinary wage rate is exactly fixed, either for the whole year or per day for a fixed period. In the latter case the average or the maximum day may be prescribed. When more hours are worked than prescribed, overtime is generally paid.

Special provisions for the protection of women and children are extraordinarily rare in the collective agreements examined in this study. In Denmark children under 14 may not be employed on agricultural machines; for example, they may not lead the horses working on horse-driven machines. The collective agreement for the Province of East Prussia provides that women may not be employed without their consent 4 weeks before and 8 weeks after childbirth. In Lower Austria the agreement provides that pregnant women may not be employed on heavy work from the fifth month of pregnancy onward. In large undertakings it has been customary in the past to oblige members of the worker's family to work on the employer's estate. In Poland, where similar conditions prevailed before the war, the members of the family are no longer required to work, and where members of the family are employed by the same employer, they have separate contracts of employment.

Provisions of agricultural collective agreements concerning the workers' rights in the case of illness or accident depend on the scope of legislation in force. In Italy all collective agreements either stipulate that contributory sick funds shall be established or fix directly on the employers an obligation in the case of sickness of the worker. In Congress Poland² the collective agreements stipulate that the employer shall provide medical aid for workers and pay their wages during illness. The employer is also required to pay for the coffin in event of a worker's death and to make a small payment to the family. In Denmark the collective agreement requires the employer to pay an injured worker his daily wages for the first 13 weeks after the accident (i.e., the period during which the compulsory insurance scheme furnishes no benefit). The report states that the workers themselves pay part of the contributions for this supplementary insurance.

The report states that Danish collective agreements are the only ones which make no provision for annual vacations. Generally in all other agricultural collective agreements the annual vacation varies with length of service. In Italy and Germany the annual paid vacation varies from 2 to 6 days. In Lower Austria the workers are entitled to 10 days' holiday after 1 year's service and to 14 days after 3 years; in both cases exclusive of religious holidays. Some agreements either prohibit work for other employers during the vacation or provide that, if such work is done, wages are forfeited.

The collective agreements set forth the minimum requirements to be fulfilled by the employer in respect to dwellings furnished to workers. These provisions usually concern the size and accommodations. Some of the agreements require a higher standard for buildings about to be erected than for dwellings already in existence. In Poland the agreements deal very fully with the question of lodging. Deputat workers'³ dwellings must include at least one wooden-floored room and one bedroom. The rooms must be whitewashed and be absolutely clean, with airtight doors and windows. The path leading to the pump must be paved, and there must be a supply of clean and healthy drinking water. In buildings with sufficient space and in all buildings to be erected bath accommodations must be provided. Only in Denmark and Sweden do collective agreements deal with the question of accommodations for unmarried farm servants. In Sweden each such worker is entitled to a separate bed, with bed clothes, in a warm and decently furnished room. In Denmark if the farm servants' bedrooms are not heated by a stove or other means, a sufficiently warm and lighted room must be provided for use in their spare time.

There are many examples of a positive recognition of the principle of collective bargaining in agriculture in the agreements, in their provisions for renewing the same and notice of expiration. In most cases it is regarded as sufficient to provide that if notice has not been given within a certain period, usually 3 months, before the expiration date, the agreement is valid in its original form for another year.

² Includes only the former Grand Duchy of Poland.

³ Workers whose wages are paid in kind.

COOPERATION

Consumers' Cooperative Societies in 1932

WHILE the Bureau of Labor Statistics has not been able to undertake a general survey of the consumers' cooperative movement for 1932 it has reports for 90 societies which throw some light on the condition of the movement in that year. Table 1 shows the membership, sales, gain or loss on the year's business, and the amounts returned to the patrons on their purchases. Thus, the reports for 50 retail distributive societies show sales during 1932 of nearly \$6,000,000. Of these societies, 36 had a net surplus from the year's trading operations amounting to over \$80,000 while 11 others showed an aggregate loss of \$43,000 (nearly \$35,000 of which was incurred by one society). Although the 35 cooperative oil associations had smaller average sales—\$46,345 per society, as compared with \$116,724 for the store societies—33 of them realized a net gain of \$168,255, and not one showed a loss. Sales of well over \$4,000,000 were made by the three wholesale societies for which the Bureau has data and all showed some gain on the year's business. Reports as to purchase dividends are available for only a few of the societies. However, the reports show that altogether 12 societies returned rebates of nearly \$70,000 and 10 others paid dividends ranging from 3 to 17 percent of sales but failed to report the amount involved.

It is altogether probable that the consumers' cooperative societies as a whole would present a less favorable picture than that shown by table 1. Those covered are among the best-managed and most stable organizations in the United States. As to the general situation, however, the executive secretary of the Cooperative League reports that while many of the consumers' cooperative societies in the United States are hard pressed, there have been "almost no failures among consumers' cooperative societies due to the depression." It is his opinion that "the cooperatives in the farm belt appear to be better off than those in the cities."

TABLE 1.—MEMBERSHIP, BUSINESS, GAIN, AND REBATES OF SPECIFIED TYPES OF CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1932

Type of society, and State	Number of societies reporting	Membership	Business	Net gain		Net loss		Amount returned in purchase dividends
				Number of societies	Amount	Number of societies	Amount	
Retail distributive societies:								
Illinois.....	1	2, 104	\$607, 016	1	\$9, 544			(1)
Massachusetts.....	1	(1)	245, 257	1	9, 024			(2)
Michigan.....	10	³ 2, 761	625, 450	8	9, 325	2	\$1, 681	(1)
Minnesota.....	29	⁴ 11, 415	3, 733, 464	18	46, 819	9	41, 703	⁵ \$21, 127
North Dakota.....	1	70	69, 291	1	2, 271			(1)
Ohio.....	1	(1)	236, 038		(1)			(1)
Wisconsin.....	7	⁶ 1, 762	319, 686	7	5, 999			⁷ 1, 431
Total.....	50	⁸ 18, 112	5, 836, 202	36	82, 982	11	43, 384	⁹ 22, 558
Gasoline filling stations:								
Michigan.....	1	(1)	20, 175	1	1, 074			(1)
Minnesota.....	24	¹⁰ 5, 457	¹¹ 1, 168, 172	24	128, 552			¹² 24, 770
Nebraska.....	6	¹³ 178	¹⁴ 215, 466	4	15, 864			¹⁵ 3, 936
Wisconsin.....	4	¹⁶ 900	218, 261	4	22, 765			¹⁷ 9, 737
Total.....	35	¹⁸ 6, 535	¹⁹ 1, 622, 074	33	168, 255			²⁰ 38, 443
Burial associations: Minnesota.	2	1, 288	23, 658	2	3, 416			(1)
Wholesale societies:								
Minnesota.....	1	²¹ 100	1, 678, 346	1	100, 504			(1)
Nebraska.....	1	(1)	1, 192, 838	1	22, 298			8, 942
Wisconsin.....	1	²¹ 101	1, 310, 149	1	9, 091			(1)
Total.....	3	²¹ 201	4, 181, 333	3	131, 893			8, 942
Grand total.....	90	²² 25, 935	²³ 11, 663, 267	74	386, 546	11	43, 384	²⁴ 69, 943

¹ Not reported.² 1 society paid 3 percent but did not report amount.³ 9 societies.⁴ 23 societies.⁵ 3 societies; 2 others paid 3 percent each but did not report amount.⁶ 6 societies.⁷ 1 society; 1 other paid 3 percent but did not report amount.⁸ 40 societies.⁹ 4 societies; 4 others paid 3 percent each but did not report amount.¹⁰ 12 societies.¹¹ 21 societies.¹² 4 societies; 1 other paid 8 percent; 1, 10 percent; 1, 12 percent; and 1 17 percent, but did not report amount.¹³ 2 societies.¹⁴ 5 societies.¹⁵ 1 society; 1 other paid 10 percent but did not report amount.¹⁶ 2 societies; does not include a third society owned by 6 store societies with a combined membership of over 1,300.¹⁷ 2 societies; 1 other paid 14 percent but did not report amount.¹⁸ 16 societies, not including society owned by 6 store societies.¹⁹ 31 societies.²⁰ 7 societies; 1 other paid 8 percent; 2, 10 percent each; 1, 12 percent; 1, 14 percent; and 1, 17 percent, but did not report amount.²¹ Member societies.²² 58 societies, not including wholesale societies.²³ 86 societies.²⁴ 12 societies; 4 others paid 3 percent; 1 paid 8 percent; 2 paid 10 percent each; 1 paid 12 percent; 1 paid 14 percent; and 1 paid 17 percent, but did not report amount.

The following table shows the comparative situation in 1931 and 1932 for 64 societies in regard to which information is available for both years. The retail-store societies as a group show decreases in the sales of 20.8 percent. Inasmuch as retail prices of food (which most of them handle) were 16 percent lower for 1932 than for 1931, there was an actual decrease in volume of goods handled of less than 5 percent. The wholesale societies had sales 18.8 percent below those of 1931. As wholesale prices decreased slightly over 11 percent, the wholesale societies' business showed a "real" decline of some 6 percent. The cooperative oil associations were able to show increases in sales, regardless of prices.

Of the 41 individual store societies reporting sales for both years, 2 showed a gain in money sales in 1932 over 1931, while of the gasoline filling stations 11 had increased sales for 1932.

TABLE 2.—SALES AND NET GAIN OF IDENTICAL CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1931 AND 1932

Type of society, and State	Sales				Net gain		
	Number of societies reporting	1931	1932		Number of societies reporting	1931	1932
			Amount	Percent of change from 1931			
Retail distributive societies:							
Illinois.....	1	\$766,450	\$607,016	-20.8	1	\$26,577	\$9,544
Michigan.....	9	561,269	443,883	-20.9	9	12,391	7,644
Minnesota.....	25	4,498,092	3,543,301	-21.2	24	110,142	2,688
Wisconsin.....	6	353,372	300,998	-14.8	6	11,101	5,847
Total.....	41	6,179,183	4,895,198	-20.8	40	160,211	25,723
Gasoline filling stations:							
Michigan.....	1	19,285	20,175	+4.6	1	735	1,074
Minnesota.....	15	861,808	901,731	+4.6	17	117,993	92,110
Nebraska.....	2	125,774	89,563	-28.8	2	19,646	9,124
Wisconsin.....	3	145,829	187,200	+28.4	3	18,726	18,077
Total.....	21	1,152,696	1,198,669	+4.0	23	157,100	120,385
Wholesale societies:							
Nebraska.....	1	1,571,028	1,192,838	-24.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	1	1,509,752	1,310,149	-13.2	1	12,035	9,091
Total.....	2	3,080,780	2,502,987	-18.8	1	12,035	9,091
Grand total.....	64	10,412,659	8,596,854	-17.4	64	329,346	155,199

¹ No data.

RECREATION

Community Recreation in the United States, 1932

THE annual report of the National Recreation Association for the year 1932¹ shows that, in spite of the depression, people used the recreation facilities more on the whole than ever before although there were fewer trained workers and less money was spent than in 1930 and 1931.

The report covers the recreation activities of 1,012 cities, approximately the same number that reported last year although there is some difference in the individual communities reporting. A small number of cities reported discontinuance of their playground and recreation programs for 1932, but when the severe difficulties which municipalities have faced this past year are considered it is said to be inspiring to see "the way in which cities have met the challenge of curtailed budgets, reduced staffs, and other obstacles in responding to the need for recreation service, which has continued to grow by reason of almost universal unemployment."

The number of workers employed as leaders for community recreation activities was reported by 784 cities to be 23,037, while there were, in addition, 9,280 volunteer leaders. Recreation workers were reported to be employed the year round by 258 cities, the number of full-time workers in these cities being 2,270. The salaries and wages for leadership and other services as reported by 723 cities amounted to \$14,092,568.98, and the total expenditures reported by 914 cities were \$28,092,263.09 as compared with an expenditure of \$36,078,585.37 by 917 cities in 1931. The greatest relative decrease in expenditures is in the amount paid for land, buildings, and permanent equipment, while a smaller decrease is shown in the expenditures for leadership. On the other hand, slightly more was spent for upkeep, supplies, and incidentals than in previous years. In regard to the question of expenditures, attention is called in the report to the somewhat limited coverage of recreation activities as the report is primarily a statement of community recreation conducted under leadership, or of major recreation facilities such as golf courses, swimming pools, or bathing beaches, the operation of which requires regular supervision or leadership, and does not cover a great many types of governmental and municipal recreation. The most recent figures on Government expenditures for recreation in cities over 30,000 show for this group alone an estimated expenditure of several times the amount given in this report.

¹ Recreation (New York), May 1933, pp. 40-62.

A total of 12,684 separate play areas under leadership was reported, of which 554 were reported as open in 1932 for the first time. The recreation facilities provided, for the cities furnishing the information, include 6,990 outdoor playgrounds, 770 recreation buildings, and 2,052 indoor recreation centers, part of these facilities being provided for colored residents. The total yearly or seasonal attendance of participants and spectators at outdoor playgrounds as reported by 516 cities was 235,632,553, while the attendance at indoor recreation centers in 166 cities was 16,089,831. These figures do not include the millions of persons using the athletic fields, bathing beaches and swimming pools, golf courses, summer camps, and other recreation areas. A very marked increase in attendance at playgrounds over the previous year is shown by the figures, as well as at indoor centers, although there was a decrease in winter-sport participation and in golf, the former being due probably to bad weather conditions in many parts of the country, and the latter to the reduced incomes of usual patrons. The figures for participants, however, are only approximations, as the reporting by different cities is not uniform. The special recreation activities have shown a decided growth in both the variety and number of activities offered by recreation departments.

The sources of support of the community recreation activities and facilities are mainly municipal and county funds, private funds, and fees and charges. In 1932 approximately 88 percent of the total amount for which the source was reported was derived from taxation, while of the remainder about 9 percent was secured from fees and charges and 3 percent from private sources.

HOUSING

Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, May 1933

ACCORDING to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 761 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, there was an increase of 128.6 percent in indicated expenditures for total building operations in May as compared with April 1933.

The data as compiled in the following tables apply to the cost of the buildings as estimated by the prospective builder on applying for his permit to build. No land costs are included. Only building operations within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown. The State of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, through their departments of labor, are cooperating with the Federal Bureau in the collection of this information.

Comparisons, April 1933 and May 1933

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 761 identical cities of the United States having a population of 10,000 or over, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 761 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN APRIL AND MAY 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	April 1933	May 1933	Percent of change	April 1933	May 1933	Percent of change
New England.....	\$887, 721	\$1, 776, 918	+100. 2	\$604, 192	\$1, 154, 354	+91. 1
Middle Atlantic.....	2, 267, 390	5, 614, 964	+147. 6	2, 265, 155	2, 975, 677	+31. 4
East North Central.....	677, 118	1, 250, 843	+84. 7	698, 423	1, 143, 186	+63. 7
West North Central.....	709, 275	817, 265	+15. 2	4, 785, 365	813, 721	-83. 0
South Atlantic.....	807, 505	883, 250	+9. 4	1, 595, 352	945, 058	-40. 8
South Central.....	457, 382	542, 007	+18. 5	802, 675	1, 688, 964	+110. 4
Mountain and Pacific.....	1, 510, 081	1, 962, 773	+30. 0	1, 282, 687	32, 304, 098	+2, 418. 5
Total.....	7, 316, 472	12, 848, 020	+75. 6	12, 033, 849	41, 025, 058	+240. 9

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Num- ber of cities
	April 1933	May 1933	Percent of change	April 1933	May 1933	Percent of change	
New England.....	\$1, 022, 600	\$1, 260, 533	+23. 3	\$2, 514, 513	\$4, 191, 805	+66. 7	108
Middle Atlantic.....	3, 121, 896	4, 946, 251	+58. 4	7, 654, 441	13, 536, 892	+76. 9	174
East North Central.....	1, 093, 020	1, 437, 717	+31. 5	2, 468, 561	3, 831, 746	+55. 2	176
West North Central.....	649, 963	819, 353	+26. 1	6, 144, 603	2, 450, 339	-60. 1	66
South Atlantic.....	984, 169	1, 205, 729	+22. 5	3, 387, 026	3, 034, 037	-10. 4	77
South Central.....	668, 875	900, 418	+34. 6	1, 928, 932	3, 131, 389	+62. 3	77
Mountain and Pacific.....	2, 398, 876	2, 515, 835	+4. 9	5, 191, 644	36, 782, 706	+608. 5	83
Total.....	9, 939, 399	13, 085, 836	+31. 7	29, 289, 720	66, 958, 914	+128. 6	761

Indicated expenditures for total construction in these 761 cities reached a total of \$66,958,914 in May 1933.

Indicated expenditures for residential buildings increased 75.6 percent, comparing May with April. This is the first time in 4 years that expenditures for residential buildings in May have been greater than for April. All geographic divisions showed increases in expenditures for residential buildings, ranging from 9.4 percent in the South Atlantic States to 147.6 percent in the Middle Atlantic States.

New nonresidential buildings showed an increase of 240.9 percent in indicated expenditures, five of the seven geographic divisions showing increases.

There was an increase of 31.7 percent in expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs. All geographic divisions showed increases in this class of building.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 761 identical cities of the United States, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 761 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN APRIL AND MAY 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total construction	
	April 1933	May 1933	April 1933	May 1933	April 1933	May 1933	April 1933	May 1933
New England.....	228	393	722	904	2,316	3,153	3,266	4,510
Middle Atlantic.....	404	538	1,512	1,757	4,847	6,615	6,763	8,910
East North Central.....	165	284	1,171	1,547	3,384	4,027	4,720	5,858
West North Central.....	239	259	841	894	1,711	2,128	2,791	3,281
South Atlantic.....	252	295	512	570	2,658	2,943	3,422	3,808
South Central.....	230	248	478	415	2,055	2,278	2,763	2,941
Mountain and Pacific.....	472	626	1,131	1,250	6,159	4,915	7,762	6,791
Total.....	1,990	2,643	6,367	7,397	23,130	26,059	31,487	36,099
Percent of change.....		+32.8		+16.2		+12.7		+14.6

Increases were shown in the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations, comparing May reports with April reports for these 761 cities.

Table 3 shows the number of families provided for in the different kinds of housekeeping dwellings, together with the estimated cost of such dwellings, for which permits were issued in 761 cities during April and May 1933.

TABLE 3.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 761 IDENTICAL CITIES IN APRIL AND MAY 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	April 1933	May 1933	April 1933	May 1933	April 1933	May 1933	April 1933	May 1933
New England.....	\$836, 321	\$1, 666, 448	218	374	\$57, 900	\$85, 970	21	35
Middle Atlantic.....	1, 485, 560	1, 987, 204	326	443	480, 560	427, 350	129	141
East North Central.....	607, 006	1, 167, 843	157	273	39, 112	43, 500	12	8
West North Central.....	685, 000	758, 265	234	253	16, 075	14, 500	5	6
South Atlantic.....	743, 545	820, 200	238	275	23, 560	42, 050	18	30
South Central.....	356, 037	462, 634	205	227	40, 395	72, 873	26	39
Mountain and Pacific.....	1, 171, 191	1, 646, 223	432	574	118, 850	168, 950	50	66
Total.....	5, 884, 660	8, 508, 817	1, 810	2, 419	776, 452	855, 193	261	325
Percent of change.....		+44. 6		+33. 6		+10. 1		+24. 5

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	April 1933	May 1933	April 1933	May 1933	April 1933	May 1933	April 1933	May 1933
New England.....	0	\$24, 500	0	6	\$894, 221	\$1, 776, 918	239	415
Middle Atlantic.....	\$257, 000	3, 196, 410	69	856	2, 223, 120	5, 610, 964	524	1, 440
East North Central.....	30, 000	23, 500	16	10	676, 118	1, 234, 843	185	291
West North Central.....	8, 200	32, 000	5	15	709, 275	804, 765	244	274
South Atlantic.....	10, 250	21, 000	12	18	777, 355	883, 250	268	323
South Central.....	40, 950	6, 500	29	4	437, 382	542, 007	260	270
Mountain and Pacific.....	216, 955	147, 600	116	79	1, 506, 996	1, 962, 773	598	719
Total.....	563, 355	3, 451, 510	247	988	7, 224, 467	12, 815, 520	2, 318	3, 732
Percent of change.....		+512. 7		+300. 0		+77. 4		+61. 0

Increases were shown in each of the different kinds of dwellings. The total expenditures for all kinds of dwellings increased 77.4 per cent, comparing May with April, while the number of families provided for increased 61 percent.

Table 4 shows the index number of families provided for, the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR AND OF THE ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING OPERATIONS AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Estimated cost of—			
		New residential buildings	New non-residential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building operations
1930					
April.....	62.0	51.0	100.1	81.8	73.8
May.....	59.6	48.5	90.7	84.5	39.3
1931					
April.....	64.6	48.6	73.9	65.2	60.6
May.....	51.7	39.8	58.5	53.0	48.8
1932					
April.....	13.4	9.7	25.0	32.0	18.8
May.....	11.3	7.9	39.3	27.3	23.3
1933					
January.....	4.9	3.4	26.8	16.2	14.7
February.....	5.6	4.6	8.9	14.2	7.9
March.....	7.2	4.2	6.9	20.9	7.8
April.....	7.4	4.6	9.9	22.6	9.5
May.....	11.9	8.1	33.8	29.8	21.7

The May 1933 index number for new residential buildings is higher than for any month since April 1932. This is true also of the index number of families provided for.

The index numbers of new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building construction are all higher than for any month in 1933.

Comparisons of Indicated Expenditures for Public Buildings

TABLE 5 shows the value of contracts awarded for public buildings by the various agencies of the United States Government and by the various State governments during the months of May 1932 and April and May 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AWARDED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE GOVERNMENTS, MAY 1932 AND APRIL AND MAY 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Federal			State		
	May 1932	April 1933	May 1933 ¹	May 1932	April 1933	May 1933 ¹
New England.....	\$154,539	\$5,815	\$22,356	\$99,100	0	\$182,778
Middle Atlantic.....	2,429,919	30,903	60,665	456,812	\$820,985	446,520
East North Central.....	555,873	10,066	102,242	320,398	10,784	8,675
West North Central.....	822,368	4,475,133	20,265	613,656	57,701	65,188
South Atlantic.....	22,804,085	138,153	736,685	708,765	44,384	24,012
South Central.....	2,282,176	10,834	1,080,340	400,653	1,433	262,791
Mountain and Pacific.....	289,609	49,738	105,050	243,502	66,924	11,140
Total.....	29,338,569	4,720,642	2,127,603	2,842,886	1,002,211	1,001,104

¹ Subject to revision.

The value of contracts awarded by the various Federal agencies during May 1933 was only \$2,127,603, a decrease of over \$2,500,000 as compared with April 1933 and a decrease of over \$27,000,000 as compared with May 1932.

The value of contracts awarded by the various State governments during May 1933 was \$1,001,104, a decrease as compared with April 1933 and with May 1932.

Comparisons, May 1933 with May 1932

TABLE 6 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 347 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over for the months of May 1932 and May 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 6.—ESTIMATED COST OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 347 IDENTICAL CITIES AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MAY 1932 AND MAY 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	May 1932	May 1933	Percent of change	May 1932	May 1933	Percent of change
New England.....	\$1, 103, 323	\$1, 119, 875	+1. 5	\$1, 274, 999	\$1, 000, 490	-21. 5
Middle Atlantic.....	2, 534, 167	4, 992, 225	+97. 0	9, 365, 509	2, 140, 354	-77. 1
East North Central.....	1, 484, 092	1, 064, 525	-28. 3	3, 810, 420	1, 048, 923	-72. 5
West North Central.....	1, 076, 855	705, 715	-34. 5	2, 492, 068	707, 172	-71. 6
South Atlantic.....	1, 282, 378	756, 245	-41. 0	23, 906, 353	868, 710	-96. 4
South Central.....	570, 380	481, 957	-15. 5	3, 571, 419	1, 581, 739	-55. 7
Mountain and Pacific.....	2, 101, 930	1, 583, 740	-24. 7	2, 533, 949	32, 152, 256	+1, 168. 9
Total.....	10, 153, 125	10, 704, 282	+5. 4	46, 954, 717	39, 490, 644	-15. 9

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Num- ber of cities
	May 1932	May 1933	Percent of change	May 1932	May 1933	Percent of change	
New England.....	\$1, 335, 278	\$1, 045, 411	-21. 7	\$3, 713, 600	\$3, 165, 776	-14. 8	53
Middle Atlantic.....	3, 259, 474	4, 673, 735	+43. 4	15, 159, 150	11, 806, 334	-22. 1	70
East North Central.....	1, 738, 074	1, 326, 887	-23. 7	7, 032, 586	3, 440, 335	-51. 1	92
West North Central.....	541, 443	703, 852	+30. 0	4, 110, 366	2, 116, 739	-48. 5	24
South Atlantic.....	1, 246, 651	1, 134, 063	-9. 0	26, 435, 382	2, 759, 018	-89. 6	39
South Central.....	592, 682	824, 762	+39. 2	4, 734, 481	2, 888, 458	-39. 0	32
Mountain and Pacific.....	1, 361, 511	2, 290, 776	+68. 3	5, 997, 390	36, 026, 772	+500. 7	37
Total.....	10, 075, 113	11, 990, 506	+19. 1	67, 182, 955	62, 203, 432	-7. 4	347

There was an increase of 5.4 percent in indicated expenditures for residential buildings. This is the first time in 4 years that there has been an increase in residential buildings as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Indicated expenditures for new nonresidential buildings and for total building construction showed a decrease, comparing May 1933 with May 1932. There was, however, an increase in indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs, comparing these 2 months.

Table 7 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new non-residential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction in 347 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over for the months of May 1932 and May 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS, AND OF TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 347 IDENTICAL CITIES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED IN MAY 1932 AND MAY 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	New residen- tial buildings		New nonresiden- tial buildings		Additions, al- teration, and repairs		Total construc- tion	
	May 1932	May 1933	May 1932	May 1933	May 1932	May 1933	May 1932	May 1933
New England.....	218	225	762	615	2,454	2,602	3,434	3,442
Middle Atlantic.....	452	429	1,635	1,438	5,234	5,985	7,321	7,852
East North Central.....	316	227	1,743	1,363	3,349	3,662	5,408	5,252
West North Central.....	289	223	945	767	1,443	1,950	2,677	2,940
South Atlantic.....	299	225	620	491	3,020	2,704	3,939	3,420
South Central.....	242	217	429	336	1,772	1,923	2,443	2,476
Mountain and Pacific.....	549	522	1,167	1,061	3,228	4,303	4,944	5,886
Total.....	2,365	2,068	7,301	6,071	20,500	23,129	30,166	31,268
Percent of change.....		-12.6		-16.8		+12.8		+3.7

Decreases were registered in the number of new residential buildings and in the number of new nonresidential buildings. There were, however, increases in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs, and in the number of total building projects, comparing May 1933 with May 1932.

Table 8 shows the number of families provided for in the different kinds of housekeeping dwellings, together with the costs of such dwellings, for which permits were issued in 347 cities during May 1932 and May 1933, by geographic divisions.

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 347 IDENTICAL CITIES IN MAY 1932 AND MAY 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families pro- vided for		Estimated cost		Families pro- vided for	
	May 1932	May 1933	May 1932	May 1933	May 1932	May 1933	May 1932	May 1933
New England.....	\$872,923	\$1,043,875	185	214	\$183,900	\$51,500	59	20
Middle Atlantic.....	1,908,217	1,437,615	376	345	554,450	354,200	140	120
East North Central.....	1,320,792	996,625	296	218	148,300	28,400	35	6
West North Central.....	947,655	676,715	271	218	79,400	14,500	24	6
South Atlantic.....	1,208,278	707,295	290	214	16,900	27,950	8	12
South Central.....	445,605	413,334	217	200	70,175	62,123	40	32
Mountain and Pacific.....	1,850,005	1,334,740	508	483	152,825	131,400	58	49
Total.....	8,553,475	6,610,190	2,143	1,892	1,205,650	670,073	364	245
Percent of change.....		-22.7		-11.7		-44.4		-32.7

TABLE 8.—ESTIMATED COST AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF HOUSEKEEPING DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 347 IDENTICAL CITIES IN MAY 1932 AND MAY 1933, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS—Continued

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	May 1932	May 1933	May 1932	May 1933	May 1932	May 1933	May 1932	May 1933
New England.....	\$18,000	\$24,500	6	6	\$1,074,823	\$1,119,875	250	240
Middle Atlantic.....	71,500	3,196,410	18	856	2,534,167	4,988,225	534	1,321
East North Central.....	15,000	23,500	4	10	1,484,092	1,048,525	335	234
West North Central.....	46,800	2,000	19	3	1,073,855	693,215	314	227
South Atlantic.....	57,200	21,000	35	18	1,282,378	756,245	333	244
South Central.....	54,600	6,500	37	4	570,380	481,957	294	236
Mountain and Pacific.....	93,400	117,600	38	59	2,095,930	1,583,740	604	591
Total.....	356,500	3,391,510	157	956	10,115,625	10,671,782	2,664	3,093
Percent of change.....		+851.3		+508.9		+5.5		+16.1

Decreases were registered in both the estimated cost and in the number of families provided for in 1-family and 2-family dwellings.

Indicated expenditures for apartment houses and the number of families provided for in such buildings, however, showed striking increases.

Indicated expenditures for all types of housekeeping dwellings increased 5.5 percent, while the number of families provided for increased 16.1 percent.

Details by Cities

TABLE 9 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of total building operations, and the number of families provided for in new dwellings in each of the cities having a population of 10,000 or over, for which reports were received for May 1933.

Permits were issued in May 1933 for the following important building projects: In Boston, Mass., for a school building to cost \$300,000; in the Borough of the Bronx, for apartment houses to cost over \$2,800,000; in Peekskill, N.Y., for an armory to cost \$319,000 and for a school building to cost \$200,000; in Philadelphia, Pa., for additions, alterations, and repairs to cost nearly \$900,000; in the Borough of Manhattan, for additions, alterations, and repairs to cost over \$1,300,000; in Duluth, Minn., for an institutional building to cost nearly \$170,000; in Washington, D.C., for a bus terminal to cost \$185,000; and in San Francisco, Calif., for public works to cost over \$31,000,000.

A contract was awarded by the Supervising Architect of the United States Treasury Department for a post office in Nashville, Tenn., to cost over \$900,000.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1933

New England States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Connecticut:					Massachusetts—				
Ansonia.....	0	\$500	\$1,400	0	Continued.				
Bridgeport.....	\$25,300	3,730	43,152	6	Medford.....	\$7,500	\$3,500	\$16,470	1
Bristol.....	0	7,270	12,342	0	Melrose.....	42,300	5,120	50,105	7
Danbury.....	10,000	4,100	29,500	2	Milton.....	40,050	1,500	49,610	11
Derby.....	7,000	35	9,985	2	Needham.....	18,350	650	19,750	5
East Hartford.....	0	2,825	7,825	0	New Bedford.....	2,500	3,775	26,125	1
Fairfield.....	64,700	2,950	70,425	12	Newburyport.....	0	900	900	0
Greenwich.....	95,000	9,900	112,300	12	Newton.....	151,000	3,800	194,045	17
Hamden.....	23,500	1,500	28,985	4	North Adams.....	4,735	800	13,720	3
Hartford.....	5,500	22,450	62,461	1	Northampton.....	5,525	585	9,595	4
Manchester.....	3,000	2,055	6,360	1	North Attle-				
Meriden.....	5,000	17,094	30,639	1	borough.....	2,400	2,200	4,600	3
Middletown.....	26,000	3,278	40,278	8	Norwood.....	0	490	5,215	0
Milford.....	18,150	3,825	26,987	8	Peabody.....	3,500	3,600	15,500	1
Naugatuck.....	10,000	875	12,520	2	Pittsfield.....	18,600	6,095	35,990	6
New Britain.....	3,500	5,150	48,700	1	Plymouth.....	1,500	850	3,200	2
New Haven.....	27,500	101,845	144,466	4	Quincy.....	42,300	7,185	61,730	8
Norwalk.....	65,000	550	73,210	14	Revere.....	3,500	15,650	27,100	1
Norwich.....	4,500	1,860	22,871	2	Salem.....	0	1,500	27,245	0
Shelton.....	1,500	3,750	5,450	1	Saugus.....	1,100	3,655	6,290	2
Stamford.....	0	17,090	39,915	0	Somerville.....	0	1,550	10,800	0
Stratford.....	17,483	3,107	24,050	10	Springfield.....	5,000	9,175	26,535	3
Torrington.....	500	750	4,635	1	Stoneham.....	0	895	1,175	0
Waterbury.....	29,500	3,700	41,260	8	Swampscott.....	7,500	2,805	11,255	1
West Hartford.....	102,400	31,134	138,472	17	Taunton.....	1,800	665	15,890	2
Willimantic.....	9,600	735	10,885	5	Waltham.....	11,500	2,570	16,970	3
Maine:					Watertown.....	0	5,150	7,625	0
Biddeford.....	3,500	1,675	7,315	3	Wellesley.....	73,500	6,790	81,440	7
Lewiston.....	4,000	20,800	24,800	2	Westfield.....	2,900	350	3,435	2
Portland.....	6,500	4,522	17,981	4	West Spring-				
Sanford.....	0	400	400	0	field.....	11,250	1,125	13,380	3
South Port-					Weymouth.....	19,400	3,605	29,543	8
land.....	11,000	75	14,680	4	Winchester.....	28,000	2,025	34,240	4
Westbrook.....	0	0	35	0	Winthrop.....	13,000	700	21,710	3
Massachusetts:					Woburn.....	1,300	4,934	7,260	1
Arlington.....	16,900	3,120	25,940	5	Worcester.....	39,825	6,960	70,032	14
Attleboro.....	5,000	1,710	8,945	2	New Hamp-				
Belmont.....	68,700	4,475	94,175	12	shire:				
Beverly.....	13,800	7,475	25,225	3	Concord.....	15,000	2,400	19,300	5
Boston ¹	169,300	349,060	883,809	38	Keene.....	7,300	8,350	17,350	3
Braintree.....	29,500	2,225	33,209	7	Manchester.....	13,100	5,960	29,775	8
Brockton.....	0	3,865	15,523	0	Rhode Island:				
Brookline.....	63,500	1,840	73,575	7	Central Falls.....	9,400	200	12,900	3
Cambridge.....	7,500	9,775	29,628	3	Cranston.....	31,350	5,310	42,217	9
Chelsea.....	0	60,000	69,582	0	East Provi-				
Chicopee.....	7,500	7,350	34,025	3	dence.....	7,500	2,000	18,854	3
Dedham.....	0	7,260	13,444	0	Newport.....	5,000	3,150	14,920	1
Easthampton.....	0	875	875	0	North Provi-				
Everett.....	6,400	3,088	18,288	2	dence.....	1,500	2,250	3,750	1
Fall River.....	4,100	1,262	17,097	3	Pawtucket.....	4,500	705	10,205	2
Fitchburg.....	10,500	1,750	14,665	3	Providence.....	37,300	185,250	334,895	7
Framingham.....	4,200	4,705	18,930	1	Warwick ²	25,000	12,425	45,375	19
Gardner.....	2,500	475	6,500	1	Westerly.....	2,500	950	8,660	1
Gloucester.....	7,800	4,080	16,180	4	West War-				
Haverhill.....	0	1,610	9,110	0	wick.....	1,500	1,050	2,700	1
Holyoke.....	6,500	7,850	22,900	1	Woonsocket.....	0	145	6,310	0
Lawrence.....	5,800	5,150	22,710	1	Vermont:				
Leominster.....	6,300	4,255	17,102	4	Bennington.....	0	0	0	0
Lowell.....	6,000	1,795	28,880	2	Burlington.....	16,000	11,885	32,245	2
Lynn.....	7,700	4,815	23,500	2	Rutland.....	24,500	775	33,630	3
Malden.....	6,500	825	9,013	2					
Marlborough.....	5,000	32,600	38,500	2	Total.....	1,776,918	1,154,354	4,191,805	415

¹ Applications filed.² Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1933—Continued

Middle Atlantic States

City and State	New residen- tial build- ings	New nonres- idential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	Fam- ilies pro- vided for	City and State	New residen- tial build- ings	New nonres- idential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	Fam- ilies pro- vided for
New Jersey:					New York—Con.				
Asbury Park.....	0	0	\$1,800	0	Jamestown.....	\$8,500	\$3,105	\$16,045	3
Atlantic City.....	0	\$401	26,976	0	Johnson City.....	0	5,300	5,300	0
Bayonne.....	\$2,500	0	8,660	1	Kenmore.....	4,000	1,800	7,400	1
Bloomfield.....	16,000	2,500	30,800	4	Kingston.....	8,500	4,160	22,013	2
Bridgeton.....	13,000	1,205	14,955	2	Lackawanna.....	8,500	1,362	12,062	7
Burlington.....	0	5,350	8,011	0	Lockport.....	0	4,075	7,458	0
Camden.....	0	9,570	16,242	0	Lynbrook.....	0	3,450	6,170	0
Clifton.....	9,000	3,625	15,900	2	Mamaroneck.....	19,300	9,500	38,425	2
Dover.....	0	350	2,450	0	Mount Ver- non.....	15,500	22,000	42,665	2
East Orange.....	0	11,388	20,453	0	Newburgh.....	29,000	1,000	34,150	5
Elizabeth.....	23,000	113,500	144,500	4	New Rochelle.....	32,500	300	38,455	2
Englewood.....	12,850	3,344	31,454	4	New York City:				
Garfield.....	7,500	1,150	16,150	2	The Bronx ¹	3,089,960	217,625	3,569,093	798
Hackensack.....	6,750	2,197	15,004	2	Brooklyn ¹	409,800	516,805	1,543,924	125
Harrison.....	0	30,100	40,759	0	Manhat- tan ¹	0	146,000	1,502,183	0
Hillside Twp.....	0	1,700	3,335	0	Queens ¹	369,650	232,590	890,390	112
Hoboken.....	0	0	44,537	0	Richmond ¹	69,525	77,599	181,784	26
Irvington.....	9,600	8,585	26,190	3	Niagara Falls.....	11,100	13,952	49,918	4
Jersey City.....	16,500	6,600	45,595	4	North Tona- wanda.....	5,500	425	6,945	1
Kearny.....	0	550	865	0	Ogdensburg.....	0	200	2,594	0
Linden.....	7,100	3,955	14,905	2	Oneonta.....	4,000	97,615	106,615	1
Long Branch.....	0	20,975	37,124	0	Ossining.....	6,000	600	8,987	1
Lyndhurst.....	5,000	850	6,822	1	Oswego.....	0	400	400	0
Maplewood Twp.....	30,500	2,895	42,396	4	Peekskill.....	2,500	523,360	529,885	1
Montclair.....	38,000	3,500	49,456	3	Port Chester.....	9,000	3,875	15,905	2
Morristown.....	0	4,000	5,840	0	Port Jervis.....	0	0	0	0
Neptune Twp.....	1,000	3,600	5,400	1	Poughkeepsie Rensselaer.....	16,500	66,840	97,130	2
Newark.....	16,400	199,555	280,900	3	Rochester.....	6,100	450	8,350	3
New Bruns- wick.....	4,000	600	20,970	2	Rockville Center.....	11,900	111,944	169,913	3
Nutley.....	15,000	1,045	18,885	3	Saratoga Springs.....	38,200	1,120	41,580	7
Orange.....	0	1,132	14,357	0	Schenectady.....	3,800	2,500	9,000	2
Passaic.....	8,600	3,087	25,687	1	Syracuse.....	20,450	3,137	37,701	5
Paterson.....	8,000	12,980	66,366	4	Troy.....	33,200	3,450	57,260	8
Perth Amboy.....	15,200	2,725	25,100	6	Tonawanda.....	0	175	1,225	0
Phillipsburg.....	0	0	0	0	Utica.....	28,400	17,250	69,424	5
Plainfield.....	4,500	4,740	15,620	2	Vailey Stream.....	23,000	2,650	59,156	5
Pleasantville.....	0	0	620	0	Watertown.....	2,500	10,227	16,187	1
Red Bank.....	5,400	890	6,715	1	White Plains.....	0	1,835	7,230	0
Ridgefield Park.....	8,500	1,450	9,950	1	Yonkers.....	15,000	2,275	30,300	1
Ridgewood.....	19,200	350	23,147	6	Pennsylvania:	70,300	47,485	146,435	13
Rutherford.....	4,100	1,350	6,650	1	Abington Township.....	2,000	4,800	9,670	1
South Orange.....	24,647	25	26,967	1	Allentown.....	9,100	4,725	29,515	3
South River.....	0	740	1,540	0	Altoona.....	0	675	8,540	0
Teaneck Twp.....	15,000	1,715	21,565	2	Ambridge.....	0	0	0	0
Trenton.....	3,000	2,455	26,730	1	Arnold.....	0	0	0	0
Union.....	33,100	12,691	49,806	8	Bellevue.....	0	0	2,690	0
Union City.....	0	2,550	16,648	0	Berwick.....	0	650	875	0
Weehawken.....	0	3,400	5,050	0	Bethlehem.....	0	300	2,775	0
Westfield.....	17,250	764	24,594	4	Braddock.....	4,000	0	4,425	1
West New York.....	0	5,000	13,625	0	Bradford.....	0	2,480	6,755	0
West Orange.....	0	800	3,685	0	Bristol.....	0	800	1,300	0
New York:					Canonsburg.....	0	0	500	0
Albany.....	36,800	3,825	111,078	6	Carlisle.....	0	340	965	0
Amsterdam.....	19,900	1,307	25,617	4	Chester.....	0	400	4,300	0
Auburn.....	2,800	2,545	12,165	1	Clairton.....	0	95	505	0
Binghamton.....	23,300	6,959	66,140	7	Coatesville.....	0	0	150	0
Buffalo.....	20,500	30,877	117,932	6	Connellsville.....	0	240	715	0
Cohoes.....	25,000	877	26,642	2	Conshohoc- ken.....	0	0	1,200	0
Elmira.....	0	1,058	9,837	0	Coraopolis.....	0	0	0	0
Floral Park.....	21,800	0	24,685	4	Donora.....	0	0	0	0
Freeport.....	3,000	0	7,400	2	Du Bois.....	0	11,500	11,500	0
Glen Cove.....	14,000	1,600	15,823	2	Duquesne.....	0	0	2,175	0
Glens Falls.....	0	1,565	4,710	0	Easton.....	10,000	4,699	28,315	2
Gloversville.....	27,600	1,560	34,715	7	Ellwood City.....	0	0	0	0
Hempstead.....	25,900	800	30,175	6					
Herkimer.....	0	0	0	0					
Irondequoit.....	22,400	1,990	26,065	6					
Ithaca.....	0	1,525	3,225	0					

¹ Applications filed

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1933—Continued

Middle Atlantic States—Continued

City and State	New residen- tial build- ings	New nonresi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	Fam- ilies pro- vided for	City and State	New residen- tial build- ings	New nonresi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	Fam- ilies pro- vided for
Pennsylvania— Continued.					Pennsylvania— Continued.				
Erie.....	\$14,500	\$3,987	\$49,261	5	Oil City.....	0	\$2,500	\$9,100	0
Greensburg.....	0	1,500	1,500	0	Philadelphia.....	\$222,700	79,730	1,200,460	58
Harrisburg.....	0	8,810	66,146	0	Phoenixville.....	0	0	360	0
Haverford.....	14,000	3,304	22,797	2	Pittsburgh.....	102,800	32,910	237,851	36
Hazleton.....	25,800	4,905	33,855	10	Pittston.....	0	0	0	0
Jeannette.....	0	0	5,882	0	Plymouth.....	0	0	4,500	0
Johnstown.....	0	1,775	7,319	0	Pottstown.....	2,500	500	8,850	2
Kingston.....	23,000	4,250	36,250	3	Pottsville.....	0	400	5,050	0
Lancaster.....	0	3,200	6,750	0	Reading.....	0	6,650	41,070	0
Latrobe.....	0	0	0	0	Scranton.....	500	1,955	29,300	1
Lower Merion.....	49,192	5,614	71,381	2	Sharon.....	0	50	700	0
McKeesport.....	7,200	11,457	30,587	3	Sunbury.....	0	1,000	1,000	0
McKees Rocks.....	0	0	0	0	Swissvale.....	0	0	400	0
Mahanoy City.....	0	0	0	0	Tamaqua.....	0	0	0	0
Meadville.....	0	3,725	7,000	0	Uniontown.....	2,500	4,790	9,590	1
Monessen.....	0	265	1,455	0	Upper Darby.....	0	1,150	5,435	0
Mount Lebanon.....	49,700	0	51,900	5	Vandergrift.....	0	0	0	0
Munhall.....	0	250	1,530	0	Warren.....	0	0	300	0
Nanticoke.....	22,640	0	24,140	7	Washington.....	5,000	3,400	9,010	1
New Castle.....	7,500	900	8,950	2	Waynesboro.....	0	6,000	16,000	0
New Kensington.....	0	300	700	0	West Chester.....	10,100	400	15,285	2
Norristown.....	0	10,420	18,495	0	Wilkes-Barre.....	2,250	12,861	43,154	1
North Brad- dock.....	0	0	0	0	Wilkesburg.....	0	1,650	5,355	0
					Williamsport.....	2,100	3,252	13,912	3
					York.....	10,500	3,255	29,878	1
					Total.....	5,614,964	2,975,677	13,536,892	1,440

East North Central States

Illinois:					Illinois—Contd.				
Alton.....	\$3,000	\$1,495	\$11,437	1	Moline.....	0	\$240	\$7,615	0
Aurora.....	0	2,440	12,858	0	Mount Ver- non.....	0	1,500	4,500	0
Belleville.....	14,400	22,600	37,200	5	Oak Park.....	0	1,410	11,250	0
Berwyn.....	0	1,950	5,925	0	Ottawa.....	0	0	0	0
Bloomington.....	0	1,500	1,500	0	Park Ridge.....	0	850	3,850	0
Blue Island.....	0	1,000	4,635	0	Peoria.....	\$5,700	15,305	36,340	2
Brookfield.....	0	0	2,325	0	Quincy.....	0	1,040	1,440	0
Cairo.....	0	50	1,050	0	Rockford.....	0	575	4,060	0
Calumet City.....	1,000	0	1,550	1	Rock Island.....	0	2,250	24,138	0
Canton.....	0	300	300	0	Springfield.....	0	4,589	23,191	0
Centralia.....	0	1,200	2,200	0	Sterling.....	0	125	1,885	0
Champaign.....	0	210	1,345	0	Streator.....	0	1,500	2,900	0
Chicago.....	106,500	175,020	473,958	24	Urbana.....	13,000	0	14,320	1
Chicago Heights.....	0	450	2,450	0	Waukegan.....	9,000	1,800	17,800	2
Cicero.....	0	1,200	6,275	0	Wilmette.....	0	350	2,850	0
Danville.....	4,000	250	6,332	1	Winnetka.....	0	100	3,100	0
Decatur.....	6,500	1,400	9,445	1	Indiana:				
East St. Louis.....	3,250	1,025	7,294	2	Bedford.....	0	0	0	0
Elgin.....	3,000	2,600	15,058	1	Crawfords- ville.....	0	40,300	42,100	0
Elmhurst.....	11,800	3,400	15,500	2	East Chicago.....	0	0	2,200	0
Elmwood Park.....	3,000	780	4,180	1	Elkhart.....	3,000	1,250	7,146	1
Evanston.....	6,000	35,850	77,850	1	Elwood.....	0	0	1,200	0
Forest Park.....	0	660	4,210	0	Evansville.....	7,225	8,992	38,038	3
Freeport.....	0	2,475	5,225	0	Fort Wayne.....	14,000	3,205	33,771	2
Granite City.....	0	0	0	0	Frankfort.....	0	100	1,525	0
Harvey.....	0	637	3,337	0	Gary.....	1,000	35,750	41,500	1
Highland Park.....	24,768	525	37,006	4	Goshen.....	0	175	175	0
Joliet.....	0	0	7,200	0	Hammond.....	7,000	23,981	35,961	2
Kankakee.....	0	0	1,815	0	Huntington.....	0	0	336	0
La Grange.....	0	300	400	0	Indianapolis.....	4,600	21,075	66,384	4
Maywood.....	0	0	6,225	0	Kokomo.....	1,600	650	3,160	2
Melrose Park.....	0	300	450	0	Lafayette.....	4,200	3,500	7,700	1
					La Porte.....	0	0	1,150	0
					Logansport.....	0	485	1,556	0
					Marion.....	0	7,050	8,985	0

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1933—Continued

East North Central States—Continued

City and State	New residen- tial build- ings	New nonresi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	Fam- ilies pro- vided for	City and State	New residen- tial build- ings	New nonresi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	Fam- ilies pro- vided for
Indiana—Con.					Ohio—Contd.				
Michigan					Columbus	\$22,500	\$11,350	\$121,847	3
City	0	\$325	\$1,845	0	Cuyahoga				
Mishawaka	0	515	585	0	Falls	0	100	2,600	0
Muncie	0	565	3,605	0	Dayton	0	49,800	80,853	0
New Castle	0	0	0	0	East Cleve-				
Peru	0	140	190	0	land	0	50	6,035	0
Richmond	0	300	2,800	0	Elyria	0	975	4,951	0
Shelbyville	0	0	0	0	Euclid	14,000	1,153	15,203	4
South Bend	0	13,500	16,225	0	Findlay	0	475	1,275	0
Terre Haute	\$2,200	680	16,953	1	Forstoria	0	0	500	0
Vincennes	3,000	4,000	9,172	1	Fremont	0	930	930	0
Whiting	0	0	3,285	0	Garfield				
Michigan:					Heights	10,000	100	10,100	3
Adrian	0	450	1,850	0	Hamilton	0	852	9,992	0
Ann Arbor	10,400	550	23,099	3	Ironton	0	100	580	0
Battle Creek	2,000	1,865	9,535	1	Lakewood	24,500	1,580	29,410	4
Bay City	1,500	2,975	16,068	1	Lima	0	400	1,250	0
Benton Har-					Lorain	0	420	3,015	0
bor	0	4,010	5,030	0	Mansfield	8,200	1,790	14,731	2
Dearborn	7,800	1,620	11,550	2	Marietta	0	150	1,650	0
Detroit	150,650	135,622	409,862	35	Marion	2,500	1,200	5,695	1
Ferndale	0	1,975	3,600	0	Massillon	0	300	1,560	0
Flint	6,025	53,262	69,632	3	Middletown	0	7,865	12,350	0
Grand Rap-					Newark	0	2,575	3,075	0
ids	14,500	16,970	40,655	6	Norwood	0	300	2,425	0
Grosse Pointe					Parma	10,300	640	11,140	2
Park	0	0	1,600	0	Piqua	4,000	240	4,890	1
Hamtramck	0	2,000	5,135	0	Salem	0	150	2,150	0
Highland					Sandusky	1,200	685	2,465	1
Park	0	2,095	4,350	0	Shaker				
Holland	0	0	1,095	0	Heights	33,000	0	33,882	3
Ironwood	0	285	1,460	0	Springfield	0	2,875	11,380	0
Jackson	0	3,565	4,985	0	Steubenville	0	0	5,750	0
Kalamazoo	29,500	4,210	42,496	3	Struthers	0	0	175	0
Lansing	0	795	5,395	0	Tiffin	0	0	0	0
Lincoln Park	0	1,780	1,955	0	Toledo	7,000	6,330	45,090	1
Marquette	1,800	0	1,800	4	Warren	0	780	5,300	0
Menominee	0	0	0	0	Xenia	0	0	0	0
Monroe	700	423	1,233	1	Youngstown	3,975	7,962	21,987	1
Muskegon	0	15,750	27,920	0	Zanesville	0	100	100	0
Muskegon					Wisconsin:				
Heights	3,000	40	3,760	1	Appleton	31,400	980	35,785	7
Owosso	0	1,425	1,810	0	Beloit	0	1,250	5,736	0
Pontiac	0	500	1,290	0	Cudahy	0	750	750	0
River Rouge	0	1,230	2,195	0	Eau Claire	20,200	7,300	34,885	6
Royal Oak	0	2,525	3,050	0	Fond du Lac	4,350	26,220	31,620	2
Sault Sainte					Green Bay	11,200	1,670	16,330	4
Marie	9,350	4,855	17,910	9	Janesville	500	425	1,250	1
Wyandotte	0	8,075	12,075	0	Kenosha	0	1,300	5,500	0
Ypsilanti	0	220	570	0	Madison	15,300	8,505	47,395	4
Ohio:					Manitowoc	8,500	510	11,983	3
Akron	18,550	15,700	55,895	4	Milwaukee	27,100	67,763	215,657	6
Alliance	0	75	175	0	Oshkosh	0	36,695	40,170	0
Ashland	0	850	1,050	0	Racine	0	8,395	11,970	0
Ashtabula	0	1,600	2,545	0	Sheboygan	6,500	2,425	29,102	2
Barberton	0	1,255	1,255	0	Shorewood	7,000	0	7,600	1
Bellaire	0	0	0	0	Stevens Point	4,750	310	7,803	3
Bucyrus	0	200	800	0	Superior	1,800	465	9,015	1
Cambridge	0	0	6,000	0	Two Rivers	0	60	674	0
Campbell	0	0	0	0	Wausau	8,600	2,800	12,900	7
Canton	2,500	1,760	8,235	2	Wauwatosa	13,050	3,100	18,605	3
Cincinnati	293,100	76,850	439,725	52	West Allis	2,500	790	3,975	1
Cleveland	92,500	42,925	238,800	15					
Cleveland					Total	1,250,843	1,143,186	3,831,746	291
Heights	40,300	1,920	48,680	5					

* Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1933—Continued

West North Central States

City and State	New residen- tial build- ings	New nonresiden- tial build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	Fam- ilies pro- vided for	City and State	New residen- tial build- ings	New nonresiden- tial build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	Fam- ilies pro- vided for
Iowa:					Minnesota—				
Ames.....	0	\$4,900	\$9,400	0	Continued.				
Boone.....	0	450	1,050	0	St. Cloud ¹	\$1,950	\$1,450	\$4,525	2
Cedar Rapids.....	\$19,220	5,058	45,479	8	St. Paul.....	116,400	96,106	331,626	23
Council Bluffs.....	1,560	3,867	18,133	1	South St. Paul.....	0	2,110	3,360	0
Davenport.....	3,250	3,010	60,174	1	Winona.....	0	450	3,300	0
Des Moines.....	57,705	45,534	147,431	34	Missouri:				
Dubuque.....	4,300	2,277	16,235	1	Cape Girar-				
Fort Dodge.....	0	3,765	5,690	0	dean.....	2,700	200	3,500	1
Iowa City.....	6,500	1,525	9,635	2	Columbia.....	3,800	0	3,800	2
Keokuk.....	0	450	450	0	Independence.....	1,500	1,000	2,500	2
Marshalltown.....	0	500	3,200	0	Jefferson City.....	12,800	4,700	27,025	5
Mason City.....	12,500	31,638	46,463	3	Joplin.....	0	0	3,300	0
Ottumwa.....	45,000	10,500	59,000	3	Kansas City.....	65,000	22,600	118,150	16
Sioux City.....	5,500	35,330	47,927	2	Maplewood.....	0	4,050	4,300	0
Waterloo.....	5,500	1,990	15,653	2	Moberly.....	0	0	20,000	0
Kansas:					St. Charles.....	0	6,492	6,692	0
Arkansas City.....	0	0	175	0	St. Joseph.....	4,000	6,170	25,180	2
Atchison.....	0	0	725	0	St. Louis.....	75,400	105,205	297,137	21
Dodge City.....	0	0	0	0	Springfield.....	19,200	31,750	77,453	8
Eldorado.....	0	2,295	3,120	0	Nebraska:				
Emporia.....	5,000	500	5,600	1	Beatrice.....	0	22,000	22,300	0
Hutchinson.....	1,000	12,095	17,250	1	Fremont.....	0	3,300	4,600	0
Independence.....	0	0	0	0	Grand Island.....	1,000	700	3,525	2
Kansas City.....	6,030	3,620	16,090	10	Lincoln.....	12,000	6,555	29,295	5
Leavenworth.....	0	0	3,200	0	North Platte.....	5,000	0	5,750	1
Manhattan.....	30,000	0	30,000	12	Omaha.....	63,350	46,170	152,245	19
Newton.....	2,000	0	5,620	1	North Dakota:				
Pittsburg.....	0	0	0	0	Bismarck.....	4,600	0	6,300	3
Salina.....	0	250	1,750	0	Fargo.....	0	125	4,975	0
Topeka.....	24,400	2,295	47,885	10	Grand Forks.....	0	1,635	2,835	0
Wichita.....	7,450	21,675	35,530	5	Minot.....	0	0	3,550	0
Minnesota:					South Dakota:				
Albert Lea.....	0	0	0	0	Aberdeen.....	0	470	895	0
Duluth.....	8,500	186,720	214,841	8	Mitchell.....	0	0	0	0
Faribault.....	3,600	1,550	5,150	2	Rapid City.....	2,250	934	3,714	3
Hibbing.....	2,000	3,685	22,100	1	Sioux Falls.....	6,400	12,040	21,400	8
Mankato.....	9,700	0	36,980	3					
Minneapolis.....	154,550	46,480	314,350	39	Total.....	817,265	813,721	2,450,339	274
Rochester.....	6,600	7,000	15,346	3					

South Atlantic States

Delaware:					Maryland:				
Wilmington.....	\$9,000	\$13,540	\$52,822	2	Annapolis.....	0	\$3,650	\$16,410	0
District of Co-					Baltimore.....	\$60,000	32,500	477,600	11
lumbia:					Cumberland.....	8,700	1,273	13,893	4
Washington.....	238,000	570,205	1,025,613	45	Frederick.....	0	325	4,962	0
Florida:					Hagerstown.....	7,000	950	8,425	2
Gainesville.....	3,000	0	14,480	1	Salisbury.....	5,500	7,350	13,350	4
Jacksonville.....	19,375	24,035	97,640	17	North Carolina:				
Key West.....	0	0	0	0	Asheville.....	7,000	4,725	17,735	1
Lakeland.....	0	0	6,100	0	Charlotte.....	21,300	5,255	35,135	9
Miami.....	25,400	28,675	102,423	8	Concord.....	5,000	100	5,100	1
Pensacola.....	11,725	3,170	28,215	8	Durham.....	19,230	30,250	58,580	8
Sanford.....	0	80	1,263	0	Elizabeth				
St. Augustine.....	0	0	3,460	0	City.....	2,045	50	2,095	3
St. Petersburg.....	11,600	9,100	47,700	6	Fayetteville.....	4,150	0	8,048	2
Tallahassee.....	8,110	0	9,581	15	Gastonia.....	0	0	0	0
Tampa.....	3,700	11,975	44,290	4	Greensboro.....	0	4,060	5,310	0
West Palm					High Point.....	6,250	2,030	11,695	5
Beach.....	1,470	15,308	19,523	1	Kinston.....	0	0	0	0
Georgia:					New Bern.....	0	0	2,350	0
Athens.....	1,000	800	7,641	1	Raleigh.....	10,960	3,550	27,310	8
Atlanta.....	33,080	8,115	79,366	24	R o c k y				
Augusta.....	5,500	6,150	14,559	4	Mount.....	11,400	550	12,625	4
Brunswick.....	0	16,000	16,950	0	Shelby.....	0	0	425	0
Columbus.....	0	795	21,490	0	Statesville.....	0	0	5,000	0
Rome.....	6,250	3,000	11,815	4	Thomasville.....	2,600	2,000	4,700	1
Savannah ²	17,825	1,500	29,043	7					

² Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1933—Continued

South Atlantic States—Continued

City and State	New residen- tial build- ings	New nonresi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	Fam- ilies pro- vided for	City and State	New residen- tial build- ings	New nonresi- dential build- ings	Total (includ- ing re- pairs)	Fam- ilies pro- vided for
North Carolina—Con.					Virginia—Con.				
Wilmington.....	\$6,400	\$900	\$15,400	3	Norfolk.....	\$73,350	\$3,335	\$113,910	23
Winston-Salem.....	12,100	610	25,990	5	Petersburg.....	0	1,275	2,105	0
South Carolina:					Portsmouth.....	2,700	21,160	32,575	1
Anderson.....	4,350	2,400	8,404	2	Richmond.....	30,550	11,485	83,186	10
Charleston.....	3,500	100	9,951	3	Roanoke.....	3,000	2,075	25,559	2
Columbia.....	6,500	630	10,521	3	Staunton.....	9,400	235	10,710	3
Florence.....	2,000	3,500	5,500	2	Suffolk.....	1,125	3,880	7,105	2
Greenville.....	5,500	0	9,615	1	Winchester.....	11,000	50	14,005	2
Greenwood.....	0	843	868	0	West Virginia:				
Rock Hill.....	11,100	7,500	18,600	10	Bluefield.....	3,500	2,590	8,435	1
Spartanburg.....	0	9,305	9,305	0	Charleston.....	20,100	375	27,025	2
Sumter.....	11,000	0	11,000	11	Clarksburg.....	0	475	2,425	0
Virginia:					Fairmont.....	0	670	2,165	0
Alexandria.....	12,500	4,175	23,805	4	Huntington.....	4,000	100	7,410	1
Charlottes- ville.....	12,600	3,240	20,340	5	Martinsburg.....	4,500	1,000	8,000	2
Danville.....	12,700	100	12,955	6	Morgantown.....	0	1,200	5,125	0
Hopewell.....	0	0	720	0	Parkersburg.....	0	3,193	6,318	0
Lynchburg.....	63,930	19,150	87,055	14	Wheeling.....	2,200	1,000	27,090	1
Newport News.....	5,300	20,441	35,181	1	Total.....	883,250	945,058	3,034,037	323

South Central States

Alabama:					Oklahoma— Continued.				
Anniston.....	0	\$1,050	\$1,450	0	Oklahoma City.....	\$24,500	\$141,050	\$178,085	10
Bessemer.....	0	0	275	0	Okmulgee ¹	0	350	600	0
Birmingham.....	\$10,750	1,850	40,775	2	Sapulpa.....	0	0	500	0
Decatur.....	0	0	0	0	Seminole.....	0	200	200	0
Dothan.....	0	1,500	1,500	0	Shawnee.....	0	8,850	11,520	0
Fairfield.....	0	0	508	0	Tulsa.....	0	11,230	21,718	0
Huntsville.....	500	200	2,820	2	Tennessee:				
Mobile.....	16,200	500	24,720	13	Chattanooga.....	2,000	7,000	28,769	2
Montgomery.....	68,732	0	81,037	12	Jackson.....	0	0	1,610	0
Selma.....	0	1,420	1,970	0	Johnson City.....	0	0	600	0
Tuscaloosa.....	950	0	8,471	1	Kingsport.....	4,500	0	4,500	1
Arkansas:					Knoxville.....	5,400	2,052	60,109	3
Blytheville.....	4,500	100	4,800	1	Memphis.....	17,810	6,240	103,740	8
El Dorado.....	500	0	665	1	Nashville.....	20,300	958,248	1,006,566	15
Fort Smith.....	6,100	1,690	12,829	2	Texas:				
Hot Springs.....	0	40	40	0	Amarillo.....	0	250	37,838	0
Little Rock.....	1,000	1,278	11,249	1	Austin.....	79,578	9,777	111,655	47
Texarkana.....	600	0	2,450	1	Beaumont.....	0	10,285	14,484	0
Kentucky:					Big Spring.....	0	0	1,147	0
Fort Thomas.....	10,000	300	10,300	2	Brownwood.....	0	0	1,550	0
Frankfort.....	0	0	1,600	0	Cleburne.....	0	0	900	0
Lexington.....	1,500	28,385	44,089	1	Corsicana.....	9,800	2,700	15,800	3
Louisville.....	3,250	33,850	139,345	5	Dallas.....	78,275	40,000	236,249	21
Middlesboro.....	600	0	1,200	1	Del Rio.....	0	1,500	3,475	0
Newport.....	0	1,125	2,375	0	El Paso.....	1,225	1,450	6,978	2
Paducah.....	1,300	58,000	59,300	2	Fort Worth.....	16,300	211,891	280,210	9
Louisiana:					Galveston.....	15,900	495	31,209	12
Alexandria.....	0	4,299	16,179	0	Greenville.....	0	1,450	1,450	0
Monroe.....	8,000	6,100	17,300	3	Harlingen.....	1,550	1,012	3,212	1
New Orleans.....	42,500	19,730	159,165	16	Lubbock.....	2,900	325	6,445	2
Shreveport.....	10,665	5,139	41,333	9	Palestine ¹	5,500	30	8,080	2
Mississippi:					Pampa.....	0	0	620	0
Clarksdale.....	0	0	0	0	San Angelo.....	0	100	575	0
Columbus.....	0	100	100	0	San Antonio.....	33,872	21,129	79,940	27
Greenwood.....	0	0	0	0	Sherman.....	1,000	600	5,350	1
Gulfport.....	0	58,469	58,469	0	Sweetwater.....	0	850	4,715	0
Hattiesburg.....	0	50	350	0	Temple.....	0	0	195	0
Jackson.....	5,450	0	15,557	5	Texarkana.....	0	605	3,810	0
Laurel.....	0	0	300	0	Tyler.....	14,550	14,500	32,613	13
Meridian.....	2,000	0	5,090	2	Waco.....	17,450	685	24,411	11
Vicksburg.....	0	5,250	12,038	0	Wichita Falls.....	0	2,250	24,237	0
Oklahoma:					Total.....	542,007	1,688,964	3,131,389	270
Ardmore.....	0	515	515	0					
Enid.....	0	1,300	4,240	0					
McAlester.....	0	0	0	0					

¹ Not included in totals.

TABLE 9.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN PRINCIPAL CITIES, MAY 1933—Continued

Mountain and Pacific States

City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for	City and State	New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Total (including repairs)	Families provided for
Arizona:					Colorado—Con.				
Phoenix.....	0	\$125,225	\$148,930	0	Colorado Springs.....	0	\$980	\$5,084	0
Tucson.....	0	1,125	8,808	0	Denver.....	\$79,500	34,145	194,838	19
California:					Fort Collins.....	0	200	1,005	0
Alameda.....	\$2,900	14,583	64,398	1	Grand Junction.....	0	65	1,550	0
Alhambra.....	16,500	5,125	23,650	5	Greeley.....	0	2,075	4,625	0
Anaheim.....	0	0	8,133	0	Pueblo.....	0	2,592	6,167	0
Bakersfield.....	3,950	8,020	15,824	2	Trinidad ¹	3,000	1,500	8,500	1
Berkeley.....	31,000	1,275	43,001	7	Idaho:				
Beverly Hills.....	173,000	13,250	203,960	37	Pocatello.....	3,500	1,550	8,750	1
Burbank.....	18,850	4,750	25,825	9	Montana:				
Burlingame.....	12,750	0	14,100	3	Anaconda.....	0	0	0	0
Compton.....	5,400	10,240	69,489	3	Billings.....	4,500	2,760	7,260	2
Eureka.....	950	0	5,282	1	Great Falls.....	1,600	425	2,525	2
Fresno.....	1,400	5,597	20,636	1	Helena.....	7,370	260	12,590	5
Gardena.....	5,650	1,555	7,305	6	Missoula.....	3,000	1,700	7,050	3
Glendale.....	66,180	6,376	77,204	17	Nevada:				
Huntington Park.....	2,975	950	36,565	2	Reno.....	0	4,200	18,550	0
Inglewood.....	17,500	9,000	32,795	7	New Mexico:				
Long Beach.....	23,000	55,255	912,935	14	Albuquerque.....	4,000	75	11,915	1
Los Angeles.....	632,200	332,420	1,415,742	253	Oregon:				
Modesto.....	0	3,300	6,509	0	Astoria.....	0	1,090	2,665	0
Monrovia.....	1,500	335	6,035	2	Eugene.....	2,000	16,360	24,203	1
Oakland.....	91,575	21,920	141,192	30	Klamath Falls.....	0	10,805	12,763	0
Ontario.....	0	500	2,600	0	Medford.....	500	10,250	12,195	1
Palo Alto.....	34,500	4,300	48,810	6	Portland.....	39,800	34,185	131,965	14
Pasadena.....	39,000	3,910	84,879	11	Salem.....	1,000	5,245	14,062	1
Pomona.....	0	2,850	6,465	0	Utah:				
Richmond.....	3,400	7,550	12,655	2	Ogden.....	3,250	850	15,230	
Riverside.....	3,060	4,254	11,127	3	Provo.....	1,575	1,945	8,470	3
Sacramento.....	32,050	24,500	77,395	8	Salt Lake City.....	4,925	5,240	32,885	3
Salinas.....	1,500	1,000	5,090	2	Washington:				
San Bernardino.....	9,400	0	12,575	4	Aberdeen.....	0	2,155	4,098	0
San Diego.....	106,125	28,885	213,291	50	Bellingham.....	1,700	5,720	9,695	3
San Francisco.....	220,750	31,304,569	31,807,238	65	Bremerton.....	11,000	0	21,250	5
San Jose.....	12,900	62,405	88,950	4	Hoquiam.....	0	10	415	0
San Leandro.....	0	930	1,605	0	Longview.....	0	855	1,425	0
San Mateo.....	29,500	10,000	41,825	5	Olympia.....	2,590	790	5,055	5
Santa Ana.....	12,500	6,000	53,869	4	Seattle.....	47,300	10,210	139,640	26
Santa Barbara.....	1,000	10,225	25,354	1	Spokane.....	30,150	2,875	62,785	11
Santa Cruz.....	13,500	715	15,540	10	Tacoma.....	19,500	5,375	35,675	13
Santa Monica.....	23,450	9,835	37,805	5	Walla Walla.....	9,998	812	12,980	2
Santa Rosa.....	9,500	5,000	14,500	3	Wenatchee.....	500	300	925	1
South Gate.....	2,000	16,540	31,442	2	Wyoming:				
South Pasadena.....	3,000	0	6,380	1	Casper.....	0	0	850	0
Stockton.....	3,250	2,285	19,768	2	Cheyenne.....	0	995	13,388	0
Vallejo.....	15,850	600	23,170	6	Total.....	1,962,773	32,304,098	36,782,706	719
Whittier.....	0	650	5,432	0					
Colorado:									
Boulder.....	0	200	2,095	0					

Hawaii

Honolulu.....	\$65,322	\$29,583	\$126,873	62
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¹ Not included in totals.

Extent of Housing Construction in Comparison with Increase in Number of Families

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics collects data concerning building permits issued in representative cities in the United States. One phase of this study deals with the number of family-dwelling units provided in new dwelling houses of all types. In making the Fifteenth Census of the United States, the Bureau of the Census collected information concerning the number of families living in dwelling houses of all kinds and the average number of persons per family. Data from these two sources are brought together in the following table to show the difference in the number of family-dwelling units provided in 279 cities as compared with the estimated increase in the number of families between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1933.

EXTENT OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN COMPARISON WITH INCREASE IN NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN THE 3 YEARS 1930 TO 1932, IN 279 CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 25,000 OR OVER, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

Geographic division	Number of cities	Total families April 1930 census	Median number persons per family, 1930 census	Population April 1930 census	Estimated increase, Jan. 1, 1930, to Dec. 31, 1932		Family dwelling units provided, 1930-32	Excess of families over dwelling units
					Population	Number families		
New England.....	38	840,612	3.50	3,531,940	106,880	30,537	14,993	15,544
Middle Atlantic.....	61	5,047,884	3.40	14,910,335	620,086	182,378	101,567	80,811
East North Central.....	75	3,015,712	3.25	12,046,748	775,937	238,750	33,228	205,522
West North Central.....	24	885,468	3.14	3,401,858	128,722	40,994	15,893	25,101
South Atlantic.....	26	758,667	3.34	3,083,575	128,167	38,373	17,353	21,020
South Central.....	29	973,397	3.16	3,846,807	280,256	88,689	25,267	63,422
Mountain and Pacific.....	26	1,289,778	2.88	4,503,935	395,687	137,391	48,999	88,392
Total.....	279	12,811,518	-----	45,325,198	2,435,735	757,112	257,300	499,812

According to the Census there were 12,811,518 families in April 1930 residing in the 279 cities covered by this study. Using Census figures and methods of estimating, it is estimated that the increase in population in these cities between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1933, was 2,435,735. If it is assumed that the average number of persons per family was the same as on April 1, 1930, there was an increase in the number of families between these two dates of 757,112.

According to information obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from these 279 cities, only 257,300 new family dwellings were provided during this period. Thus there were 499,812 fewer dwelling units provided than the increase in the number of families.

No information is available as to whether there was a surplus or a shortage of dwelling units on January 1, 1930, in these cities, so this apparent shortage in the number of family-dwelling units applies only to the increase in the number of families between the two periods. In other words, if on January 1, 1930, there was no surplus or no shortage in existing dwellings, there would be a shortage of 499,812 family-dwelling units on December 31, 1932. If there was a shortage on January 1, 1930, the shortage would be still greater than this number of dwelling units. If there was a surplus of dwelling units on January 1, 1930, this surplus would have to be subtracted from the 499,812.

Trend of Building Construction in Groups of Cities of Classified Size

DATA concerning building permits issued have been obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 257 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over, for the years 1921 to 1932, inclusive.

Of these cities, according to the 1930 Census, 14 had a population of 500,000 or over; 75 had a population of 100,000, but less than 500,000; 86 had a population of 50,000, but less than 100,000; and 82 had a population of 25,000, but less than 50,000.

Table 1 shows the index numbers of proposed expenditures for new residential buildings; for new nonresidential buildings; for additions, alterations, and repairs; and for total building operations, together with the index number of population, for each population group. The cities are grouped according to the 1930 Census and without regard to population in earlier years.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF POPULATION, AND OF PROPOSED EXPENDITURES FOR SPECIFIED CLASSES OF BUILDING, 1921 TO 1932, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Year	Index numbers of population	Index numbers of expenditures for—				Index numbers of population	Index numbers of expenditures for—			
		Residential buildings	Non-residential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total construction		Residential buildings	Non-residential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total construction
14 cities with population of 500,000 or over						75 cities with population of 100,000 and under 500,000				
1921	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1922	102.3	183.4	131.1	91.0	151.2	102.2	157.7	152.1	115.5	150.1
1923	104.6	233.0	169.0	103.5	191.0	104.5	181.9	178.6	151.3	176.7
1924	106.9	232.4	178.3	106.8	194.3	106.7	193.0	177.6	151.1	182.0
1925	109.2	280.6	211.5	103.3	229.2	109.0	218.7	210.2	148.6	206.4
1926	111.5	267.4	209.8	103.7	222.0	111.2	196.0	190.5	155.6	188.8
1927	113.7	219.9	198.7	103.2	194.1	113.4	176.1	195.5	157.1	180.6
1928	116.0	220.7	190.8	93.4	190.3	115.7	165.9	167.8	142.7	163.5
1929	118.3	184.2	189.4	107.5	173.6	117.9	110.4	181.1	157.5	141.9
1930	120.6	64.2	128.7	80.5	88.2	120.2	66.1	150.2	102.4	100.9
1931	123.5	50.4	106.6	62.7	71.0	122.5	39.1	92.1	76.1	62.9
1932	125.7	10.1	48.2	32.6	26.3	124.5	11.9	40.4	42.0	26.1
86 cities with population of 50,000 and under 100,000						82 cities with population of 25,000 and under 50,000				
1921	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1922	102.4	161.1	138.7	132.7	149.5	101.5	149.8	126.5	146.9	140.7
1923	104.7	205.3	153.6	153.8	180.4	103.1	192.1	138.5	200.3	174.2
1924	107.1	215.4	181.6	163.3	196.6	104.6	194.6	153.6	92.7	158.6
1925	109.4	239.4	190.2	161.6	211.8	106.1	230.7	139.6	95.5	169.5
1926	111.8	214.6	194.7	151.9	199.2	107.7	183.0	144.5	97.0	151.2
1927	114.1	202.0	196.3	158.5	194.1	109.2	175.7	135.3	90.3	143.3
1928	116.5	186.9	167.5	139.0	173.6	110.7	157.8	141.8	91.2	138.2
1929	118.8	119.2	162.0	160.3	139.6	112.3	117.4	128.4	110.7	120.0
1930	121.2	57.1	123.9	110.2	87.5	113.8	68.1	113.3	73.4	85.7
1931	123.9	37.3	77.3	81.0	57.1	115.8	44.6	85.9	51.5	61.1
1932	125.9	10.9	32.3	46.8	23.2	117.1	16.7	34.8	32.0	26.5

There was an increase of 25.7 percent in the number of people in the 14 cities having a population of 500,000 or over. The 75 cities in the 100,000 to 500,000 group increased 24.5 percent in population, the 86 cities in the 50,000 to 100,000 group increased 25.9 percent, and the 82 cities in the 25,000 to 50,000 group increased 17.1 percent.

Building permit figures for costs of residential building in the 14 largest cities reached a peak of 280.6 in 1925, as compared with 100 in 1921; 1925 was also the peak year for all the other population groups. Residential building, however, did not climb so high in the other groups, the second highest index number being 239.4 in the 86 cities having a population of between 50,000 and 100,000. The low point for residential building in each group was reached in 1932. The residential building index number for the 14 largest cities stood at only 10.1 for 1932, or one tenth of the estimated expenditures in 1921, and only 3.6 percent of the expenditures in 1925. The index number for residential building in the 82 smallest cities covered was 16.7. Index numbers for other groups fell between these two points.

The index number for nonresidential building expenditures reached a high point in the two largest groups of cities in the year 1925. In the 86 cities having a population of between 50,000 and 100,000 however, the nonresidential peak was not reached until 1927, while in the 82 cities having a population of between 25,000 and 50,000 the nonresidential top was reached in 1924. The low point for nonresidential building for each group was reached in the year 1932. Nonresidential building fell lower in the 86 cities having a population of between 50,000 and 100,000 than in any of the other groups. Nonresidential building receded least in the group of 14 largest cities, the 1932 index number for these cities being 48.2.

In the 14 largest cities the index number of expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs climbed to a peak of 107.5 in 1929. In the 75 cities having a population of over 100,000 and less than 500,000 the highest expenditures for repairs also occurred in 1929. The largest expenditure for this type of construction in the 86 cities having a population of over 50,000 and under 100,000 was reached in 1924, while in the 82 cities having a population of between 25,000 and 50,000 the high year in expenditures for repairs was 1923.

Expenditures for total building operations in the 14 largest cities rose steadily from 100 in 1921 to a high of 229.2 in 1925 and declined each year after that to a low of 26.3 in 1932. In the 75 cities having a population of between 100,000 and 500,000 there was also a steady climb in expenditures for total building operations from 1921 to 1925, when the index number stood at 206.4. There was a decline each year from 1925 to 1932, when a low point of 26.1 was recorded. In the 86 cities having a population of between 50,000 and 100,000, 1925 was also the year of greatest expenditures for total construction, with an index number of 211.8; the low point, in 1932, was 23.2. In the 82 cities having a population of between 25,000 and 50,000, the top, 174.2, was reached in 1923, but thereafter, with the exception of 1925, expenditures declined from year to year, reaching the low point of 26.5 in 1932.

According to the 1930 census, the population of the 14 largest cities was 21,315,411; the population of the 75 cities in the 100,000 to 500,000 group was 14,585,107; the population of the 86 cities falling between 50,000 and 100,000 was 5,826,159; and the population of the 82 cities falling between 25,000 and 50,000 was 3,177,599.

Table 2 shows the indicated expenditures for total building construction in 257 identical cities by population groups (1930 census) for the years 1921 to 1932, inclusive.

TABLE 2.—INDICATED EXPENDITURES FOR TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN 257 IDENTICAL CITIES, BY POPULATION GROUPS, 1921 TO 1932

Year	Cities with population of—			
	500,000 and over		100,000 and under 500,000	
	Indicated expenditures	Percent of total	Indicated expenditures	Percent of total
1921	\$1,031,089,659	55.6	\$524,811,004	28.3
1922	1,558,799,795	56.0	787,987,420	28.3
1923	1,969,451,439	57.4	927,305,873	27.0
1924	2,003,186,630	57.1	955,061,567	27.2
1925	2,363,476,934	58.5	1,083,427,844	26.8
1926	2,288,897,388	59.8	990,638,331	25.9
1927	2,001,539,795	57.5	947,738,709	27.2
1928	1,962,638,061	59.4	858,134,815	26.0
1929	1,790,221,447	61.0	744,629,555	25.4
1930	909,464,368	53.5	529,786,106	31.2
1931	732,338,827	59.2	330,253,644	26.7
1932	271,680,844	56.4	136,816,910	28.4
Total	18,882,785,187	58.0	8,816,591,778	27.1
Percent each group forms of the total population of 257 cities		47.5		32.5

Year	Cities with population of—				Total	
	50,000 and under 100,000		25,000 and under 50,000		Indicated expenditures	Percent of total
	Indicated expenditures	Percent of total	Indicated expenditures	Percent of total		
1921	\$195,978,375	10.6	\$103,900,691	5.6	\$1,855,779,729	100.0
1922	292,974,159	10.5	146,179,036	5.2	2,785,940,410	100.0
1923	353,495,734	10.3	181,009,552	5.3	3,431,262,598	100.0
1924	385,243,823	11.0	164,774,567	4.7	3,508,266,587	100.0
1925	415,003,426	10.3	176,154,135	4.4	4,038,062,339	100.0
1926	390,310,888	10.2	157,080,597	4.1	3,826,927,204	100.0
1927	380,410,239	10.9	148,916,319	4.3	3,478,605,062	100.0
1928	340,314,120	10.3	143,612,716	4.3	3,304,699,712	100.0
1929	273,589,704	9.3	124,676,825	4.3	2,933,117,531	100.0
1930	171,389,133	10.1	89,035,907	5.2	1,699,675,514	100.0
1931	111,892,072	9.0	63,500,750	5.1	1,237,985,293	100.0
1932	45,504,128	9.5	27,488,385	5.7	481,490,267	100.0
Total	3,356,105,801	10.3	1,526,329,480	4.7	32,581,812,246	100.0
Percent each group forms of the total population of 257 cities		13.0		7.1		100.0

Over the period of 12 years shown there was an indicated expenditure of \$32,581,812,246 for total building construction in these 257 cities. The population of these cities was 44,904,276.

The population of the 14 largest cities was 47.5 percent of the total population of the 257 cities, yet in these 14 cities there was expended 58 percent of the total expenditures for building operations. This group of cities was the only one in which the relative proportion of expenditures for building was greater than that of population.

The 75 cities having a population of 100,000 but less than 500,000 accounted for 32.5 percent of the total population, but had only 27.1 percent of the expenditures for building. In the cities having a population of 50,000 but less than 100,000, building expenditures formed 10.3 percent of the total amount while their population formed 13 percent of the combined population. Seven and one tenth percent of the population resided in the 82 cities having a population of

25,000 but less than 50,000. These cities, however, accounted for only 4.7 percent of the expenditures for total building operations.

During each of the 12 years, more than 50 percent of the total construction in the 257 cities occurred in the 14 largest cities. These cities had their smallest proportion of the total cost in the year 1930, when their building formed 53.5 percent of the total construction value. During 1929, 61 percent of the total value of building construction was in these 14 cities.

The percent of expenditures for total building operations in the 75 cities with 100,000 to 500,000 population ranged from 25.4 in 1929 to 31.2 percent in 1930. In the cities of the next class the percentage ranged from 9 in 1931 to 11 in 1924, while in the smallest cities the range was from 4.1 in 1926 to 5.7 in 1932.

Present and Pre-War Rents in Berlin ¹

DECREASED incomes have led the inhabitants of Berlin to move from large apartments to smaller ones and as a result the rents of unfurnished 2-room apartments are now 54 percent, 3 rooms 50 percent, and 4 rooms 28 percent higher than before the war. The trend with respect to large apartments has been exactly the opposite and 8-room apartments are 21 percent and 7 rooms 12 percent less than in the pre-war period. Such are the findings of an official investigator, who recently made a special study of rents in old buildings in the western part of Berlin, one of the best residential sections of Berlin. The table below offers a comparison of present and pre-war rents and illustrates the change brought about by the depression. The figures cover unfurnished apartments in the western part of Berlin; rents given include heat, hot water, and the rent tax.

ANNUAL RENTS OF UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS IN BERLIN

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of mark at par=23.8 cents]

Size of apartment	Floor space (square feet)	Present rent			Pre-war rent		
		Per apartment	Per room	Per square foot	Per apartment	Per room	Per square foot
2 rooms.....	588	\$238.10	\$119.50	\$4.05	\$154.76	\$77.38	\$2.63
3 rooms.....	910	357.13	119.04	3.92	238.10	79.37	2.63
4 rooms.....	1,230	457.13	114.28	3.71	357.13	89.28	2.90
5 rooms.....	1,605	547.61	109.52	3.41	476.20	95.24	2.92
6 rooms.....	2,033	628.57	104.76	3.09	595.24	99.20	2.92
7 rooms.....	2,568	666.66	95.24	2.60	761.80	108.83	2.97
8 rooms.....	2,996	714.27	89.28	2.38	904.76	113.09	3.02

The striking change to be observed in the foregoing table is that the price, per room, decreases progressively from \$119.50 in the case of a 2-room to \$89.28 for an 8-room apartment. Before the war the exact opposite was true, the range being from \$77.38 per room for a 2-room, and \$113.09 for an 8-room apartment. Exactly the same trend has occurred with respect to the price per square foot. As the investigator states, the number of rooms is the most important factor in determining rents today and the area in square feet plays a secondary role.

¹ Report from C. W. Gray, American vice consul at Berlin, and E. Veithardt, investigator for the consulate, May 1, 1933.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Summary of Wage Surveys of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1928 to 1932: Part 1.—By Industries

SUMMARIES of the results of studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of wages and hours of labor of wage earners in each of the industries studied in recent years are here presented for reference and comparison. Detailed data on each study have already been published in various issues of the Monthly Labor Review and in bulletins of the Bureau.

An article in the next issue of the Monthly Labor Review will give a similar summary analysis of the Bureau's wage studies, by States as well as by industry and sex.

AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND YEARS, BY SEX

Industry and sex	Year	Number of wage earners	Average days worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Hours actually worked in 1 week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
					Average number	Percent of full time			
Air transportation:									
Pilots, male.....	1931	460	(1)	110.0	80.4	73.1	\$7.084	\$779.19	\$569.49
Copilots, male.....	1931	138	21.2	170.0	(1)	(1)	1.284	(1)	218.26
Ground personnel:									
Male.....	1931	2,911	6.0	48.5	49.5	102.1	.645	31.26	31.89
Female.....	1931	88	6.0	48.0	48.0	100.1	.497	23.85	23.85
Males and females.....	1931	2,999	6.0	48.5	49.4	101.9	.640	31.05	31.66
Aircraft engines:									
Males.....	1929	3,290	5.4	48.9	50.3	102.9	.706	34.52	35.51
Airplane:									
Males.....	1929	10,845	5.5	47.9	47.3	98.7	.669	32.05	31.68
Females.....	1929	234	5.6	47.3	44.9	94.9	.380	17.97	17.09
Males and females.....	1929	11,079	5.5	47.9	47.3	98.7	.663	31.76	31.37
Bakery:									
Bread:									
Males.....	1931	27,856	5.9	55.0	54.0	98.2	.553	30.42	29.82
Females.....	1931	591	5.6	50.1	46.7	93.2	.298	14.93	13.93
Males and females.....	1931	28,447	5.9	54.9	53.8	98.0	.548	30.09	29.49
Cake:									
Males.....	1931	1,552	5.8	51.8	49.9	96.3	.486	25.17	24.25
Females.....	1931	1,240	5.5	50.1	44.1	88.0	.275	13.78	12.11
Males and females.....	1931	2,792	5.7	51.0	47.3	92.7	.399	20.35	18.86
Boot and shoe:									
Males.....	1928	28,312	5.6	49.0	45.1	92.0	.625	30.63	28.14
	1930	31,549	5.4	48.8	42.7	87.5	.604	29.48	25.79
	1932	28,046	5.2	48.9	40.0	81.8	.493	24.11	19.73
Females.....	1928	20,346	5.5	49.2	44.4	90.0	.397	19.53	17.64
	1930	23,609	5.3	48.9	42.0	85.9	.382	18.68	16.04
	1932	21,620	5.3	48.9	40.8	83.4	.308	15.06	12.58
Males and females.....	1928	48,658	5.5	49.1	44.8	91.0	.530	26.02	23.75
	1930	55,158	5.4	48.9	42.4	86.7	.510	24.94	21.62
	1932	49,666	5.3	48.9	40.4	82.6	.412	20.15	16.62
Cane-sugar refining:									
Males.....	1930	11,027	5.7	59.3	55.1	92.9	.472	27.99	25.96
Females.....	1930	863	5.1	51.5	43.0	83.5	.289	14.88	12.42
Males and females.....	1930	11,890	5.6	58.7	54.2	92.3	.461	27.06	25.00
Cigarette:									
Males.....	1930	6,187	5.3	49.9	46.5	93.2	.378	18.86	17.60
Females.....	1930	8,079	5.1	49.9	43.2	86.6	.268	13.37	11.58
Males and females.....	1930	14,266	5.2	49.9	44.7	89.6	.318	15.87	14.19

See footnotes at end of table.

AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND YEARS,
BY SEX—Continued

Industry and sex	Year	Number of wage earners	Average days worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Hours actually worked in 1 week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
					Average number	Percent of full time			
Coal mining, anthracite:									
Miners and miners' laborers, males.....	1924	23,715	\$ 10.5	(1)	\$ 76.9	(1)	\$1.063	(1)	\$81.82
	1931	24,529	\$ 10.4	(1)	\$ 79.7	(1)	.924	(1)	\$ 73.57
All others, males.....	1924	20,785	\$ 12.0	(1)	105.5	(1)	.637	(1)	\$ 67.23
	1931	18,160	\$ 11.6	(1)	100.1	(1)	.660	(1)	\$ 66.02
Coal mining, bituminous:									
Miners and loaders, males.....	1929	99,405	\$ 9.1	(1)	\$ 72.6	(1)	.687	(1)	\$ 49.85
	1931	90,063	\$ 7.0	(1)	\$ 56.5	(1)	.599	(1)	\$ 33.82
All others, males.....	1929	52,806	\$ 10.2	(1)	87.0	(1)	.605	(1)	\$ 52.57
	1931	47,725	\$ 8.3	(1)	69.8	(1)	.595	(1)	\$ 41.58
Cotton goods:									
Males.....	1928	49,861	4.6	53.9	42.8	79.4	.345	\$18.60	14.76
	1930	53,243	4.7	53.7	43.9	81.8	.346	18.58	15.19
	1932	48,168	4.8	53.7	45.5	84.7	.284	15.25	12.91
Females.....	1928	38,145	4.5	52.9	40.5	76.6	.296	15.66	11.99
	1930	36,810	4.6	52.9	40.9	77.3	.293	15.50	11.98
	1932	28,462	4.8	53.0	42.2	79.6	.234	12.40	9.87
Males and females.....	1928	88,006	4.6	53.4	41.8	78.3	.324	17.30	13.56
	1930	90,053	4.6	53.4	42.7	80.0	.325	17.36	13.88
	1932	76,630	4.8	53.4	44.3	83.0	.266	14.20	11.78
Dyeing and finishing of textiles:									
Males.....	1930	17,739	5.2	51.0	50.7	99.4	.473	24.12	23.99
	1932	16,205	5.2	51.4	51.1	99.4	.418	21.49	21.37
Females.....	1930	3,743	5.0	50.5	42.4	84.0	.335	16.92	14.20
	1932	3,041	5.2	51.2	43.5	85.0	.291	14.90	12.65
Males and females.....	1930	21,482	5.2	50.9	49.3	96.9	.452	23.01	22.29
	1932	19,246	5.2	51.3	49.9	97.3	.400	20.52	19.99
Foundry:									
Males.....	1929	40,032	5.4	51.0	48.8	95.7	.625	31.88	30.50
	1931	28,469	4.0	50.3	33.5	66.6	.601	30.23	20.13
Females.....	1929	359	5.1	49.7	42.3	85.1	.451	22.41	19.08
	1931	230	3.9	48.7	29.4	60.4	.422	20.55	12.40
Males and females.....	1929	40,391	5.4	51.0	48.7	95.5	.624	31.82	30.39
	1931	28,669	4.0	50.3	33.5	66.6	.600	30.18	20.06
Furniture:									
Males.....	1929	41,912	5.6	52.1	50.3	96.5	.499	26.00	25.12
	1931	28,876	5.0	51.9	41.4	79.8	.416	21.59	17.22
Females.....	1929	2,958	5.5	50.5	46.4	91.9	.345	17.42	16.03
	1931	1,783	4.8	49.8	36.3	72.9	.314	15.64	11.40
Males and females.....	1929	44,870	5.6	51.9	50.1	96.5	.490	25.43	24.52
	1931	30,659	5.0	51.8	41.1	79.3	.411	21.29	16.88
Gasoline—filling stations:									
Males.....	1931	2,960	6.5	60.0	59.5	99.2	.393	23.58	23.39
Hosiery:									
Males.....	1928	9,401	5.5	52.4	50.1	95.6	.724	37.94	36.28
	1930	12,137	5.1	52.4	45.0	85.9	.707	37.05	31.85
	1932	12,908	5.0	52.2	44.1	84.5	.494	25.79	21.80
Females.....	1928	19,044	5.4	51.9	45.7	88.1	.360	18.68	16.46
	1930	21,688	4.9	52.1	40.1	77.0	.366	19.07	14.66
	1932	20,319	4.9	51.7	39.6	76.6	.292	15.10	11.54
Males and females.....	1928	28,445	5.4	52.1	47.1	90.4	.488	25.42	23.01
	1930	33,825	5.0	52.2	41.9	80.3	.497	25.94	20.83
	1932	33,227	5.0	51.9	41.3	79.6	.376	19.51	15.53
Iron and steel:									
Males.....	1929	71,009	(1)	54.6	(1)	(1)	.674	36.48	(1)
	1931	66,865	(1)	52.4	(1)	(1)	.663	34.58	(1)
Leather:									
Males.....	1932	18,755	5.2	50.4	42.1	83.5	.493	24.85	20.78
Females.....	1932	2,644	5.1	50.0	40.9	81.8	.303	15.15	12.41
Males and females.....	1932	21,399	5.2	50.4	42.0	83.3	.471	23.74	19.74
Machine shop:									
Males.....	1929	89,935	5.7	50.3	50.4	100.2	.641	32.24	32.30
	1931	64,921	4.6	49.8	38.2	76.7	.637	31.72	24.36
Females.....	1929	1,556	5.6	49.3	46.1	93.5	.399	19.67	18.41
	1931	1,017	4.7	49.2	38.8	78.9	.408	20.07	15.85
Males and females.....	1929	91,491	5.7	50.3	50.3	100.0	.638	32.09	32.06
	1931	65,938	4.6	49.8	38.2	76.7	.634	31.57	24.22

See footnotes at end of table.

AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS, AND EARNINGS, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND YEARS,
BY SEX—Continued

Industry and sex	Year	Number of wage earners	Average days worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Hours actually worked in 1 week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
					Average number	Percent of full time			
Men's clothing:									
Males.....	1928	17,626	5.3	44.1	41.7	95.0	\$0.924	\$40.75	\$38.51
	1930	16,571	5.0	44.3	39.4	88.9	.885	39.21	34.84
	1932	16,511	5.0	44.3	38.6	87.1	.641	28.40	24.75
Females.....	1928	18,247	5.2	43.9	39.5	90.0	.534	28.44	21.07
	1930	16,833	4.9	44.2	36.2	81.9	.504	22.28	18.24
	1932	16,540	4.9	44.5	36.0	80.9	.361	16.06	13.01
Males and females.....	1928	35,873	5.2	44.0	40.6	92.0	.731	32.16	29.64
	1930	33,404	5.0	44.3	37.8	85.3	.701	31.05	26.48
	1932	33,051	5.0	44.4	37.3	84.0	.506	22.47	18.87
Metalliferous mining:									
Males.....	1924	38,196	(1)	53.0	(1)	(1)	.559	29.63	(1)
	1931	32,195	5.0	51.6	41.6	80.6	.559	28.84	23.25
Motor vehicle:									
Males.....	1928	149,828	5.3	49.4	47.0	95.0	.756	37.35	35.56
	1930	130,433	4.2	48.7	34.6	71.0	.733	35.70	25.40
	1932	109,799	4.1	48.3	31.9	66.0	.638	30.82	20.36
Females.....	1928	4,134	4.9	50.3	41.1	82.0	.487	24.50	20.04
	1930	4,479	4.1	50.6	31.8	62.8	.436	22.06	13.86
	1932	4,443	4.2	50.5	30.7	60.8	.361	18.23	11.09
Males and females.....	1928	153,962	5.3	49.4	46.9	95.0	.750	37.05	35.14
	1930	134,912	4.2	48.8	34.5	70.7	.724	35.33	25.01
	1932	114,242	4.1	48.4	31.9	65.9	.628	30.40	20.00
Motor-vehicle repair garages:									
Males.....	1931	6,059	5.8	53.4	51.0	95.5	.579	30.92	29.56
Portland cement:									
Males.....	1929	20,544	5.9	60.8	56.7	93.3	.518	31.49	29.33
	1932	13,609	5.5	59.1	45.8	77.5	.401	23.70	18.39
Females.....	1929	157	5.5	52.0	46.6	89.6	.389	20.23	18.12
	1932	68	3.6	48.6	27.2	56.0	.386	18.76	10.52
Males and females.....	1929	20,701	5.9	60.8	56.6	93.1	.517	31.43	29.25
	1932	13,677	5.5	59.0	45.7	77.5	.401	23.66	18.35
Pottery:									
Semivitreous:									
Males.....	1925	6,666	\$ 9.2	(1)	\$ 74.4	(1)	.705	(1)	\$ 52.44
	1932	4,086	\$ 7.7	(1)	\$ 59.3	(1)	.535	(1)	\$ 31.74
Females.....	1925	3,657	\$ 8.9	(1)	\$ 69.0	(1)	.385	(1)	\$ 26.54
	1932	2,381	\$ 7.1	(1)	\$ 54.6	(1)	.292	(1)	\$ 15.95
Males and females.....	1925	10,323	\$ 9.1	(1)	\$ 72.5	(1)	.596	(1)	\$ 43.27
	1932	6,467	\$ 7.5	(1)	\$ 57.6	(1)	.450	(1)	\$ 25.93
Vitreous:									
Males.....	1925	1,619	\$ 10.2	(1)	\$ 83.5	(1)	.638	(1)	\$ 53.25
	1932	1,425	\$ 6.4	(1)	\$ 45.8	(1)	.546	(1)	\$ 25.03
Females.....	1925	1,065	\$ 10.0	(1)	\$ 77.4	(1)	.329	(1)	\$ 25.47
	1932	994	\$ 5.6	(1)	\$ 40.6	(1)	.264	(1)	\$ 10.72
Males and females.....	1925	2,684	\$ 10.1	(1)	\$ 81.1	(1)	.521	(1)	\$ 42.23
	1932	2,419	\$ 6.1	(1)	\$ 43.7	(1)	.438	(1)	\$ 19.15
Rayon and other synthetic yarns:									
Males.....	1930	18,743	5.6	51.1	46.7	91.4	.504	25.75	23.53
	1932	14,869	5.8	48.6	47.9	98.6	.408	19.83	19.51
Females.....	1930	13,549	5.2	49.0	42.3	86.3	.344	16.86	14.55
	1932	10,457	5.6	47.6	44.3	93.1	.283	13.47	12.55
Males and females.....	1930	32,292	5.4	50.2	44.8	89.2	.441	22.14	19.76
	1932	25,326	5.7	48.2	46.4	96.3	.359	17.30	16.64
Sawmills:									
Males.....	1928	58,007	5.4	56.6	51.3	91.0	.371	21.00	19.03
	1930	50,951	5.2	56.5	48.6	86.0	.359	20.28	17.46
	1932	32,130	4.8	55.8	40.1	71.9	.256	14.28	10.25
Silk and rayon goods:									
Males.....	1931	21,885	5.3	51.5	48.4	94.0	.485	24.98	23.45
Females.....	1931	27,151	5.2	50.0	43.2	86.4	.335	16.75	14.46
Males and females.....	1931	49,036	5.2	50.7	45.5	89.7	.406	20.58	18.47
Slaughtering and meat packing:									
Males.....	1929	52,796	5.7	49.3	48.5	98.4	.525	25.88	25.45
	1931	45,523	5.5	49.2	45.9	93.3	.470	23.12	21.57
Females.....	1929	8,803	5.6	48.9	44.9	91.8	.369	18.04	16.54
	1931	8,032	5.4	48.9	42.4	86.7	.321	15.70	13.61
Males and females.....	1929	61,599	5.7	49.2	48.0	97.6	.504	24.80	24.18
	1931	53,555	5.5	49.2	45.4	92.3	.449	22.09	20.38

See footnotes at end of table.

AVERAGE DAYS, HOURS AND EARNINGS, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES AND YEARS,
BY SEX—Continued

Industry and sex	Year	Number of wage earners	Average days worked in 1 week	Average full-time hours per week	Hours actually worked in 1 week		Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	Average actual earnings in 1 week
					Average number	Percent of full time			
Underwear, knitted:									
Males.....	1928	2,805	5.5	50.6	48.0	94.9	\$0.453	\$22.92	21.76
	1930	2,910	5.2	50.9	45.1	88.6	.458	23.31	20.65
	1932	2,174	5.0	51.1	43.4	84.9	.408	20.85	17.72
Females.....	1928	12,251	5.2	49.8	42.3	84.9	.329	16.38	13.89
	1930	12,245	4.9	50.2	39.5	78.7	.330	16.57	13.04
	1932	9,564	4.6	50.6	36.8	72.7	.260	13.16	9.56
Males and females.....	1928	15,056	5.2	50.0	43.4	86.8	.354	17.70	15.36
	1930	15,155	5.0	50.3	40.6	80.7	.357	17.96	14.50
	1932	11,738	4.7	50.7	38.0	75.0	.292	14.80	11.08
Woolen and worsted goods:									
Males.....	⁹ 1928	21,049	4.9	49.4	42.4	85.8	.568	28.06	23.33
	⁹ 1930	19,868	4.8	49.4	42.2	85.4	.532	26.28	22.47
	⁹ 1932	19,522	4.8	50.4	42.9	85.1	.457	23.03	19.61
	¹⁰ 1930	21,591	4.8	49.7	42.6	85.7	.516	25.65	21.97
	¹⁰ 1932	20,407	4.8	50.6	43.1	85.2	.447	22.62	19.26
Females.....	⁹ 1928	17,801	4.6	49.2	38.1	77.4	.438	21.55	15.80
	⁹ 1930	18,549	4.7	49.2	38.5	78.3	.403	19.83	15.49
	⁹ 1932	17,258	4.7	49.7	38.3	77.1	.333	16.55	12.76
	¹⁰ 1930	19,809	4.7	49.5	38.8	78.4	.392	19.40	15.19
	¹⁰ 1932	18,102	4.7	50.0	38.5	77.0	.327	16.35	12.59
Males and females.....	⁹ 1928	38,850	4.8	49.3	40.4	81.9	.514	25.34	19.88
	⁹ 1930	38,417	4.8	49.3	40.4	81.9	.473	23.32	19.10
	⁹ 1932	36,780	4.8	50.1	40.8	81.4	.402	20.14	16.39
	¹⁰ 1930	41,400	4.8	49.6	40.7	82.1	.460	22.82	18.73
	¹⁰ 1932	38,509	4.8	50.3	40.9	81.3	.394	19.82	16.13

¹ Not available.² In month.³ Flight hour.⁴ Including earnings as copilot and acting pilot.^{4a} In month. Including earnings as copilot and acting pilot.⁵ In half month.⁶ In half month at face or seam of coal in mine including time for lunch.⁷ Based on hours at face or seam of coal in mine including time for lunch.⁸ In 2 weeks.⁹ Not including any mills in Southern district.¹⁰ Including mills in Southern district.

Wages and Hours of Labor of Common Street Laborers, 1932

QUESTIONNAIRES were mailed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics under date of December 12, 1932, to all cities and towns of the United States having a population of 2,500 or over according to the census of 1930, requesting a report as to wage rates and regular full-time hours of labor of common street laborers at the time of entering the employ of the city. Usually, higher rates are paid after a period of service, but no request was made for such rates. The inquiry applied only to workers employed directly by the city in constructing, repairing, and cleaning streets, and not to workers hired by contractors doing work for the city. Eight cities reported differences in rates according to the race of the worker; in such cases, the rate for the white workers was used, the rates of the employees of other races merely being noted. Rates by the month, week, or day were converted to an hourly basis.

Reports were received from 2,733 cities and towns, this number being approximately 86 percent of the municipalities canvassed.

Owing to economic conditions, street work in a large number of cities and towns has been very irregular, many workers being given much less than full-time work. Quite a number of municipalities reported employing "welfare" labor and labor from the ranks of the unemployed, usually at a lower rate and on short hours. Such rates were not tabulated. Only the regular standard rate has been used. Some laborers were paid with food orders instead of with cash. One city reported using convict labor on its streets.

One city adopted a 6-hour day and reports it as being quite satisfactory, the men working 6 hours continuously without time off for meals during the work period. In good weather double shifts were worked in this city. Another city worked its men alternate weeks, thus furnishing work to a greater number; this city was also having firewood cut by the heads of 160 families, the group consisting of railroad engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, and shop machinists who had been laid off.

Table 1 shows for reporting cities with a population of 50,000 or over,¹ the entrance rate of wages per hour, the regular full-time hours from Monday to Friday and on Saturday, and the hours per week, in December 1932. Similar data are given for October 1928.

TABLE 1.—ENTRANCE WAGE RATES PER HOUR AND REGULAR FULL-TIME HOURS, AS OF DECEMBER 1932 AND OCTOBER 1928, FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABOR IN CITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION AND OVER

City and State	December 1932				October 1928			
	Rate per hour	Regular full-time hours			Rate per hour	Regular full-time hours		
		Mon-day to Friday	Satur-day	Per week		Mon-day to Friday	Satur-day	Per week
Akron, Ohio.....	\$0.500	8	4	44	\$0.450	9	4	48
Albany, N.Y.....	.545	8	4	44	.500-.656	8	4	44
Allentown, Pa.....	.380	8	0	40	.531	10	5½	55½
Altoona, Pa.....	.450	8	4	44	.450	8	8	48
Asheville, N.C.....	.150	10	5	55	.313	8	8	48
Atlanta, Ga.....	.230	9	0	45	.250	9	5	50
Atlantic City, N.J.....	.500	8	4	44	.625	8	8	48
Augusta, Ga.....	.350	9	9	54	.350	9	4½	49½
Austin, Tex.....	.338	8	8	48	.375	8	8	48
Baltimore, Md.....	.450	7	5	40	.450	8½	5½	48
Bayonne, N.J.....	.500	8	8	48	.500	8	8	48
Beaumont, Tex.....	.281	9	4	48	.300	9	4	48
Berkeley, Calif.....	.500	8	8	48	.500-.563	8	8	48
Bethlehem, Pa.....	.450	9	5	50	.450	9	8	53
Binghamton, N.Y.....	.491	8	4	44	.545	8	4	44
Birmingham, Ala.....	.206	8	4	44	.313	8½	5½	48
Boston, Mass.....	.682	8	4	44	.682	8	4	44
Bridgeport, Conn.....	.500	8	8	48	.500	8	8	48
Brockton, Mass.....	.650	8	4	44	.580	8	4	44
Buffalo, N.Y.....	.583	8	8	48	.584	8	8	48
Cambridge, Mass.....	.625	8	4	44	.682	8	4	44
Camden, N.J.....	.533	8	5	45	.444	9	5	50
Canton, Ohio.....	.500	8	8	48	.500	8	8	48
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	.450	8	8	48	.500	8	8	48
Charleston, S.C.....	.313	8¾	4¼	48	.250-.400	8¾	4¼	48
Charleston, W.Va.....	.344	10	5	55	.400	10	10	60
Charlotte, N.C.....	.150	10	5	55	.250	10	5	55
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	.200	10	10	60	.250	10	6	56
Chester, Pa.....	.350	9	5	50	.400	9	5	50
Chicago, Ill.....	.688	8	0	32	.688	8	8	48
Cicero, Ill.....	.375	8	4	44	.409	8	4	44
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	.450	8	0	40	.470	8½	5½	48

¹ 8 hours on Friday.

² 4 days per week.

¹ 5 cities of this class (Berwyn, Ill.; Hoboken, N.J.; Kansas City, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; and Omaha, Nebr.) failed to respond to the request for information.

TABLE 1.—ENTRANCE WAGE RATES PER HOUR AND REGULAR FULL-TIME HOURS, AS OF DECEMBER 1932 AND OCTOBER 1928, FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABOR IN CITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION AND OVER—Continued

City and State	December 1932				October 1928			
	Rate per hour	Regular full-time hours			Rate per hour	Regular full-time hours		
		Mon-day to Friday	Satur-day	Per week		Mon-day to Friday	Satur-day	Per week
Cleveland, Ohio.....	\$0.600	8	0	³ 24	\$0.600	8	4	44
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....	.460	8	7	47	.563	8	8	48
Columbia, S. C.....	.180	10	5	55	.229	9½	5	52½
Columbus, Ohio.....	.500	8	8	48	.500	8	8	48
Covington, Ky.....	.450	8	4	44	.582	8	4	44
Dallas, Tex.....	.400	8	8	48	.400	8½	5½	48
Davenport, Iowa.....	.450	8	0	40	.400	8	4	44
Dayton, Ohio.....	.440	8	8	48	.425	8½	5½	48
Dearborn, Mich.....	.500	8	4	44	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Decatur, Ill.....	.400	8	4	44	.500	8	4	44
Denver, Colo.....	.625	8	8	48	.625	8	8	48
Des Moines, Iowa.....	.675	8	0	40	.675	8	8	48
Detroit, Mich.....	.500	8	0	40	.550	8	8	48
Duluth, Minn.....	.500	8	8	48	.500	8	8	48
Durham, N. C.....	.250	9	0	45	.250	10	5	55
East Chicago, Ind.....	.425	6½	3½	36	.556	9	9	54
East Orange, N. J.....	.550	8	8	48	.530	8	8	48
East St. Louis, Ill.....	.375	8	0	40	.500	8	4	44
Elizabeth, N. J.....	.500	8	8	48	.531	8	8	48
El Paso, Tex.....	.250	8	8	48	.250	8	8	48
Erie, Pa.....	.450	8	8	48	.450	8	8	48
Evanston, Ill.....	.500	³ 9	5	48	.650	9	5	50
Evansville, Ind.....	.450	8	0	40	.450	8	8	48
Fall River, Mass.....	.500	8½	5½	48	.625	8½	5½	48
Flint, Mich.....	.350	8	0	40	.500	10	10	60
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	.450	8	0	40	.400	9	5	50
Fort Worth, Tex.....	.400	8	0	40	.427	8	5	45
Fresno, Calif.....	.500	8	4	44	.737	8	4	44
Galveston, Tex.....	.400	⁶ 8	4	40	.500	7 9	4	48
Gary, Ind.....	.460	8	8	48	.400	10	10	60
Glendale, Calif.....	.500	8	8	48	.531	8	8	48
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	.300	8	4	44	.500	8½	5½	48
Greensboro, N. C.....	.275	10	0	50	.250	10	5	55
Hamilton, Ohio.....	.400	8	5½	45½	.300	8	5	45
Hammond, Ind.....	.450	9	5	50	.550	9	5	50
Hamtramck, Mich.....	.500	8	4	44	.500	8	4	44
Harrisburg, Pa.....	.350	8	5	45	.300-.350	8	5	45
Hartford, Conn.....	.475	8	8	48	.531	8	8	48
Highland Park, Mich.....	.500	8	4	44	.650	9	5	50
Holyoke, Mass.....	.500	8	0	40	.500	1 9	4	48
Houston, Tex.....	.475	8	4	44	.545	8	4	44
Huntington, W. Va.....	.300	10	10	60	.400	9	9	54
Indianapolis, Ind.....	.350	8	0	40	.450	8	5	45
Irvington, N. J.....	.500	8	5	45	.550	8	4	44
Jackson, Mich.....	.400	8	4	44	.500	8¾	5	48
Jackson, Miss. ².....	.167	9	9	54	.233	10	8	58
Jacksonville, Fla.....	.250	8	8	48	.359	8½	3½	46
Jersey City, N. J.....	.647	8	8	48	.750	8	4	44
Johnstown, Pa.....	.417	8	6	46	.784	10	10	60
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	.450	6	6	36	.400	8	8	48
Kansas City, Kans.....	.500	8	0	40	.550	8	4	44
Kenosha, Wis.....	.490	8	5	45	.500	9	5	50
Knoxville, Tenn.....	.255	9	4½	49½	.550	10	5	55
Lakewood, Ohio.....	.550	8	4	44	.300	8	4	44
Lancaster, Pa.....	.400	9	5	50	.600	9	5	50
Lansing, Mich.....	.400	9	9	54	.400	9	9	54
Lawrence, Mass.....	.688	8	8	48	.450	9	9	54
Lincoln, Nebr.....	.350	8	8	48	.688	8¾	4¾	48
Little Rock, Ark.....	.250	8	8	48	.400	8	8	48
Long Beach, Calif.....	.569	8	8	48	.289	9½	9½	57
					.316	8	8	48
					.625	8	8	48

¹ 8 hours on Friday.² 3 days per week.³ Not reported.⁴ 8 hours on Wednesday and Thursday.⁵ 4 hours on Wednesday.⁶ 8 hours 1 day in the week.⁷ Estimated population 1931, over 50,000.

TABLE 1.—ENTRANCE WAGE RATES PER HOUR AND REGULAR FULL-TIME HOURS, AS OF DECEMBER 1932 AND OCTOBER 1928, FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABOR IN CITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION AND OVER—Continued

City and State	December 1932				October 1928			
	Rate per hour	Regular full-time hours			Rate per hour	Regular full-time hours		
		Mon-day to Friday	Satur-day	Per week		Mon-day to Friday	Satur-day	Per week
Los Angeles, Calif.	\$0.575	8	0	40	\$0.648	8	4	44
Louisville, Ky.	.400	9	9	54	.350-.400	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	54
Lowell, Mass.	.590	8	4	40	.650	8	4	44
Lynn, Mass.	.630	8	4	44	.660	8	4	44
Macon, Ga.	.150	8	4	44	.200	10	5	55
Madison, Wis.	.500	8	8	48	.400	9	9	54
Malden, Mass.	.614	8	4	44	.450	8	4	44
Manchester, N.H.	.460	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	.648	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	48
McKeesport, Pa.	.400	8	8	48	.460	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
Medford, Mass.	.682	8	4	44	.531	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	44
Memphis, Tenn.	.200	9	9	54	.716	8	4	44
					.250	8	8	48
Miami, Fla.	¹⁰ .324	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.313	8	8	48
					or	or	or	or
Milwaukee, Wis.	.650	8	4	44	.333	9	9	54
Minneapolis, Minn.	.625	8	4	44	.600	8	8	48
Mobile, Ala.	.125	8	8	48	.500-.625	8	8	48
Montgomery, Ala.	.156	8	8	48	.278	9	9	54
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	.500	8	8	48	.175	10	10	60
Nashville, Tenn.	.400	8	0	40	.438	8	8	48
Newark, N.J.	.500	8	4	44	.594	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	47
					.455	8	8	48
New Bedford, Mass.	.500	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	.540	8	8	48
					.563	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
New Britain, Conn.	.400	8	8	48	.594	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
New Haven, Conn.	.438	8	8	48	.500	8	8	48
New Rochelle, N.Y.	.625	8	8	48	.438	8	8	48
Newton, Mass.	.600	8	4	44	.750	8	8	48
New York, N.Y.	.688	8	4	44	.687	8	4	44
Niagara Falls, N.Y.	.400	8	8	48	.688	8	8	48
Norfolk, Va.	.300	8	4	44	.450	8	8	48
Oakland, Calif.	.500	8	8	48	.350	8	4	44
Oak Park, Ill.	.400	9	9	54	.625	8	8	48
Oklahoma City, Okla.	.413	8	4	44	.500	9	9	54
Pasadena, Calif.	.500	8	4	44	.438	8	8	48
Passaic, N.J.	.389	9	9	54	.563	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
Paterson, N.J.	.500	8	4	44	.333	9	9	54
Pawtucket, R.I.	.400	8	0	40	.563-.625	8	8	48
Peoria, Ill.	.375	8	8	48	.400	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	48
Philadelphia, Pa.	.344	8	8	48	.375	8	8	48
Phoenix, Ariz. ⁸	.400	8	8	48	.469	8	8	48
Pittsburgh, Pa.	.500	8	8	48	.375	8	8	48
Pittsfield, Mass. ⁹	.538	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	48	.500	8	8	48
Pontiac, Mich.	.400	8	0	40	.539	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	48
Port Arthur, Tex.	.350	8	4	44	.500	9	9	54
Portland, Maine	.389	9	0	45	.400	8	5	45
Portland, Oreg.	.500	8	8	48	.389	9	5	50
Providence, R.I.	.468	9	5	50	.594	8	8	48
Pueblo, Colo.	.525	8	8	48	.520	9	5	50
Quincy, Mass.	.682	8	4	44	.525	8	8	48
Racine, Wis.	.500	8	4	44	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Reading, Pa.	.500	8	5	45	.500	9	8	53
Richmond, Va.	.447	9	6	51	.500	8	4	44
Roanoke, Va.	.340	9	0	45	.447	9	6	51
					.380	10	4	54
Rochester, N.Y.	.450	8	4	44	.450	8	8	48
					.500	8	8	48
Rockford, Ill.	.500	8	4	44	.550	8	4	44
Sacramento, Calif.	.563	8	8	48	.563	8	8	48
Saginaw, Mich.	.400	8	8	48	.500	8	8	48
Salt Lake City, Utah	.438	8	8	48	.438	8	8	48
San Antonio, Tex.	.313	8	0	40	.344	9	4	48
San Diego, Calif.	.525	8	4	44	.667	8	5	45
San Francisco, Calif.	.750	8	0	40	.818	8	4	44
San Jose, Calif.	.696	8	4	44	.682	8	4	44
Savannah, Ga.	.300	8	5	45	.300	9	5	50
Schenectady, N.Y.	.563	8	4	44	.563	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	48

¹ 8 hours on Friday.

⁴ Not reported.

⁸ Estimated population, 1931 over 50,000.

⁹ 4 hours on Thursday.

¹⁰ Colored labor is paid 25.3 cents per hour.

TABLE 1.—ENTRANCE WAGE RATES PER HOUR AND REGULAR FULL-TIME HOURS, AS OF DECEMBER 1932 AND OCTOBER 1928, FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABOR IN CITIES OF 50,000 POPULATION AND OVER—Continued

City and State	December 1932				October 1928			
	Rate per hour	Regular full-time hours			Rate per hour	Regular full-time hours		
		Mon-day to Friday	Satur-day	Per week		Mon-day to Friday	Satur-day	Per week
Scranton, Pa.	\$0.610	8	4	44	\$0.580	8	8	48
Seattle, Wash.	.563	8	8	48	.563	8	8	48
Shreveport, La.	.195	8	4	44	.250	10	10	60
Sioux City, Iowa	.450	8	8	48	.500	8	8	48
Somerville, Mass.	.665	8	4	44	.644	8	4	44
South Bend, Ind.	.500	7	0	35	.556	9	9	54
Spokane, Wash.	.506	8	4	44	.563	8	4	44
Springfield, Ill.	.438	6	6	36	.438	8	4	44
Springfield, Mass.	.504	9	4	48	.560	9	4	48
Springfield, Mo.	.450	8	8	48	.438	3	8	48
Springfield, Ohio	.500	8	8	48	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
St. Joseph, Mo.	.400	6	0	30	.400	8	8	48
St. Louis, Mo.	.375	8	4	44	.477	8	4	44
St. Paul, Minn.	.450	8	8	48	.450	8	8	48
Syracuse, N.Y.	.500	8	8	48	.469	8	8	48
Tacoma, Wash.	.506	8	0	40	.563	8	8	48
Tampa, Fla.	.319	8½	4½	47	.330	9	5	50
Terre Haute, Ind.	.425	8	4	44	.425	8	4	44
Toledo, Ohio	.600	8	4	44	.550	8¾	4¼	48
Topeka, Kans.	.400	8	8	48	.469	8	8	48
Trenton, N.J.	.400	8	8	48	.400-.600	8	8	48
Troy, N.Y.	.500	8	8	48	.500	9	5	50
Tulsa, Okla.	.350	8	8	48	.533	8	8	48
Union City, N.J.	.545	8	4	44	.688	8	5	45
Utica, N.Y.	.500	8	8	48	.500	8	4	44
Waco, Tex.	.300	8	8	48	.500	8	8	48
Washington, D.C.	.491	8	8	48	.406	8	8	48
Waterbury, Conn.	.437	8	4	44	.430	8	8	48
Wheeling, W.Va.	.437	9	5	50	.450	9	5	50
Wichita, Kans.	.450	8	4	44	.500	8	6	46
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	.375	8	8	48	.500	8	8	48
Wilmington, Del.	.500	8	8	48	.406	8	8	48
Winston-Salem, N.C.	.350	8	4	44	.500	8½	5½	48
Woonsocket, R.I.	.200	9	4	40	.400	8	5	45
Worcester, Mass.	.500	8	8	48	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Yonkers, N.Y.	.500	8½	5½	48	.500	9	3	48
York, Pa.	.688	8	0	40	.500	9	4	48
Youngstown, Ohio	.400	9	5	50	.688	8	8	48
	.500	8	8	48	.400	10	5	55
					.450			
					.600	8	8	48

* 8 hours on Friday.

* Not reported.

Classified Hourly Wage Rates

TABLE 2 shows the number of municipalities paying each classified wage rate, by State and population group. The total number of cities in each classified wage group and the percent that these form of all cities reporting are shown at the end of the table.

Of the 2,733 municipalities reporting, 294 or 11 percent paid under 20 cents per hour, 663 or 24 percent paid under 30 cents per hour, 1,418 or 52 percent paid under 40 cents per hour, and 2,098 or 77 percent paid under 50 cents per hour.

TABLE 2.—CLASSIFIED ENTRANCE WAGE RATES PER HOUR, AS OF DECEMBER 1932, FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABOR, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities in which hourly rates (in cents) were—															
		Under 10	10 and under 12½	12½ and under 15	15 and under 17½	17½ and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and under 80	80 and under 85
Alabama:																	
100,000 and over.....	1						1										
50,000 to 100,000.....	2			1	1												
10,000 to 25,000.....	10		1	2	3		3	1									
2,500 to 10,000.....	30	4	12	6		3	2	3									
Total.....	43	4	13	9	4	3	6	4									
Arizona:																	
25,000 to 50,000.....	2									1	1						
2,500 to 10,000.....	11								1	1	2	1	5	1			
Total.....	13								1	2	3	1	5	1			
Arkansas:																	
50,000 to 100,000.....	1							1									
25,000 to 50,000.....	1									1							
10,000 to 25,000.....	3			1		1	1										
2,500 to 10,000.....	25		7	2	5		5	5	1								
Total.....	30		7	3	5	1	6	6	1	1							
California:																	
100,000 and over.....	5												2	2		1	
50,000 to 100,000.....	6												4	1			
25,000 to 50,000.....	10										1	2	4	1	2		
10,000 to 25,000.....	27						1	1	1	5	2	12	2	3			
2,500 to 10,000.....	96			1			5	2	14	17	7	35	9	5	1		
Total.....	144			1				6	3	15	23	11	57	15	11	2	
Colorado:																	
100,000 and over.....	1														1		
50,000 to 100,000.....	1												1				
25,000 to 50,000.....	1											1					
10,000 to 25,000.....	5								2	2		1					
2,500 to 10,000.....	17						1	2	1	7	4	1	1				
Total.....	25						1	2	1	9	6	3	2		1		
Connecticut:																	
100,000 and over.....	3										1	1	1				
50,000 to 100,000.....	2										2						
25,000 to 50,000.....	7								1	1	2	2	1				
10,000 to 25,000.....	11								1	4	2	1	2	1			
2,500 to 10,000.....	7								3	2		1		1			
Total.....	30									5	10	5	5	3	2		
Delaware:																	
100,000 and over.....	1									1							
2,500 to 10,000.....	3							1	1	1							
Total.....	4							1	1	2							
District of Columbia,																	
100,000 and over.....	1											1					
Florida:																	
100,000 and over.....	3							1	2								
25,000 to 50,000.....	4						1	2	2		1						
10,000 to 25,000.....	6			1			1	2	2	1							
2,500 to 10,000.....	35		10	3	9	1	3	7	1	1							
Total.....	48		10	4	9	1	5	12	5	1	1						

¹ Includes 1 which pays 40 cents per hour for Mexican labor.² Includes 1 which pays 25.3 cents per hour for colored labor.³ Includes 1 which pays 23.9 cents for colored labor.⁴ Includes 1 which pays 25 cents for colored labor.⁵ Pays 25 cents for colored labor.

TABLE 2.—CLASSIFIED ENTRANCE WAGE RATES PER HOUR, AS OF DECEMBER 1932, FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABOR, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities in which hourly rates (in cents) were—															
		Under 10	10 and under 12½	12½ and under 15	15 and under 17½	17½ and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and under 80	80 and under 85
Georgia:																	
100,000 and over	1						1										
50,000 to 100,000	3				1				1	1							
25,000 to 50,000	1				1												
10,000 to 25,000	10		1	3	4		2										
2,500 to 10,000	29	3	12	2	5	2	4	1									
Total	44	3	13	5	11	2	7	1	1	1							
Idaho:																	
10,000 to 25,000	1											1					
2,500 to 10,000	17							4	2	1	6	2	2				
Total	18							4	2	1	6	3	2				
Illinois:																	
100,000 and over	2									1					1		
50,000 to 100,000	7									2	3		2				
25,000 to 50,000	13									2	3	2	4			1	1
10,000 to 25,000	31								1	4	8	4	3	4	5	2	
2,500 to 10,000	121							6	18	17	23	9	23	6	15	4	
Total	174							6	19	28	37	15	32	10	21	7	1
Indiana:																	
100,000 and over	5									1		3	1				
50,000 to 100,000	3										2	1					
25,000 to 50,000	9							1	2	2	2	1	1				
10,000 to 25,000	17							1	2	6	5	3					
2,500 to 10,000	54		1				3	10	21	10	8		1				
Total	88		1				3	12	25	19	17	8	3				
Iowa:																	
100,000 and over	1														1		
50,000 to 100,000	3											3					
25,000 to 50,000	6									1	1		4				
10,000 to 25,000	11									2	5	2	2				
2,500 to 10,000	54						1	9	21	15	8						
Total	75						1	9	21	18	14	5	6		1		
Kansas:																	
100,000 and over	2									1				1			
50,000 to 100,000	1										1						
25,000 to 50,000	1								1								
10,000 to 25,000	16								1	7	6	1	1				
2,500 to 10,000	38					1		11	6	16	4						
Total	58					1		11	8	24	11	1	2				
Kentucky:																	
100,000 and over	1										1						
50,000 to 100,000	1											1					
25,000 to 50,000	3									2			1				
10,000 to 25,000	5			2			1	1	1								
2,500 to 10,000	26		1		2		4	9	5	1	1		2		1		
Total	36		1	2	2		5	10	8	1	2	1	3		1		
Louisiana:																	
50,000 to 100,000	1					1											
25,000 to 50,000	1						1										
10,000 to 25,000	2				1		1										
2,500 to 10,000	29			4	5	5	9	4	1	1							
Total	33			4	6	6	11	4	1	1							
Maine:																	
50,000 to 100,000	1									1							
25,000 to 50,000	2							1	1								
10,000 to 25,000	5								2	1	2						
2,500 to 10,000	15				1			1	10	2	1						
Total	23				1			2	13	4	3						

TABLE 2.—CLASSIFIED ENTRANCE WAGE RATES PER HOUR, AS OF DECEMBER 1932,
FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABOR, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED
SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Num- ber of cities	Number of cities in which hourly rates (in cents) were—															
		Un- der 10	10 and un- der 12½	12½ and un- der 15	15 and un- der 17½	17½ and un- der 20	20 and un- der 25	25 and un- der 30	30 and un- der 35	35 and un- der 40	40 and un- der 45	45 and un- der 50	50 and un- der 55	55 and un- der 60	60 and un- der 70	70 and un- der 80	80 and un- der 85
Maryland:																	
100,000 and over	1											1					
25,000 to 50,000	2									1			1				
10,000 to 25,000	2								2								
2,500 to 10,000	12				1		1	2	3	2	3						
Total	17				1		1	2	5	3	3	1	1				
Massachusetts:																	
100,000 and over	9												4	1	4		
50,000 to 100,000	7												1		6		
25,000 to 50,000	14											1	2	2	8	1	
10,000 to 25,000	39								1	1	6	5	11	6	9		
2,500 to 10,000	41							1		7	7	7	14	6	6		
Total	110								2	1	13	13	32	15	33	1	
Michigan:																	
100,000 and over	3								1	1			1				
50,000 to 100,000	8										4	1	3				
25,000 to 50,000	6								1	2		1	2				
10,000 to 25,000	22								3	10	2	2	3		2		
2,500 to 10,000	66				2		2	4	21	17	11	2	4	2	1		
Total	105				2		2	4	26	30	17	6	13	2	3		
Minnesota:																	
100,000 and over	3											1	1		1		
10,000 to 25,000	11										4	3	3	1			
2,500 to 10,000	54						2	5	14	14	8	5	6				
Total	68						2	5	14	14	12	9	10	1	1		
Mississippi:																	
25,000 to 50,000	1				1												
10,000 to 25,000	7			3	1		2	1									
2,500 to 10,000	22	1	7	6	3	1	2			2							
Total	30	1	7	9	5	1	4	1		2							
Missouri:																	
100,000 and over	1									1							
50,000 to 100,000	2										1	1					
25,000 to 50,000	2												1				
10,000 to 25,000	9						1		3	2	1	1	1				
2,500 to 10,000	48			2	1	3	14	12	4	8			4				
Total	62				2	1	4	14	15	3	10	2	6				
Montana:																	
25,000 to 50,000	2														1	1	
10,000 to 25,000	3												1	2			
2,500 to 10,000	11							1		1	2	2	5				
Total	16							1		1	2	2	6	2	1	1	
Nebraska:																	
50,000 to 100,000	1									1							
10,000 to 25,000	6								2	1	3						
2,500 to 10,000	22						2	3	8	4	5						
Total	29						2	3	10	6	8						
Nevada:																	
10,000 to 25,000	1														1		
2,500 to 10,000	4												3		1		
Total	5												3	1	1		
New Hampshire:																	
50,000 to 100,000	1											1					
25,000 to 50,000	2											1	1				
10,000 to 25,000	6								1	1	2		1	1			
2,500 to 10,000	6						1	1	3	1							
Total	15						1	1	4	2	2	2	2	1			

* Includes 1 which pays 16 cents for colored labor.

TABLE 2.—CLASSIFIED ENTRANCE WAGE RATES PER HOUR, AS OF DECEMBER 1932,
FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABOR, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED
SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Num- ber of cities	Number of cities in which hourly rates (in cents) were—															
		Under 10	10 and under 12½	12½ and under 15	15 and under 17½	17½ and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and under 80	80 and under 85
New Jersey:																	
100,000 and over	6										1		4		1		
50,000 to 100,000	6									1			4	1			
25,000 to 50,000	13									2			7	2	2		
10,000 to 25,000	33							2	3	3	1	15	2	7			
2,500 to 10,000	84						3	3	6	22	4	26	7	12	1		
Total	142						3	5	10	28	5	56	12	22	1		
New Mexico:																	
25,000 to 50,000	1									1							
10,000 to 25,000	2						1	1									
2,500 to 10,000	11					2	4		4	1							
Total	14					2	5	1	5	1							
New York:																	
100,000 and over	7											1	3	1	2		
50,000 to 100,000	6										1	1	2	1	1		
25,000 to 50,000	10								2	4	1	2	1	2			
10,000 to 25,000	42						1	1	4	15	5	9	2	5			
2,500 to 10,000	112						2	9	20	23	15	25	4	13	1		
Total	177						3	10	26	43	23	41	9	21	1		
North Carolina:																	
50,000 to 100,000	5				1		1	3									
25,000 to 50,000	3						1	2									
10,000 to 25,000	10	1			1	2	4	2									
2,500 to 10,000	40	3	12	8	5		7	5									
Total	58	4	12	8	7	2	13	12									
North Dakota:																	
25,000 to 50,000	1										1						
10,000 to 25,000	3									2	1						
2,500 to 10,000	7						1	1	3	2							
Total	11						1	1	3	4	2						
Ohio:																	
100,000 and over	8										1	1	4		2		
50,000 to 100,000	4										1	1	1	1			
25,000 to 50,000	14								2	5	1	5	1				
10,000 to 25,000	29								4	7	7	11					
2,500 to 10,000	97						6	15	12	36	14	12	2				
Total	152						6	15	18	50	24	33	4	2			
Oklahoma:																	
100,000 and over	2									1	1						
25,000 to 50,000	1								1								
10,000 to 25,000	9							1	4	4							
2,500 to 10,000	39			3		3	3	13	13	2	1		1				
Total	51			3		3	3	14	18	7	2		1				
Oregon:																	
100,000 and over	1												1				
25,000 to 50,000	1										1						
10,000 to 25,000	3									1			2				
2,500 to 10,000	20						2	5	5	5	3						
Total	25						2	5	6	6	3	3					
Pennsylvania:																	
100,000 and over	5								1			1	2		1		
50,000 to 100,000	10									3	4	2	1				
25,000 to 50,000	12								2	3	2	1	2	2			
10,000 to 25,000	65							1	10	12	20	9	11	1	1		
2,500 to 10,000	211						1	6	27	48	63	21	37	8			
Total	303						1	7	40	66	89	34	53	11	2		

TABLE 2.—CLASSIFIED ENTRANCE WAGE RATES PER HOUR, AS OF DECEMBER 1932, FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABOR, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities in which hourly rates (in cents) were—															
		Under 10	10 and under 12½	12½ and under 15	15 and under 17½	17½ and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and under 80	80 and under 85
Rhode Island:																	
100,000 and over	1											1					
50,000 to 100,000	1											2					
25,000 to 50,000	5										1	1	2				
10,000 to 25,000	3								1		1		1				
2,500 to 10,000	4								1	1	2						
Total	14								2	1	6	2	3				
South Carolina:																	
50,000 to 100,000	2					1			1								
25,000 to 50,000	2				2												
10,000 to 25,000	2		1		1												
2,500 to 10,000	26	7	9	5	3	2											
Total	32	7	10	5	6	3			1								
South Dakota:																	
25,000 to 50,000	1										1						
10,000 to 25,000	4										2	2					
2,500 to 10,000	10								4	1	5						
Total	15								4	3	8						
Tennessee:																	
100,000 and over	4						2	1			1						
25,000 to 50,000	1							1									
10,000 to 25,000	3						1	2									
2,500 to 10,000	34		4	1	10	2	11	5	1								
Total	42		4	1	10	2	14	9	1		1						
Texas:																	
100,000 and over	5							1	1		2	1					
50,000 to 100,000	5								2		1						
25,000 to 50,000	4							2			2						
10,000 to 25,000	21			1	2	1	2	8	7								
2,500 to 10,000	92		2	11	7	11	11	27	16	5	2						
Total	127		2	12	9	12	13	39	26	8	5	1					
Utah:																	
100,000 and over	1										1						
25,000 to 50,000	1										1						
10,000 to 25,000	1																
2,500 to 10,000	13								4	5	1	1	2				
Total	16								4	6	3	1	2				
Vermont:																	
10,000 to 25,000	3								1		2						
2,500 to 10,000	11						1		4	5			1				
Total	14						1		5	5	2		1				
Virginia:																	
100,000 and over	2								1		1						
50,000 to 100,000	1																
25,000 to 50,000	4						2		1								
10,000 to 25,000	6				3		1	1									
2,500 to 10,000	26			1	3	1	8	10	2	1							
Total	39			1	6	1	11	11	6	2	1						
Washington:																	
100,000 and over	3												2	1			
25,000 to 50,000	2											1	1				
10,000 to 25,000	9											2	3				
2,500 to 10,000	20							2	2	5	7	1	2	1	1		
Total	34								2	2	7	8	4	8	2	1	

* Unemployed labor 12½ cents.

TABLE 2.—CLASSIFIED ENTRANCE WAGE RATES PER HOUR, AS OF DECEMBER 1932, FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABOR, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities in which hourly rates (in cents) were—															
		Under 10	10 and under 12½	12½ and under 15	15 and under 17½	17½ and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 70	70 and under 80	80 and under 85
West Virginia:																	
50,000 to 100,000	3								2			1					
25,000 to 50,000	2								1		1						
10,000 to 25,000	4								2		1	1					
2,500 to 10,000	26				1		2	3	7	4	8	1					
Total	35				1		2	3	12	4	10	3					
Wisconsin:																	
100,000 and over	1														1		
50,000 to 100,000	3											1	2				
25,000 to 50,000	9								1	1	4	1	1	1			
10,000 to 25,000	14								2	2	6	1	3				
2,500 to 10,000	54						3	8	17	11	8	3	4				
Total	81						3	8	20	14	18	6	10	1	1		
Wyoming:																	
10,000 to 25,000	2												2				
2,500 to 10,000	5										2		3				
Total	7										2		5				
United States:																	
100,000 and over	90						4	3	6	7	10	12	27	5	15	1	
50,000 to 100,000	97			1	3	2	1	5	7	10	21	14	21	4	8		
25,000 to 50,000	177				4		5	9	14	23	34	17	43	11	13	3	1
10,000 to 25,000	534	1	3	13	16	4	20	24	53	77	114	53	96	24	34	2	
2,500 to 10,000	1,835	18	77	53	64	35	93	205	286	272	306	99	219	46	55	7	
Total	2,733	19	80	67	87	41	123	246	366	389	485	195	406	90	125	13	1
Percent	100	1	3	2	3	2	5	9	13	14	18	7	15	3	5	(*)	(*)

* Less than 1 percent.

Table 3 shows the number and percent of cities in the United States reporting as paying each classified hourly rate of pay in December 1932 and in October 1928.

The cumulative percentages indicate the general decrease that has taken place in wage rates for this class of labor. Thus in 1928 only 7.1 percent of the cities paid less than 25 cents per hour, while in 1932, 15.3 percent paid less than that amount. During the same period the proportion of cities paying less than 50 cents per hour rose from 64.2 to 76.8 percent.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CITIES PAYING EACH CLASSIFIED HOURLY RATE FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABOR IN DECEMBER 1932 AND OCTOBER 1928

Classified rates per hour	Number of cities		Cumulative percent of cities	
	December 1932	October 1928	December 1932	October 1928
Under 15 cents	166	4	6.1	0.2
15 and under 20 cents	128	64	10.8	2.6
20 and under 25 cents	123	119	15.3	7.1
25 and under 30 cents	246	195	24.3	14.6
30 and under 35 cents	366	201	37.7	22.2
35 and under 40 cents	389	313	51.9	34.1
40 and under 45 cents	485	593	69.6	56.7
45 and under 50 cents	195	198	76.8	64.2
50 and under 55 cents	406	553	91.6	85.3
55 and under 60 cents	90	154	94.9	91.2
60 and under 70 cents	125	194	99.5	98.6
70 and under 80 cents	13	35	100.0	99.9
80 and under 85 cents	1	3	100.0	100.0
Total	2,733	2,626		

Classified Weekly Hours of Labor

TABLE 4 classifies the number of cities in each State according to the regular scheduled full-time working hours of their street laborers. The municipalities in turn are classified by size.

Of the 2,733 cities and towns reporting, 1,121 or 41 percent had a regular full-time week of 48 hours, 28 percent a week of less than 48 hours, and 31 percent a week of more than 48 hours.

TABLE 4.—CLASSIFIED REGULAR FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AS OF DECEMBER 1932 FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABORERS, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities having a regular full-time working week of—										
		Under 40 hours	40 hours	Over 40 and under 44 hours	44 hours	Over 44 and under 48 hours	48 hours	Over 48 and under 54 hours	54 hours	55 hours	Over 55 and under 60 hours	Over 60 hours
Alabama:												
100,000 and over.....	1				1							
50,000 to 100,000.....	2						2					
10,000 to 25,000.....	10							3	1	2	2	2
2,500 to 10,000.....	30					3	3	5	1	9	1	8
Total.....	43				1	3	5	8	2	11	3	10
Arizona:												
25,000 to 50,000.....	2						2					
2,500 to 10,000.....	11	1	1		1		8					
Total.....	13	1	1		1		10					
Arkansas:												
50,000 to 100,000.....	1						1					
25,000 to 50,000.....	1						1					
10,000 to 25,000.....	3		1				1					1
2,500 to 10,000.....	25	1		1		1	8		1	1		12
Total.....	30	1	1	1		1	11		1	1		13
California:												
100,000 and over.....	5		2		1		2					
50,000 to 100,000.....	6				3		3					
25,000 to 50,000.....	10		3		3		4					
10,000 to 25,000.....	27		5		11	1	10					
2,500 to 10,000.....	96	1	8		22	3	58	2	2			
Total.....	144	1	18		40	4	77	2	2			
Colorado:												
100,000 and over.....	1						1					
50,000 to 100,000.....	1						1					
25,000 to 50,000.....	1						1					
10,000 to 25,000.....	5	1					4					
2,500 to 10,000.....	17						16					1
Total.....	25	1					23					1
Connecticut:												
100,000 and over.....	3						3					
50,000 to 100,000.....	2						1	1				
25,000 to 50,000.....	7		1			2	2	2				
10,000 to 25,000.....	11		1		4		2	1	3			
2,500 to 10,000.....	7		1			1	2	1	2			
Total.....	30		3		4	3	10	5	5			
Delaware:												
100,000 and over.....	1				1							
2,500 to 10,000.....	3				1			2				
Total.....	4				2			2				
District of Columbia:												
100,000 and over.....	1				1							

TABLE 4.—CLASSIFIED REGULAR FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AS OF DECEMBER 1932 FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABORERS, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities having a regular full-time working week of—										
		Under 40 hours	40 hours	Over 40 and under 44 hours	44 hours	Over 44 and under 48 hours	48 hours	Over 48 and under 54 hours	54 hours	55 hours	Over 55 and under 60 hours	Over 60 hours
Florida:												
100,000 and over	3					2	1					
25,000 to 50,000	4				2	1				1		
10,000 to 25,000	6				1		3	1	1			
2,500 to 10,000	35				1		2	8	10	1	3	9
Total	48				4	3	6	9	11	2	3	9
Georgia:												
100,000 and over	1					1						
50,000 to 100,000	3				1	1			1			
25,000 to 50,000	1					1						
10,000 to 25,000	10				1	1		1		2	2	3
2,500 to 10,000	29							4	2	9	2	11
Total	44				2	4		5	3	11	4	14
Idaho:												
10,000 to 25,000	1						1					
2,500 to 10,000	17		1				16					
Total	18		1				17					
Illinois:												
100,000 and over	2	1					1					
50,000 to 100,000	7	1	1		3		1		1			
25,000 to 50,000	13				5	1	4	1	1	1		
10,000 to 25,000	31				9	5	10	6	1			
2,500 to 10,000	121		2		13	4	60	10	23	2		7
Total	174	2	3		30	10	76	17	26	3		7
Indiana:												
100,000 and over	5	1	3				1					
50,000 to 100,000	3	1			1			1				
25,000 to 50,000	9		1		2	2	2		1			1
10,000 to 25,000	17	1	3		1	3	3	2	3	1		
2,500 to 10,000	54		1		3	3	17	8	9	2	3	8
Total	88	3	8		7	8	23	11	13	3	3	9
Iowa:												
100,000 and over	1		1									
50,000 to 100,000	3		1				2					
25,000 to 50,000	6				3		2		1			
10,000 to 25,000	11	1			3	1	5		1			
2,500 to 10,000	54				1		34		10	1		8
Total	75	1	2		7	1	43		12	1		8
Kansas:												
100,000 and over	2		1				1					
50,000 to 100,000	1						1					
25,000 to 50,000	1						1					
10,000 to 25,000	16		1		1		14					
2,500 to 10,000	38		1			1	35					1
Total	58		3		1	1	52					1
Kentucky:												
100,000 and over	1								1			
50,000 to 100,000	1				1							
25,000 to 50,000	3	1					1		1			
10,000 to 25,000	5				1		1	1	1		1	
2,500 to 10,000	26	2	1		2	1	5	4	1	2	2	5
Total	36	3	1		4	1	7	5	4	2	2	6

TABLE 4.—CLASSIFIED REGULAR FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AS OF DECEMBER 1932 FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABORERS, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities having a regular full-time working week of—											
		Under 40 hours	40 hours	Over 40 and under 44 hours	44 hours	Over 44 and under 48 hours	48 hours	Over 48 and under 54 hours	54 hours	55 hours	Over 55 and under 60 hours	60 hours	Over 60 hours
Louisiana:													
50,000 to 100,000	1				1								
25,000 to 50,000	1											1	
10,000 to 25,000	2									1	1		
2,500 to 10,000	29					1	7	4	13			4	
Total	33				1	1	7	4	13	1	1	5	
Maine:													
50,000 to 100,000	1					1							
25,000 to 50,000	2					1			1				
10,000 to 25,000	5					1		2	2				
2,500 to 10,000	15					1	2	3	9				
Total	23					4	2	5	12				
Maryland:													
100,000 and over	1		1										
25,000 to 50,000	2				1				1				
10,000 to 25,000	2							2					
2,500 to 10,000	12	1			2		4	1	3			1	
Total	17	1	1		3		4	3	4			1	
Massachusetts:													
100,000 and over	9		1		4		4						
50,000 to 100,000	7		1		5		1						
25,000 to 50,000	14				11		3						
10,000 to 25,000	39		4	1	14	5	14		1				
2,500 to 10,000	41		3		13	1	22	1	1				
Total	110		9	1	47	6	44	1	2				
Michigan:													
100,000 and over	3		2		1								
50,000 to 100,000	8	1	1		4		1		1				
25,000 to 50,000	6				2	1	3						
10,000 to 25,000	22	1	2		4	2	6	3	3	1			
2,500 to 10,000	66		5		10	6	17	5	20			3	
Total	105	2	10		21	9	27	8	24	1		3	
Minnesota:													
100,000 and over	3				1		2						
10,000 to 25,000	11		2	1	1		6				1		
2,500 to 10,000	54		2		2		33		5			12	
Total	68		4	1	4		41		5		1	12	
Mississippi:													
25,000 to 50,000	1								1				
10,000 to 25,000	7						3		2	1		1	
2,500 to 10,000	22						7	3	1	3	1	7	
Total	30						10	3	4	4	1	8	
Missouri:													
100,000 and over	1				1								
50,000 to 100,000	2	1					1						
25,000 to 50,000	2				1		1						
10,000 to 25,000	9				3		4	1	1				
2,500 to 10,000	48				3		25	2	11			7	
Total	62	1			8		31	3	12			7	
Montana:													
25,000 to 50,000	2						2						
10,000 to 25,000	3		1				2						
2,500 to 10,000	11	1					10						
Total	16	1	1				14						

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

157

TABLE 4.—CLASSIFIED REGULAR FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AS OF DECEMBER 1932 FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABORERS, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities having a regular full-time working week of—										
		Under 40 hours	40 hours	Over 40 and under 44 hours	44 hours	Over 44 and under 48 hours	48 hours	Over 48 and under 54 hours	54 hours	55 hours	Over 55 and under 60 hours	Over 60 hours
Nebraska:												
50,000 to 100,000	1						1					
10,000 to 25,000	6						4		1			1
2,500 to 10,000	22		1				14		1			6
Total	29		1				19		2			7
Nevada:												
10,000 to 25,000	1						1					
2,500 to 10,000	4						4					
Total	5						5					
New Hampshire:												
50,000 to 100,000	1						1					
25,000 to 50,000	2						1	1				
10,000 to 25,000	6	1		1			1		3			
2,500 to 10,000	6						1	1	5			
Total	15	1		1			3	2	8			
New Jersey:												
100,000 and over	6				2	1	3					
50,000 to 100,000	6				2	1	2		1			
25,000 to 50,000	13		3		7		2	1				
10,000 to 25,000	33	2	2		17	2	6	4				
2,500 to 10,000	84	3	10		32	9	19	9	2			
Total	142	5	15		60	13	32	14	3			
New Mexico:												
25,000 to 50,000	1				1							
10,000 to 25,000	2						2					
2,500 to 10,000	11					1	9	1				
Total	14				1	1	11	1				
New York:												
100,000 and over	7		1		3		3					
50,000 to 100,000	6				2		4					
25,000 to 50,000	10		3		2		5					
10,000 to 25,000	42		4		8	1	27	2				
2,500 to 10,000	112	1	7		31	7	50	9	6			1
Total	177	1	15		46	8	89	11	6			1
North Carolina:												
50,000 to 100,000	5					1	1	2		1		
25,000 to 50,000	3							1	1	1		
10,000 to 25,000	10		1					2		4		3
2,500 to 10,000	40				1			5	2	22	1	9
Total	58		1		1	1	1	10	3	28	1	12
North Dakota:												
25,000 to 50,000	1						1					
10,000 to 25,000	3						3					
2,500 to 10,000	7						6					1
Total	11						10					1
Ohio:												
100,000 and over	8	1	1		2		4					
50,000 to 100,000	4				1	2	1					
25,000 to 50,000	14	2	3		2	2	4	1				
10,000 to 25,000	29	5	3	1	5	4	11					
2,500 to 10,000	97		6		32	6	46	4	2			1
Total	152	8	13	1	42	14	66	5	2			1

TABLE 4.—CLASSIFIED REGULAR FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AS OF DECEMBER 1932 FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABORERS, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities having a regular full-time working week of—										
		Under 40 hours	40 hours	Over 40 and under 44 hours	44 hours	Over 44 and under 48 hours	48 hours	Over 48 and under 54 hours	54 hours	55 hours	Over 55 and under 60 hours	Over 60 hours
Oklahoma:												
100,000 and over	2				1		1					
25,000 to 50,000	1											
10,000 to 25,000	9						1					
2,500 to 10,000	39			1	1		37					
Total	51			1	2		48					
Oregon:												
100,000 and over	1						1					
25,000 to 50,000	1						1					
10,000 to 25,000	3				1		2					
2,500 to 10,000	20				1		19					
Total	25				2		23					
Pennsylvania:												
100,000 and over	5				1	1	3					
50,000 to 100,000	10		1		1	2	2	4				
25,000 to 50,000	12				2	2	2	2	2	1		
10,000 to 25,000	65	1			4	10	19	13	11	3	2	1
2,500 to 10,000	211	3	6		28	22	63	42	28	13	5	1
Total	303	4	7		36	37	89	61	41	17	7	3
Rhode Island:												
100,000 and over	1							1				
50,000 to 100,000	1		1									
25,000 to 50,000	5						2	2	1			
10,000 to 25,000	3						1		1			
2,500 to 10,000	4				1	1		2				
Total	14		1		2	1	3	5	2			
South Carolina:												
50,000 to 100,000	2						1			1		
25,000 to 50,000	2									1		1
10,000 to 25,000	2							1		1		
2,500 to 10,000	26				1			3		16	1	4
Total	32				1		1	4		19	1	5
South Dakota:												
25,000 to 50,000	1						1					
10,000 to 25,000	4				1		1		1			1
2,500 to 10,000	10						5		1		1	3
Total	15				1		7		2		1	4
Tennessee:												
100,000 and over	4		1				1		1			1
25,000 to 50,000	1											1
10,000 to 25,000	3								1	1		1
2,500 to 10,000	34	1	2				1	1	8	8	1	12
Total	42	1	3				2	1	10	9	1	15
Texas:												
100,000 and over	5		2		1		2					
50,000 to 100,000	5		1		1							
25,000 to 50,000	4		1		2	1	3					
10,000 to 25,000	21		1			2	12	1	1	1	1	2
2,500 to 10,000	92	1	1		9	4	56	2	8	3		8
Total	127	1	6		13	7	73	3	9	4	1	10

TABLE 4.—CLASSIFIED REGULAR FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK AS OF DECEMBER 1932 FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABORERS, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities having a regular full-time working week of—										
		Under 40 hours	40 hours	Over 40 and under 44 hours	44 hours	Over 44 and under 48 hours	48 hours	Over 48 and under 54 hours	54 hours	55 hours	Over 55 and under 60 hours	Over 60 hours
Utah:												
100,000 and over	1						1					
25,000 to 50,000	1						1					
10,000 to 25,000	1						1					
2,500 to 10,000	13						12				1	
Total	16						15				1	
Vermont:												
10,000 to 25,000	3		1				1	1				
2,500 to 10,000	11					2		3	6			
Total	14		1			2	1	4	6			
Virginia:												
100,000 and over	2				1			1				
50,000 to 100,000	1					1						
25,000 to 50,000	4					1		2		1		
10,000 to 25,000	6				1	1	1	1	1		2	
2,500 to 10,000	28				2	4	3	6	1	8		2
Total	39				4	6	4	10	2	9	2	2
Washington:												
100,000 and over	3		1		1		1					
25,000 to 50,000	2						2					
10,000 to 25,000	9		2		2		5					
2,500 to 10,000	20		1		2		17					
Total	34		4		5		25					
West Virginia:												
50,000 to 100,000	3				1					1		1
25,000 to 50,000	2				1		1					
10,000 to 25,000	4						2					2
2,500 to 10,000	26	2			2		11	3	5			3
Total	35	2			4		14	3	5	1		6
Wisconsin:												
100,000 and over	1				1							
50,000 to 100,000	3				1	1	1					
25,000 to 50,000	9	1	1		4		3					
10,000 to 25,000	14		3		4	3	2	1	1			
2,500 to 10,000	54	1	1	1	3	2	27	1	8	1	1	8
Total	81	2	5	1	13	6	33	2	9	1	1	8
Wyoming:												
10,000 to 25,000	2						2					
2,500 to 10,000	5						5					
Total	7						7					
United States:												
100,000 and over	90	3	17		24	5	36	2	2			1
50,000 to 100,000	97	4	7		28	10	32	8	4	3		1
25,000 to 50,000	177	4	16		51	15	56	13	11	6		5
10,000 to 25,000	534	13	37	4	98	41	202	49	41	18	11	19
2,500 to 10,000	1,835	19	61	3	220	84	795	155	207	101	23	162
Total	2,733	43	138	7	421	155	1,121	227	265	128	34	188
Percent	100	2	5	(1)	15	6	41	8	10	5	1	7

¹ Less than 1 percent.

Table 5 shows the number and percent of cities reporting as having each classified regular full-time working hours per week in December 1932 and in October 1928.

The tendency toward a reduction in regular full-time hours is indicated in cumulative percentages. In 1932 6.6 percent of the cities had a regular week of 40 hours or less, while no city had so small a number of working hours in 1928. In 1928 53.7 percent of the cities had a week of 48 hours or less, as compared with 69.0 percent of the cities in 1932.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND PERCENT OF CITIES WITH EACH CLASSIFIED REGULAR FULL-TIME WEEKLY WORKING HOURS FOR UNSKILLED STREET LABOR IN DECEMBER 1932 AND OCTOBER 1928

Classified full-time hours per week	Number of cities		Cumulative percent of cities	
	December 1932	October 1928	December 1932	October 1928
Under 40.....	43		1.6	
40.....	138		6.6	
Over 40 and under 44.....	7	17	6.9	0.3
44.....	421	238	22.3	9.4
Over 44 and under 48.....	155	109	28.0	13.5
48.....	1,121	1,053	69.0	53.7
Over 48 and under 54.....	227	282	77.3	64.5
54.....	265	378	87.0	78.9
55.....	128	154	91.7	84.8
Over 55 and under 60.....	34	49	92.9	86.7
60.....	188	347	99.8	99.9
Over 60.....	6	2	100.0	100.0
Total.....	2,733	2,619		

¹ Tabulated in Bulletin No. 484 as under 44 hours.

Saturday Work

TABLE 6 shows, by States, the number of cities of classified size with specified Saturday working time for street laborers, and those which require no work on Saturday. The policy as regards pay for short Saturdays is also shown.

In 1,556, or 57 percent of the 2,733 municipalities reporting, Saturday is a full working day, in 22 percent only a half day is worked, and in 7 percent no work is done on that day.

In 86 percent of the cities having a short Saturday, only the hours worked are paid for, and in 14 percent the workers receive a full day's pay.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF CITIES WITH SHORT-TIME OR NO WORK ON SATURDAY AND NUMBER WITH SPECIFIED PAY POLICY FOR SATURDAY WORK, DECEMBER 1932, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Num- ber of cities	Number of cities in which Saturday work is—					Number of cities paying for short Saturdays at rate of—	
		Full day	1 hour short of full day	More than 1 hour short of full day but longer than half day	Half day only	Not worked	Full day	Hours worked
Alabama:								
100,000 and over.....	1				1			1
50,000 to 100,000.....	2	2						
10,000 to 25,000.....	10	3	1	4	2		5	2
2,500 to 10,000.....	30	11	1	9	9		7	12
Total.....	43	16	2	13	12		12	15
Arizona:								
25,000 to 50,000.....	2	2						
2,500 to 10,000.....	11	8			1	2	1	
Total.....	13	10			1	2	1	
Arkansas:								
50,000 to 100,000.....	1	1						
25,000 to 50,000.....	1	1						
10,000 to 25,000.....	3	2				1		
2,500 to 10,000.....	25	23		1	1			2
Total.....	30	27		1	1	1		2
California:								
100,000 and over.....	5	2			1	2		1
50,000 to 100,000.....	6	3			3			3
25,000 to 50,000.....	10	4			3	3	1	2
10,000 to 25,000.....	27	11		1	11	4	2	10
2,500 to 10,000.....	96	58		6	24	8	3	27
Total.....	144	78		7	42	17	6	43
Colorado:								
100,000 and over.....	1	1						
50,000 to 100,000.....	1	1						
25,000 to 50,000.....	1	1						
10,000 to 25,000.....	5	5						
2,500 to 10,000.....	17	17						
Total.....	25	25						
Connecticut:								
100,000 and over.....	3	3						
50,000 to 100,000.....	2	1		1				1
25,000 to 50,000.....	7	1		4		2		4
10,000 to 25,000.....	11	5		1	4	1		5
2,500 to 10,000.....	7	3		1	1	2		2
Total.....	30	13		7	5	5		12
Delaware:								
100,000 and over.....	1				1			1
2,500 to 10,000.....	3			1	2			3
Total.....	4			1	3			4
District of Columbia:								
100,000 and over.....	1				1		1	
Florida:								
100,000 and over.....	3	1		2			1	1
25,000 to 50,000.....	4			1	3		2	2
10,000 to 25,000.....	6	4	1		1		2	
2,500 to 10,000.....	35	21	3	6	5		9	5
Total.....	48	26	4	9	9		14	8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF CITIES WITH SHORT-TIME OR NO WORK ON SATURDAY AND NUMBER WITH SPECIFIED PAY POLICY FOR SATURDAY WORK, DECEMBER 1932, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities in which Saturday work is—					Number of cities paying for short Saturdays at rate of—	
		Full day	1 hour short of full day	More than 1 hour short of full day but longer than half day	Half day only	Not worked	Full day	Hours worked
Georgia:								
100,000 and over.....	1					1		
50,000 to 100,000.....	3	1					1	1
25,000 to 50,000.....	1			1	1	1		
10,000 to 25,000.....	10	2		4	14			8
2,500 to 10,000.....	29	13		4	12		1	15
Total.....	44	16		9	17	2	2	24
Idaho:								
10,000 to 25,000.....	1	1						
2,500 to 10,000.....	17	16				1		
Total.....	18	17				1		
Illinois:								
100,000 and over.....	2	1				1		
50,000 to 100,000.....	7	2		1	3	1		4
25,000 to 50,000.....	13	5		1	6	1	1	6
10,000 to 25,000.....	31	11		11	9			20
2,500 to 10,000.....	121	90		10	19	2	3	26
Total.....	174	109		23	37	5	4	56
Indiana:								
100,000 and over.....	5	1				4		
50,000 to 100,000.....	3			2	1			3
25,000 to 50,000.....	9	4			2	3		2
10,000 to 25,000.....	17	6		5	2	4		7
2,500 to 10,000.....	54	35		12	16	1	1	17
Total.....	88	46		19	11	12	1	29
Iowa:								
100,000 and over.....	1					1		
50,000 to 100,000.....	3	2				1		
25,000 to 50,000.....	6	3			3			3
10,000 to 25,000.....	11	6		1	3	1		4
2,500 to 10,000.....	54	52			2			2
Total.....	75	63		1	8	3		9
Kansas:								
100,000 and over.....	2	1				1		
50,000 to 100,000.....	1	1						
25,000 to 50,000.....	1	1						
10,000 to 25,000.....	16	14			1	1		1
2,500 to 10,000.....	38	36	1			1	1	
Total.....	58	53	1		1	3	1	1
Kentucky:								
100,000 and over.....	1	1						
50,000 to 100,000.....	1				1			1
25,000 to 50,000.....	3	2				1		
10,000 to 25,000.....	5	3		1	1			2
2,500 to 10,000.....	26	13	1	5	5	2	5	6
Total.....	36	19	1	6	7	3	5	9
Louisiana:								
50,000 to 100,000.....	1				1			1
25,000 to 50,000.....	1	1						
10,000 to 25,000.....	2			1	1			2
2,500 to 10,000.....	29	24		3		2		3
Total.....	33	25		4	2	2		6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF CITIES WITH SHORT-TIME OR NO WORK ON SATURDAY AND NUMBER WITH SPECIFIED PAY POLICY FOR SATURDAY WORK, DECEMBER 1932, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities in which Saturday work is—					Number of cities paying for short Saturdays at rate of—	
		Full day	1 hour short of full day	More than 1 hour short of full day but longer than half day	Half day only	Not worked	Full day	Hours worked
Maine:								
50,000 to 100,000	1					1		
25,000 to 50,000	2	1				1		
10,000 to 25,000	5	2	1	1		1	2	
2,500 to 10,000	15	11	1	2		1	1	2
Total	23	14	2	3		4	3	2
Maryland:								
100,000 and over	1			1				1
25,000 to 50,000	2	1			1			1
10,000 to 25,000	2			2				2
2,500 to 10,000	12	8		1	2	1		3
Total	17	9		4	3	1		7
Massachusetts:								
100,000 and over	9			3	¹ 6		2	7
50,000 to 100,000	7	1			5	1	3	2
25,000 to 50,000	14	2		1	11		7	5
10,000 to 25,000	39	6		8	³ 20	5	4	24
2,500 to 10,000	41	11		9	⁴ 18	3	1	26
Total	110	20		21	⁶ 60	9	17	64
Michigan:								
100,000 and over	3				1	2		1
50,000 to 100,000	8	3			4	1		4
25,000 to 50,000	6	3		1	2			3
10,000 to 25,000	22	9		4	5	4	1	8
2,500 to 10,000	66	40	⁶ 5	5	¹ 13	3	6	17
Total	105	55	⁶ 5	10	¹ 25	10	7	33
Minnesota:								
100,000 and over	3	2			1			1
10,000 to 25,000	11	7		1	1	2		2
2,500 to 10,000	54	50			2	2		2
Total	68	59		1	4	4		5
Mississippi:								
25,000 to 50,000	1	1						
10,000 to 25,000	7	6			1			1
2,500 to 10,000	22	16	2		3	1	2	3
Total	30	23	2		4	1	2	4
Missouri:								
100,000 and over	1				1			1
50,000 to 100,000	2	1				1		
25,000 to 50,000	2	1			1			1
10,000 to 25,000	9	4		1	4			5
2,500 to 10,000	48	43	1	1	3		1	4
Total	62	49	1	2	9	1	1	11
Montana:								
25,000 to 50,000	2	2						
10,000 to 25,000	3	2				1		
2,500 to 10,000	11	11						
Total	16	15				1		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF CITIES WITH SHORT-TIME OR NO WORK ON SATURDAY AND NUMBER WITH SPECIFIED PAY POLICY FOR SATURDAY WORK, DECEMBER 1932, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Num- ber of cities	Number of cities in which Saturday work is—					Number of cities paying for short Saturdays at rate of—	
		Full day	1 hour short of full day	More than 1 hour short of full day but longer than half day	Half day only	Not worked	Full day	Hours worked
Nebraska:								
50,000 to 100,000.....	1	1						
10,000 to 25,000.....	6	6						
2,500 to 10,000.....	22	21				1		
Total.....	29	28				1		
Nevada:								
10,000 to 25,000.....	1	1						
2,500 to 10,000.....	4	4						
Total.....	5	5						
New Hampshire:								
50,000 to 100,000.....	1			1				1
25,000 to 50,000.....	2			2			1	1
10,000 to 25,000.....	6	4		1		1		1
2,500 to 10,000.....	6	5		1				1
Total.....	15	9		5		1	1	4
New Jersey:								
100,000 and over.....	6	3		1	2		1	2
50,000 to 100,000.....	6	3		1	2		1	2
25,000 to 50,000.....	13	1		1	18	3	2	7
10,000 to 25,000.....	33	6		6	18	3	6	18
2,500 to 10,000.....	84	18	3	13	35	15	7	44
Total.....	142	31	3	22	65	21	17	73
New Mexico:								
25,000 to 50,000.....	1				1			1
10,000 to 25,000.....	2	2						
2,500 to 10,000.....	11	10		1			1	
Total.....	14	12		1	1		1	1
New York:								
100,000 and over.....	7	3			3	1	1	2
50,000 to 100,000.....	6	4			2		1	1
25,000 to 50,000.....	10	5			2	3		2
10,000 to 25,000.....	42	26		4	8	4	2	10
2,500 to 10,000.....	112	55	1	14	33	9	4	44
Total.....	177	93	1	18	48	17	8	59
North Carolina:								
50,000 to 100,000.....	5	1			2	2		2
25,000 to 50,000.....	3			2	1			3
10,000 to 25,000.....	10	3		1	4	2	2	3
2,500 to 10,000.....	40	11	1	5	23		4	25
Total.....	58	15	1	8	30	4	6	33
North Dakota:								
25,000 to 50,000.....	1	1						
10,000 to 25,000.....	3	3						
2,500 to 10,000.....	7	7						
Total.....	11	11						
Ohio:								
100,000 and over.....	8	4			2	2		2
50,000 to 100,000.....	4	1	1	1	1		1	2
25,000 to 50,000.....	14	4		3	2	5	1	4
10,000 to 25,000.....	29	13		5	16	5		11
2,500 to 10,000.....	97	49	1	6	34	7		41
Total.....	152	71	2	15	45	19	2	60

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF CITIES WITH SHORT-TIME OR NO WORK ON SATURDAY AND NUMBER WITH SPECIFIED PAY POLICY FOR SATURDAY WORK, DECEMBER 1932, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities in which Saturday work is—					Number of cities paying for short Saturdays at rate of—	
		Full day	1 hour short of full day	More than 1 hour short of full day but longer than half day	Half day only	Not worked	Full day	Hours worked
Oklahoma:								
100,000 and over.....	2	1			1			1
25,000 to 50,000.....	1	1						
10,000 to 25,000.....	9	9						
2,500 to 10,000.....	39	38			1			1
Total.....	51	49			2			2
Oregon:								
100,000 and over.....	1	1						
25,000 to 50,000.....	1	1						
10,000 to 25,000.....	3	1		1	1			2
2,500 to 10,000.....	20	19			1			1
Total.....	25	22		1	2			3
Pennsylvania:								
100,000 and over.....	5	3		1	1			2
50,000 to 100,000.....	10	2		6	1	1	1	6
25,000 to 50,000.....	12	5		2	1	5		7
10,000 to 25,000.....	65	33	3	20	7	2	2	28
2,500 to 10,000.....	211	94	3	57	7	48	9	107
Total.....	303	137	6	86	16	62	12	150
Rhode Island:								
100,000 and over.....	1			1				1
50,000 to 100,000.....	1					1		
25,000 to 50,000.....	5	3		2				2
10,000 to 25,000.....	3	2			1			1
2,500 to 10,000.....	4			2	1	1		3
Total.....	14	5		5	2	2		7
South Carolina:								
50,000 to 100,000.....	2				1	2		2
25,000 to 50,000.....	2	1			1			1
10,000 to 25,000.....	2				1	1		1
2,500 to 10,000.....	26	4		3	19		4	16
Total.....	32	5		3	13	3	4	22
South Dakota:								
25,000 to 50,000.....	1	1						
10,000 to 25,000.....	4	3			1			1
2,500 to 10,000.....	10	10						
Total.....	15	14			1			1
Tennessee:								
100,000 and over.....	4	2			1	1		1
25,000 to 50,000.....	1	1						
10,000 to 25,000.....	3	2			1			1
2,500 to 10,000.....	34	22		2	8	2	3	7
Total.....	42	27		2	10	3	3	9
Texas:								
100,000 and over.....	5	2			1	2		1
50,000 to 100,000.....	5	2			1	3		3
25,000 to 50,000.....	4				2	2	1	1
10,000 to 25,000.....	21	16		1	1	3	3	1
2,500 to 10,000.....	92	73	2	2	14	1	4	14
Total.....	127	93	2	3	13	6	8	20

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER OF CITIES WITH SHORT-TIME OR NO WORK ON SATURDAY AND NUMBER WITH SPECIFIED PAY POLICY FOR SATURDAY WORK, DECEMBER 1932, BY STATES AND BY CITIES OF CLASSIFIED SIZE—Continued

State, and population of cities as of 1930	Number of cities	Number of cities in which Saturday work is—					Number of cities paying for short Saturdays at rate of—	
		Full day	1 hour short of full day	More than 1 hour short of full day but longer than half day	Half day only	Not worked	Full day	Hours worked
Utah:								
100,000 and over.....	1	1						
25,000 to 50,000.....	1	1						
10,000 to 25,000.....	1	1						
2,500 to 10,000.....	13	13						
Total.....	16	16						
Vermont:								
10,000 to 25,000.....	3	1		1		1		1
2,500 to 10,000.....	11	7		3		1		3
Total.....	14	8		4		2		4
Virginia:								
100,000 and over.....	2			1	1		1	1
50,000 to 100,000.....	1					1		
25,000 to 50,000.....	4		1	2	1		1	3
10,000 to 25,000.....	6	2	1	2	1		1	3
2,500 to 10,000.....	26	6		8	10	2	3	15
Total.....	39	8	2	13	13	3	6	22
Washington:								
100,000 and over.....	3	1			1	1		1
25,000 to 50,000.....	2	2						
10,000 to 25,000.....	9	5			2	2		2
2,500 to 10,000.....	20	17			2	1		2
Total.....	34	25			5	4		5
West Virginia:								
50,000 to 100,000.....	3	1			2		1	1
25,000 to 50,000.....	2	1			1			1
10,000 to 25,000.....	4	4						
2,500 to 10,000.....	26	20	1	1	2	2		4
Total.....	35	26	1	1	5	2	1	6
Wisconsin:								
100,000 and over.....	1				1			1
50,000 to 100,000.....	3	1		1	1			2
25,000 to 50,000.....	9	3			4	2		4
10,000 to 25,000.....	14	3		3	4	4	1	6
2,500 to 10,000.....	54	45		4	4	1		8
Total.....	81	52		8	14	7	1	21
Wyoming:								
10,000 to 25,000.....	2	2						
2,500 to 10,000.....	5	5						
Total.....	7	7						
United States:								
100,000 and over.....	90	34		10	27	19	7	30
50,000 to 100,000.....	97	35	1	15	35	11	9	42
25,000 to 50,000.....	177	67	1	22	60	27	17	66
10,000 to 25,000.....	534	257	7	91	128	51	33	193
2,500 to 10,000.....	1,835	1,163	27	198	363	84	73	515
Total.....	2,733	1,556	⁹ 36	336	¹⁰ 613	192	139	846
Percent.....	100	57	1	12	22	7	14	86

¹ Includes 1 that is less than a half day.

² Includes 2 that are less than a half day.

³ Includes 6 that are less than a half day.

⁴ Includes 5 that are less than a half day.

⁵ Includes 12 that are less than a half day.

⁶ Includes 1 that is a half hour short of a full day.

⁷ Includes 3 that are less than a half day.

⁸ Includes 4 that are less than a half day.

⁹ Includes 2 that are a half hour short of a full day.

¹⁰ Includes 33 that are less than a half day.

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries**Manufacturing Industries**

IN THE following table is presented information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between April 15 and May 15, 1933, as shown by reports received from manufacturing establishments supplying employment data to this Bureau. Of the 17,923 manufacturing establishments included in the May survey 17,746 establishments, or 99 percent of the total, reported no change in wage rates over the month interval. The 2,609,746 employees not affected by changes in wage rates constituted 99.1 percent of the total number of employees covered by the May trend of employment survey of manufacturing industries.

Increases in wage rates were reported by 48 manufacturing establishments in 27 industries during the period April 15 to May 15. This is the largest number of establishments reporting wage-rate increases to the Bureau since January 1930. The increases in wage rates reported in May represent in practically all instances a partial restoration of former wage scales. These increases averaged 9.9 percent and affected 7,897 employees, or 0.3 percent of all employees in the establishments reporting.

Decreases in wage rates were reported by 129 establishments in 43 of the 89 industries surveyed. This is the smallest number of establishments reporting wage-rate decreases since December 1930 and represents only 0.7 percent of the total number of establishments covered. These decreases averaged 12 percent and affected 14,692 employees or 0.6 percent of all the employees in the establishments surveyed.

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1933

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage changes	Wage in- creases	Wage de- creases	No wage changes	Wage in- creases	Wage de- creases
All manufacturing industries.....	17,923	2,632,335	17,746	48	129	2,609,746	7,897	14,692
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.0	0.3	0.7	99.1	0.3	0.6
Food and kindred products:								
Baking.....	1,000	62,966	991	1	8	62,793	6	167
Beverages.....	346	19,702	343	3	—	19,646	56	—
Butter.....	292	5,318	289	2	1	5,295	20	3
Confectionery.....	314	32,552	312	1	1	31,356	1,190	6
Flour.....	425	16,005	423	2	—	15,960	45	—
Ice cream.....	342	10,772	335	—	7	10,648	—	124
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	248	90,284	244	1	3	89,819	230	235
Sugar, beet.....	58	3,941	58	—	—	3,941	—	—
Sugar refining, cane.....	13	8,037	12	—	1	7,561	—	476
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs.....	31	12,839	30	—	1	12,655	—	184
Cotton goods.....	669	244,937	662	4	3	241,832	2,304	801
Cotton small wares.....	113	9,360	111	—	2	9,137	—	223
Dyeing and finishing tex- tiles.....	151	34,641	150	—	1	34,631	—	10
Hats, fur-felt.....	33	5,254	33	—	—	5,254	—	—
Knit goods.....	446	104,751	443	1	2	104,525	121	105
Silk and rayon goods.....	238	44,704	236	1	1	44,296	160	248
Woolen and worsted goods.....	239	54,150	237	2	—	53,833	317	—
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's.....	374	56,102	374	—	—	56,102	—	—
Clothing, women's.....	454	28,065	452	—	2	28,001	—	64
Corsets and allied gar- ments.....	33	5,690	33	—	—	5,690	—	—
Men's furnishings.....	72	7,353	72	—	—	7,353	—	—
Millinery.....	125	9,291	125	—	—	9,291	—	—
Shirts and collars.....	116	14,947	116	—	—	14,947	—	—
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:								
Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets.....								
Cast-iron pipe.....	68	8,535	68	—	—	8,535	—	—
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	32	4,801	32	—	—	4,801	—	—
Forgings, iron and steel.....	130	8,370	130	—	—	8,370	—	—
Hardware.....	63	5,162	63	—	—	5,162	—	—
Iron and steel.....	105	20,163	103	—	2	19,301	—	862
Plumbers' supplies.....	200	180,829	200	—	—	180,829	—	—
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fit- tings.....	70	7,512	68	—	2	7,377	—	135
Stoves.....	96	13,726	95	1	—	13,659	67	—
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	154	15,971	153	1	—	15,963	8	—
Tin cans and other tinware.....	188	12,300	183	1	4	12,119	126	55
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	61	8,519	61	—	—	8,519	—	—
Wirework.....	123	6,404	121	—	2	6,376	—	28
Machinery, not including trans- portation equipment:	68	5,597	68	—	—	5,597	—	—
Agricultural implements:								
Cash registers, adding ma- chines and calculating machines.....	74	6,281	74	—	—	6,281	—	—
Electrical machinery, ap- paratus and supplies.....	39	12,862	39	—	—	12,862	—	—
Engines, turbines, tractors, and waterwheels.....	289	97,195	285	—	4	96,985	—	210
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	90	14,531	88	—	2	14,453	—	78
Machine tools.....	1,054	93,941	1,047	—	7	93,397	—	544
Radio and phonographs.....	143	9,585	141	—	2	9,550	—	35
Textile machinery and parts.....	44	21,076	43	—	1	21,048	—	28
Typewriters and supplies.....	50	6,649	45	4	1	6,526	21	102
	16	8,099	16	—	—	8,099	—	—

TABLE 1.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1933—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage changes	Wage increases	Wage decreases	No wage changes	Wage increases	Wage decreases
Nonferrous metals and their parts:								
Aluminum manufactures.....	26	4,990	26			4,990		
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	206	28,039	206			28,039		
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	27	6,541	27			6,541		
Jewelry.....	141	6,929	141			6,929		
Lighting equipment.....	51	2,557	51			2,557		
Silverware and plated ware.....	51	7,101	50		1	7,072		29
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	40	9,314	40			9,314		
Stamped and enameled ware.....	88	12,510	87	1		12,472	38	
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft.....	29	7,897	28	1		7,740	157	
Automobiles.....	237	177,802	235	1	1	177,775	23	4
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	39	4,658	39			4,653		
Locomotives.....	11	1,383	11			1,383		
Shipbuilding.....	93	21,677	92		1	21,624		53
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad.....	391	20,022	379		12	19,253		769
Steam railroad.....	546	71,920	546			71,920		
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture.....	441	41,106	438		3	40,629		477
Lumber, millwork.....	455	16,999	450	2	3	16,882	17	100
Lumber, sawmills.....	604	56,433	600	1	3	56,297	40	96
Turpentine and rosin.....	25	1,287	24		1	1,265		22
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	651	16,093	641		10	15,772		321
Cement.....	123	13,151	121		2	12,831		320
Glass.....	187	37,612	185	2		37,602	10	
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	217	4,148	212	4	1	3,956	159	33
Pottery.....	116	14,403	116			14,403		
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes.....	329	95,488	326	2	1	94,527	878	83
Leather.....	152	24,255	147	5		22,785	1,470	
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper.....	313	19,879	311		2	19,784		95
Paper and pulp.....	400	77,486	392	1	7	75,977	72	1,437
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job.....	728	42,421	723		5	41,836		585
Newspapers and periodicals.....	442	64,885	430	1	11	63,682	52	1,151
Chemicals and allied products:								
Chemicals.....	112	20,255	112			20,255		
Cottonseed, oil, cake and meal.....	108	2,549	107	1		2,497	52	
Druggists' preparations.....	42	6,050	42			6,050		
Explosives.....	30	3,281	30			3,281		
Fertilizers.....	198	9,134	197		1	9,059		75
Paints and varnishes.....	345	15,298	345			15,298		
Petroleum refining.....	131	50,984	131			50,984		
Rayon and allied products.....	23	28,762	21		2	25,691		3,071
Soap.....	94	14,373	94			14,373		
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes.....	8	8,095	8			8,095		
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	100	18,512	99		1	18,212		300
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	42	44,723	41	1		44,465	258	
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	33	9,966	33			9,966		
Cigars and cigarettes.....	209	41,598	208		1	40,650		948

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA concerning wage-rate changes occurring between April 15 and May 15, 1933, in 15 groups of nonmanufacturing industries are presented in the following table.

No change in wage rates were reported in the anthracite mining and canning and preserving industries. Increases were reported in 9 of the remaining 13 industries and decreases were reported in 12 industries over the month interval. The average percents of increase reported were as follows: Dyeing and cleaning, 15 percent; metalliferous mining, 12.8 percent; retail trade, 12.1 percent; banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, 11.1 percent; quarrying and non-metallic mining, 8.6 percent; hotels, 7.5 percent; bituminous coal mining, 5 percent; wholesale trade, 4.9 percent; and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation, 2.5 percent. The average percents of decrease reported were as follows: Metalliferous mining, 15 percent; bituminous coal mining, 14.6 percent; hotels, 13.6 percent; telephone and telegraph, 11.3 percent; wholesale trade, 10.3 percent; crude petroleum producing and power and light, 10 percent each; quarrying and nonmetallic mining, 9.5 percent; retail trade, 9.2 percent; laundries, 8.3 percent; banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, 8.1 percent; and electric-railroad and motor-bus operation, 7 percent.

TABLE 2.—WAGE-RATE CHANGES IN NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING MONTH ENDING MAY 15, 1933

Industrial group	Estab- lish- ments report- ing	Total number of em- ployees	Number of establish- ments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage changes	Wage in- creases	Wage de- creases	No wage changes	Wage in- creases	Wage de- creases
Anthracite mining.....	160	59,031	160			59,031		
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bitu inous coal mining.....	1,438	178,840	1,419	1	18	178,220	8	612
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.7	0.1	1.3	99.7	(1)	0.3
Metalliferous mining.....	263	19,655	261	1	1	18,911	255	489
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.2	0.4	0.4	96.2	1.3	2.5
Quarrying and nonmetallic min- ing.....	987	27,048	975	3	9	26,628	82	338
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	98.8	0.3	0.9	98.4	0.3	1.2
Crude petroleum producing.....	259	23,129	253		6	23,024		105
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	97.7		2.3	99.5		0.5
Telephone and telegraph.....	7,634	250,717	7,618		16	249,744		973
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.8		0.2	99.6		0.4
Power and light.....	3,069	198,626	2,996		73	183,334		15,292
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	97.6		2.4	92.3		7.7
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	583	133,239	564	1	18	126,935	815	5,489
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	96.7	0.2	3.1	95.3	0.6	4.1
Wholesale trade.....	2,949	74,834	2,922	14	13	73,573	867	394
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	0.5	0.4	98.3	1.2	0.5
Retail trade.....	17,363	353,987	17,181	2	180	353,300	21	666
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.0	(1)	1.0	99.8	(1)	0.2
Hotels.....	2,635	128,653	2,621	1	13	128,062	289	302
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.5	(1)	0.5	99.5	0.2	0.2
Canning and preserving.....	826	38,790	826			38,790		
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Laundries.....	944	52,874	940		4	52,775		99
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.6		0.4	99.8		0.2
Dyeing and cleaning.....	327	10,585	326	1		10,481	104	
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.7	0.3		99.0	1.0	
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	3,380	130,018	3,347	11	22	127,749	402	1,867
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	99.0	0.3	0.7	98.3	0.3	1.4

¹Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

Wage Changes Reported by Trade Unions and Municipalities since March 1933

UNION and municipal wage rates and hour changes reported to the Bureau which have occurred since March 1933 are tabulated in the table below. The table covers an aggregate of 5,341 workers, of whom 135 in the building trades were reported to have gone on the 5-day week.

In addition to those shown in the tabulation, bakers in Cincinnati and Los Angeles, bakery drivers in Washington, and tailors in Seattle were reported to have renewed existing agreements.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, MARCH TO JUNE 1933

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Barbers, Cleveland, Ohio.....	Apr. 1	<i>Per week</i> \$26.00	<i>Per week</i> \$20.00	54	59
Building trades:					
Bricklayers and masons:					
Fort Worth, Tex., and vicinity:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Marble masons.....	do.	1.37½	1.12½	40	40
Terrazzo workers.....	do.	1.50	1.00	40	40
Tile setters.....	do.	1.50	1.00	40	40
Jacksonville, Ill., and vicinity.....	Mar. 1	1.25	1.00	44	44
Carpenters, Leavenworth, Kans.....	Apr. 23	<i>Per week</i> 21.00-50.00	<i>Per week</i> 17.00-21.00	44	40
Cement finishers:		<i>Per hour</i>	<i>Per hour</i>		
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Mar. 1	1.00	.70	44	32
Philadelphia, Pa.....	May 15	1.25	1.05	44	44
Electrical workers:					
Dayton, Ohio.....	May 1	1.55	1.25	44	40
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Improvement and maintenance work.....	Mar. 23	(¹)	1.00	(²)	(³)
Improvement and maintenance work in manufacturing and industrial plants.....	do.	(³)	.75	(³)	(³)
Elevator constructors, Baltimore, Md.....	Mar. 5	1.46	1.25	40	40
Helpers.....	do.	1.02	.88	40	40
Glaziers, Bridgeport, Conn.....	May 1	1.25	1.00	40	40
Granite cutters, Richmond, Va.....	Mar. 1	1.12½	1.00	44	40
Plasterers, Jacksonville, Ill.....	do.	1.25	1.00	44	44
Plumbers, Rochester, N.Y.....	Apr. 24	1.17½	1.05¼	40	40
Steamfitters:					
Providence, R.I.....	May 5	1.37½	1.00	40	40
Helpers.....	do.	.82½	.62½	40	40
Rochester, N.Y.....	Apr. 24	1.17½	1.05¼	40	40
Chauffeurs and teamsters:					
St. Louis, Mo., furniture and piano movers:					
Packers, chauffeurs, drivers.....	May 1	.65	.55	54	54
Helpers.....	do.	.60	.50	54	54
Clothing—shirtmakers:					
Bangor, Pa.....	May 11	(⁴)	(⁴)	(²)	(²)
Kulpinont, Pa.....	May 23	(⁴)	(⁴)	51	51
Musicians, New York, N.Y.:					
Motion-picture and vaudeville houses.....	Mar. 13	(⁴)	(⁴)	(³)	(³)
Paper and paper-goods workers:					
International Falls, Minn.:					
Electrical workers:					
Class A.....	May 1	.75½	.68½	48-56	48-56
Class B.....	do.	.66	.60	48-56	48-56
Power-house operators.....	do.	.52½	.47½	48-56	48-56
Machinists, millwrights, and helpers.....	do.	.61-69½	.55½-63	68	68
New York, N.Y., paper bag makers.....	May 22	(⁴)	(⁴)	(³)	(³)

¹ And 60 percent of receipts over \$37.

² And 60 percent of receipts over \$30.

³ Not reported.

⁴ 10 percent increase.

⁵ 20 percent reduction.

⁶ Hours per day.

⁷ 5 percent reduction.

RECENT WAGE CHANGES, BY INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND LOCALITY, MARCH TO JUNE 1933—Continued

Industry or occupation and locality	Date of change	Rate of wages		Hours per week	
		Before change	After change	Before change	After change
Printing and publishing:					
Compositors and machine operators:					
Cleveland, Ohio, job work:					
Hand.....	Apr. 1	<i>Per week</i> \$46.00	<i>Per week</i> \$44.00	44	44
Machine.....	do.	48.00	46.00	44	44
Fargo, N. Dak., newspaper.....	Mar. 1	31.76	28.58	37½	37½
Fresno, Calif.:					
Job work, day.....	Mar. 8	49.00	45.00	44	44
Job work, night.....	do.	51.00	47.00	44	44
Knoxville, Tenn.:					
Newspaper, day.....	Mar. 30	<i>Per day</i> 6.50	<i>Per day</i> 6.10	48	48
Newspaper, night.....	do.	7.00	6.50	48	48
Newark, N.J., newspaper.....					
Mar. 1	<i>Per week</i> 62.00	<i>Per week</i> 54.00	46	46	
Oakland, Calif.:					
Newspaper, day.....	Apr. 10	54.00	48.60	45	45
Newspaper, night.....	do.	57.00	51.30	45	45
Paterson, N.J.:					
Newspaper, day.....	Apr. 1	49.50	43.00	46	46
Newspaper, night.....	do.	52.20	46.00	46	46
Job work, day.....	Apr. 22	(⁹)	42.00	44	44
Job work, night.....	do.	(⁹)	45.00	44	44
Sacramento, Calif.:					
Newspaper, day.....	Apr. 10	54.00	48.60	45	45
Newspaper, night.....	do.	57.00	51.30	45	45
San Francisco, Calif.:					
Newspaper, day.....	do.	54.00	48.60	45	45
Newspaper, night.....	do.	57.00	51.30	45	45
Topeka, Kans.:					
Job work.....	Apr. 16	40.50	36.17	44	44
Newspaper, day.....	do.	40.50	37.00	45	45
Newspaper, night.....	do.	43.50	40.00	45	45
Street-railway workers:					
Steubenville, Ohio.....					
May 1	<i>Per hour</i> .567	<i>Per hour</i> .516	48-62	48-62	
	.61	.51	45	45	
	.63	.53	45	45	
	.65	.55	45	45	
Trenton, N.J., bus and trolley operators.....					
Apr. 1					
Municipal workers, Waukesha, Wis.:					
Employees receiving \$1,000 per year and less.....	do.	(⁹)	(⁷)	(⁸)	(⁹)
Employees receiving \$1,000 to \$1,250 per year.....	do.	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁸)	(⁹)
Employees receiving \$1,250 to \$1,500 per year.....	do.	(⁹)	(¹⁰)	(⁸)	(⁹)
Employees receiving \$1,500 to \$1,750 per year.....	do.	(⁹)	(¹¹)	(⁸)	(⁹)
Employees receiving \$1,750 to \$2,000 per year.....	do.	(⁹)	(¹²)	(⁸)	(⁹)
Employees receiving \$2,000 to \$2,500 per year.....	do.	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁸)	(⁹)
Employees receiving over \$2,500 per year.....	do.	(⁸)	(¹³)	(⁸)	(⁹)

³ Not reported.⁸ 20 percent reduction.⁷ 5 percent reduction.⁸ See classification in stub.⁹ 7½ percent reduction.¹⁰ 10 percent reduction.¹¹ 12½ percent reduction.¹² 15 percent reduction.¹³ 35 percent reduction.

Salaries in City School Systems, 1932-33

THE findings of the largest investigation of salaries in city school systems that the research division of the National Education Association has yet completed are summarized in the March 1933 issue of the Research Bulletin of that organization. This regular biennial survey includes 1,910 cities, or almost 60 percent of the cities of the United States, and covers nearly 400,000 school employees.

The salaries paid in most city school systems for 1932-33 show a definite reduction as compared with those paid 2 years ago. Average reductions running from 5 to 9 percent have been made in the various classifications of school work. In some cities there have been further decreases since the returned questionnaires were filed, so that the actual cuts are heavier than the figures in the Research Bulletin indicate.

In both the larger and smaller cities the salaries of all types of school employees have been reduced. The smallest decreases, both in amount and percentage, were reported among elementary-school teachers in cities of 10,000 to 30,000 population. The most substantial reduction was found among high-school teachers in cities of over 100,000 population.

Generally speaking, the salary decreases have not been so great in cities of 10,000 to 30,000 and 30,000 to 100,000 population as in the very largest and smallest cities.

The accompanying statistics are taken from the bulletin referred to above. Table 1 shows the median salaries of teachers in elementary, junior high, and senior high schools in this country in 1930-31 and 1932-33, by cities grouped according to population:

TABLE 1.—MEDIAN SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN SPECIFIED CLASSES OF SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930-31 AND 1932-33

Cities having a population of—	Elementary-school teachers ¹			Junior high school teachers			High-school teachers		
	1930-31	1932-33	Percent of decrease	1930-31	1932-33	Percent of decrease	1930-31	1932-33	Percent of decrease
Over 100,000.....	\$2, 118	\$1, 947	8. 07	\$2, 348	\$2, 204	6. 13	\$2, 731	\$2, 479	9. 23
30,000 to 100,000.....	1, 609	1, 526	5. 16	1, 860	1, 761	5. 32	2, 111	1, 994	5. 54
10,000 to 30,000.....	1, 428	1, 360	4. 76	1, 619	1, 525	5. 81	1, 876	1, 747	6. 88
5,000 to 10,000.....	1, 303	1, 217	6. 60	1, 494	1, 376	7. 90	1, 692	1, 575	6. 92
2,500 to 5,000.....	1, 162	1, 089	6. 28	1, 360	1, 270	6. 62	1, 547	1, 429	7. 63

¹ Includes kindergarten teachers in cities of under 30,000 population.

In table 2 are given the median salaries of teachers, principals, and superintendents in city school systems in five groups of cities classified by population.

TABLE 2.—MEDIAN SALARIES IN CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS OF VARIOUS CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1932-33

Occupation:	88 cities of over 100,000 population	209 cities of 30,000 to 100,000 population	457 cities of 10,000 to 30,000 population	508 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population	648 cities of 2,500 to 5,000 population
Teachers:					
Elementary schools.....	\$1, 947	\$1, 526	\$1, 360	\$1, 217	\$1, 089
Junior high schools.....	2, 204	1, 761	1, 525	1, 376	1, 270
Senior high schools.....	2, 479	1, 994	1, 747	1, 575	1, 429
Principals:					
Elementary schools:					
Supervising.....	3, 102	2, 569	2, 252	2, 314	2, 000
Teaching.....	2, 184	1, 872	1, 684	1, 465	1, 353
Junior high schools.....	3, 961	3, 037	2, 493	1, 956	1, 536
Senior high schools.....	4, 468	3, 885	3, 300	2, 603	2, 134
Superintendents of schools.....	8, 267	6, 090	4, 600	3, 818	3, 216

¹ As given in report. The median is higher than for the preceding group of cities.

Table 3 records by States the median salaries of various groups of teachers for 1932-33 in cities of over 100,000 population and of 30,000 to 100,000 population.

TABLE 3.—MEDIAN SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN CITIES OF OVER 30,000 POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1932-33, BY STATES

[Group I, 88 cities of over 100,000 population; group II, 209 cities of 30,000 to 100,000 population. A minus sign (-) before a median salary means that an exact median cannot be calculated from the information given, but is somewhat below the sum given]

State	Median salaries paid in city school systems to—											
	Kindergarten teachers		Elementary-school teachers		Teachers of atypical classes		Junior high-school teachers		High-school teachers		Part-time school teachers	
	Group I	Group II	Group I	Group II	Group I	Group II	Group I	Group II	Group I	Group II	Group I	Group II
Alabama			\$1,290	\$1,202	\$1,375	\$1,500			\$1,670	\$1,678		
Arizona		\$1,550		1,645				\$1,709		2,110		
Arkansas				1,163				1,445		1,615		
California	\$2,013	1,818	2,174	1,863	2,388	1,958	\$2,460	2,251	2,600	2,526	\$2,638	\$2,511
Colorado	2,029	1,650	2,073	1,540	2,300		2,503	1,821	2,538	1,907	2,515	
Connecticut	1,748	1,638	1,830	1,698	2,022	1,700	2,120	1,725	2,475	2,242		
Delaware	1,700		2,103		2,050		2,085		2,300			
District of Columbia	2,237		2,220		2,216		2,397		2,834			
Georgia	1,389	-1,000	1,467	1,253	1,706	1,150	2,038	1,424	2,069	1,600	1,475	
Illinois	2,218	1,412	2,219	1,388	2,259	1,600	2,505	1,472	3,080	1,995	3,648	
Indiana	1,482	1,280	1,726	1,327	1,777	1,450	1,845	1,560	2,178	1,655		1,688
Iowa	1,755	1,453	1,670	1,487	1,617	1,620	1,836	1,758	2,083	1,871		1,800
Kansas	1,433	1,550	1,641	1,716	1,788	1,730	1,785	1,696	2,067	2,029		
Kentucky	1,255	1,286	1,197	1,415	1,300		1,345	1,545	1,785	1,781		
Louisiana	1,150		1,424	1,520	1,550			1,171	1,939	1,329		
Maine		1,433		1,437		1,425		1,555		1,745		
Maryland			1,576	1,209	1,835		1,826	1,346	2,373	1,527	1,675	
Massachusetts	1,905	1,617	1,854	1,625	1,999	1,703	2,107	1,828	2,594	2,060	2,383	1,833
Michigan	1,539	1,348	1,566	1,437	1,935	1,663	2,103	1,700	2,162	1,883	2,214	1,833
Minnesota	1,550		1,638		1,647		1,820		2,054			
Missouri	2,138		1,857	-1,000	1,933	1,275	2,200	1,145	2,585	1,449		
Montana				1,475						1,729		
Nebraska	1,813	1,450	1,825	1,414	1,367	1,450		1,591	2,123	1,700		
New Hampshire		1,520		1,537		1,500		1,620		2,045		
New Jersey	2,246	2,145	2,113	2,149	2,503	2,475	2,418	2,617	3,126	2,838	2,688	2,675
New York	3,113	1,812	2,950	1,875	3,848	1,982	3,810	2,052	3,651	2,238	3,465	2,200
North Carolina				1,137		1,220		1,238		1,292		
Ohio	1,748	1,600	1,729	1,321	2,012	1,525	2,164	1,598	2,239	2,010	2,222	
Oklahoma	1,363		1,458	1,108	1,600		1,625		2,014	1,350		
Oregon	1,074		1,649		1,637		1,300		1,803		-1,000	
Pennsylvania	1,550	1,800	1,984	1,802	2,534	1,885	2,440	1,959	3,056	2,223	2,800	1,971
Rhode Island	1,832	1,350	1,636	1,523	1,938	1,625	2,025	1,643	2,440	1,886		
South Carolina				1,079		1,025		1,320		1,435		
South Dakota		1,200		1,304				1,300		1,708		
Tennessee			1,269				1,379		1,758		1,800	
Texas	-1,000	1,250	1,259	1,105	1,233	1,450	1,502	1,246	1,506	1,506	1,225	
Utah	-1,000		1,454	1,119	1,700		1,641	1,493	1,824	1,664		
Virginia	1,619	1,317	1,344	1,229	1,731	1,175	1,743	1,324	1,863	1,589		
Washington	1,890		1,810	1,323	1,900	1,433	1,777	1,410	1,983	1,648	2,050	
West Virginia		1,163		1,240		1,400		1,456		1,751		
Wisconsin	2,101	1,415	2,115	1,528	2,115	1,725	1,878	1,760	2,335	1,917		2,050
United States	1,909	1,557	1,947	1,526	2,100	1,747	2,204	1,761	2,479	1,994	2,793	2,017

The median salaries of principals in various types of schools are reported in table 4, for the year under review, for cities of over 100,000 population and of 30,000 to 100,000 population.

TABLE 4.—MEDIAN SALARIES OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS IN CITIES OF OVER 30,000 POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1932-33, BY STATES

[Group I, 88 cities of over 100,000 population; group II, 209 cities of 30,000 to 100,000 population]

States	Average salaries paid to principals of all rural schools for whites, 1929-30 ¹	Median salaries paid in city school systems to principals of—									
		Elementary schools				Junior high schools		High schools		Part-time schools	
		Teaching		Supervising							
		Group I	Group II	Group I	Group II	Group I	Group II	Group I	Group II	Group I	Group II
Alabama.....	\$1,645			\$2,550	\$1,850			\$3,150			
Arizona.....	1,827		\$1,800		2,282						
Arkansas.....	2,918				2,350						
California.....	2,540	\$2,521	2,650	3,273	2,930	\$4,290	\$3,600	4,750	\$4,467	\$4,350	\$3,000
Colorado.....	2,142			3,170	2,350	4,067	3,050	4,875			
Connecticut.....	2,204	2,271	1,894	3,081	2,767	4,100	3,300	5,375	4,033		
Delaware.....	1,626			2,850							
Dist. of Columbia.....		2,725		3,227		3,975		4,467			
Florida.....	2,016										
Georgia.....	1,483	1,850	1,843	2,567	1,885	3,300			3,050		
Idaho.....	1,695										
Illinois.....	2,125		1,824	4,212	2,265	4,488	2,500	4,871	4,000		
Indiana.....	1,976	2,170	1,695	2,736	2,163		2,450	3,600	3,700		
Iowa.....	1,772		1,786	2,486	2,489	3,350	3,050		4,300		
Kansas.....	1,910	1,914	2,167	2,067		3,100	2,550	3,350			
Kentucky.....	1,597	1,375		2,150	1,950	2,525		3,350			
Louisiana.....	1,936		1,550	2,191	1,350			2,480			
Maine.....	1,576				2,550						
Maryland.....	2,906		1,814	2,883		2,980		4,650	3,050		
Massachusetts.....	2,054	2,488	1,855	2,864	2,685	4,167	3,363	5,050	4,275	3,400	
Michigan.....	1,887		2,009	2,473	2,044	3,571	2,750	4,467	3,800		
Minnesota.....	1,939	2,200		2,618		3,130		3,900			
Mississippi.....	1,610										
Missouri.....	1,519	2,161	1,443	3,564	1,925	4,100	2,225	4,400	3,067		
Montana.....	2,217		1,883		2,150						
Nebraska.....	1,748		1,950	2,454	2,270			4,250	2,450		
Nevada.....	3,163										
New Hampshire.....	1,940		1,563		2,425						
New Jersey.....	2,516	2,350		3,948	3,967	4,525	5,750	5,500	5,450	4,100	
New Mexico.....	1,472										
New York.....	2,607		2,417	6,385	3,064	7,671	3,950	9,667	4,550	6,375	3,500
North Carolina.....	1,874		1,475		2,018		3,050		3,300		
North Dakota.....	1,580										
Ohio.....	2,095	1,900	1,595	2,707	2,450	3,559	2,636	3,929	3,600		
Oklahoma.....	1,579	1,750	1,833	2,717		3,233		4,300			
Oregon.....	1,693	1,850		2,676				3,283			
Pennsylvania.....	2,133	2,033	2,200	3,738	2,831	4,770	3,525	4,747	4,325	4,500	
Rhode Island.....		2,150	1,815	2,725	1,860	3,867	2,283	4,300			
South Carolina.....	2,104				2,850						
South Dakota.....	1,772				1,744						
Tennessee.....	1,673	1,625		2,021		2,558		3,300			
Texas.....	1,303	1,950	1,583	2,550	2,000	2,940	2,350	3,600	3,300		
Utah.....	1,680			2,950	2,375	3,250					
Vermont.....	2,213										
Virginia.....	1,576	1,667		2,754	1,885	3,600	2,725	3,100			
Washington.....	2,366	2,100	1,875	3,131	1,970	2,750		4,133			
West Virginia.....	1,694				2,125		2,530		3,200		
Wisconsin.....	2,130	2,588	2,275	3,545	2,694	4,000	3,150	4,625	4,025		
Wyoming.....	2,077										
United States.....	1,979	2,184	1,872	3,102	2,569	3,961	3,037	4,468	3,885	3,700	2,900

¹ Figures of this column from U.S. Office of Education, Status of Teachers and Principals Employed in Rural Schools of the United States.

Wages in the Mining Industry of Greece in 1931

THE annual report of the Bureau of Mines ¹ of Greece for the year 1931 gives the total number of man-days worked in quarries and the total amount of wages, from which the following daily wages have been computed:

	<i>Cents</i>
Metal mines.....	77. 1
Lignite mines.....	57. 1
Smelting and refining.....	58. 0
Quarries.....	86. 3
Total.....	72. 0

Changes in Average Wage Rates in New Zealand, 1914 to 1932

THE Official Year Book of New Zealand for 1933 contains a section dealing with wages which gives the average minimum rates for adults in specified occupations in 1914 and in each of the 5 years 1928 to 1932, inclusive, the figures in each case being as of March 31. The data used are taken, it is explained, almost without exception from the awards of the arbitration court.

It is recognized that the rates specified in such awards are minimum rates, and that wages may in some instances be above the prescribed minima, so that a rise or fall in the award rates does not necessarily connote an immediate change in the wage rates of workers being paid more than these rates. Nevertheless, for the purpose of tracing the movement in wage rates over any considerable space of time, the award rates form a more reliable basis than any information which could be collected directly from employers or trade-union secretaries as to the ruling or predominant rates in any industry. In the case of two important classes of workers—agricultural and pastoral employees and railway employees—no awards exist. Information has been obtained from the Labor Department as to the ruling rates of wages in the former case, and from the Railways Department in the latter case.

The following table shows the average minimum weekly wage for the four principal districts in 1914, 1929, and 1932. In the great majority of the occupations listed, the peak wage was reached in 1929 and was maintained through 1930 and 1931, reductions appearing for the first time in 1932. The estimated value of board and lodging was added to the wages in those occupations where it is a necessary perquisite of employment.

¹ Greece. Ministère de l'Économie Nationale. Direction du Service des Mines. Statistique de l'industrie minière de la Grèce pendant l'année 1931.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

177

AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS IN NEW ZEALAND ON MARCH 31 OF SPECIFIED YEARS

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of shilling at par=24.33 cents, penny=2.03 cents; average exchange rate of shilling for 1932=17.53 cents, of penny=1.46 cents]

Occupation	1914		1929		1932		
	English currency	U.S. currency (at par)	English currency	U.S. currency (at par)	English currency	U.S. currency	
						At par	At exchange rate
Bakers:	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		
Journeyman.....	55 0	\$13.38	100 0	\$24.33	90 0	\$21.90	\$15.78
Laborers.....	48 0	11.68	80 6	19.59	72 6	17.64	12.71
Butchers:							
First shopmen.....	72 6	17.64	116 10½	28.44	105 2	25.59	18.44
Second shopmen.....	62 6	15.21	105 0	25.55	94 6	22.99	16.57
Butter-factory employees:							
Churning and buttermaking, general hands.....	52 6	12.77	81 9	19.89	73 9	17.94	12.93
Flour milling:							
Kilnmen.....	48 0	11.68	96 0	23.36	86 5	21.03	15.15
Assistant smuttermen.....	48 0	11.68	88 0	21.41	79 2	19.26	13.88
Rollermen.....	56 0	13.62	100 0	24.33	90 0	21.90	15.78
Meat freezing:							
Slaughtermen.....	1 27 6	16.69	1 40 0	19.73	1 36 0	18.76	16.31
General hands.....	54 0	13.14	91 8	22.30	82 6	20.07	14.46
Meat preserving:							
Boners.....	62 0	15.09	103 7	25.20	92 3	22.44	16.17
Meat preservers, second men.....	59 6	14.48	95 4	23.19	85 10	20.88	15.05
Sausage-casing making, general hands.....	58 8	14.27	95 4	23.19	85 10	20.88	15.05
Aerated waters and cordial making:							
Cordial makers.....	58 9	14.30	93 0	22.63	83 9	20.38	14.68
Bottle washers.....	45 0	10.95	83 0	20.19	74 8	18.17	13.09
Brewing laborers.....	47 7½	11.59	83 6	20.32	74 8	18.17	13.09
Tailors:							
Journeyman.....	53 9	13.08	95 0	23.11	85 6	20.80	14.99
Factory hands.....	56 0	13.62	87 6	21.29	78 9	19.16	13.80
Factory journeywomen.....	27 6	6.69	45 0	10.95	40 6	9.85	7.10
Boot operatives:							
Male.....	52 6	12.77	88 11	21.63	80 0	19.46	14.02
Female (journeywomen).....	27 6	6.69	50 0	12.17	45 0	10.95	7.89
Woolen mills:							
Males, spinners.....	51 0	12.41	93 9	22.81	84 5	20.54	14.80
Males, general hands.....	46 6	11.31	82 6	20.07	74 3	18.07	13.02
Females (all adults).....	26 3	6.39	45 0	10.95	40 6	9.85	7.10
Building and construction:							
Bricklayers.....	68 5¼	16.65	99 11¼	24.32	94 1	22.89	16.49
Carpenters.....	64 3¼	15.64	101 9	24.76	91 7	22.28	16.05
Joiners (outside work).....	64 3¼	15.64	101 9	24.76	91 7	22.28	16.05
Plasterers.....	67 9½	16.49	102 3	24.88	93 8	22.79	16.42
Plumbers (competent).....	66 0	16.06	99 0	24.09	89 1	21.67	15.62
Builders' laborers.....	52 6½	12.78	82 6	20.07	74 3	18.07	13.02
Sawmilling, bush:							
Engine drivers, first class.....	54 0	13.14	104 6	25.43	94 1	22.89	16.49
Sawyers.....	53 0½	12.91	103 4	25.14	93 0	22.63	16.30
Tailors-out.....	43 9	10.64	89 10	21.86	80 11	19.69	14.18
Yardmen.....	55 8¾	13.56	100 2	24.37	90 2	21.94	15.81
General hands.....	51 0	12.41	86 9	21.11	78 1	19.00	13.69
Boatbuilding, shipwrights.....	62 8	15.25	104 6	25.43	94 1	22.89	16.49
Metal works, etc.:							
Blacksmiths, floormen.....	61 7	14.98	99 0	24.09	89 1	21.67	15.62
Boilermaking, journeymen.....	62 8	15.25	99 0	24.09	89 1	21.67	15.62
Iron and brass molders.....	64 7½	15.72	99 0	24.09	89 1	21.67	15.62
Tinsmiths, journeymen.....	62 8	15.25	99 0	24.09	89 1	21.67	15.62
Engineering:							
Fitters, etc.....	64 7½	15.72	99 0	24.09	89 1	21.67	15.62
Electrical workers.....	61 10½	15.05	99 0	24.09	89 1	21.67	15.62
Motor mechanics.....	64 11½	15.80	99 0	24.09	89 1	21.67	15.62
Skin and leather workers:							
Curriers.....	58 0	14.11	102 0	24.82	91 9	22.32	16.08
General hands.....	49 6	12.04	85 8	20.84	77 1	18.75	13.51
Mineral and stone workers:							
Brickmakers.....	53 11¼	13.13	104 2	25.34	93 9	22.81	16.43
General hands.....	46 9¾	11.39	86 4	21.01	78 7	19.12	13.78

¹ Per 100 sheep.

AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS IN NEW ZEALAND ON
MARCH 31 OF SPECIFIED YEARS—Continued

Occupation	1914		1920		1932		
	English cur- rency	U.S. cur- rency (at par)	English cur- rency	U.S. cur- rency (at par)	English cur- rency	U.S. currency	
						At par	At ex- change rate
Mining, coal:							
Surface—							
Tippers.....	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		
Laborers.....	53 7½	\$13.05	87 7	\$21.31	78 10	\$19.18	\$13.82
Engine-drivers, first class.....	54 3¾	13.21	87 7	21.31	78 10	19.18	13.82
Miners on day wages.....	67 6	16.42	117 6	28.59	105 9	25.73	18.54
Truckers.....	63 3	15.39	106 10	25.99	95 2	23.15	16.68
Mining, gold: Miners in rises or winzes with machines.....	55 11	13.60	92 9	22.57	84 2	20.48	14.75
Quarrymen.....	64 6	15.69	94 2	22.91	84 9	20.62	14.86
Agricultural and pastoral workers:	52 8½	12.82	85 3¼	20.75	76 9	18.67	13.45
General farm hands.....	42 0	10.22	69 0	16.79	45 5	11.05	7.96
Harvesters.....	70 0	17.03	93 0	22.63	75 0	18.25	13.15
Plowmen.....	48 4	11.76	70 0	17.03	48 8	11.84	8.53
Shearers.....	23 0	5.60	35 0	8.52	26 0	6.33	4.56
Shepherds.....	49 2	11.96	80 0	19.46	49 11	12.15	8.75
Wool pressers.....	30 0	7.30	97 6	23.72	75 0	18.25	13.15
Dairy-farm hands.....	44 4	10.79	69 0	16.79	43 5	10.56	7.61
Railways:							
Engine drivers (average, grades 1 and 2).....	75 0	18.25	112 4	27.33	² 101 1	² 24.59	² 17.72
Firemen (average, grades 1 and 2).....	60 0	14.60	94 5	22.97	² 84 11	² 20.66	² 14.89
Guards (average, grades 1 and 2).....	63 0	15.33	110 0	26.76	² 99 0	² 24.09	² 17.35
Tramways:							
Motormen.....	53 6	13.02	95 0	23.11	85 6	20.80	14.99
Conductors.....	47 7½	11.59	90 6	22.02	81 6	19.83	14.29
Shipping and cargo working:							
Assistant stewards, first class.....	43 5	10.56	93 3	22.69	83 11	20.42	14.71
Assistant stewards, second class.....	36 6	8.88	90 11	22.12	81 10	19.91	14.35
Chief cooks.....	78 0	18.98	125 6	30.53	112 11	27.47	19.79
Second cooks.....	54 11	13.36	107 1	26.05	96 4	23.44	16.89
A. B. seamen.....	54 11	13.36	100 2	24.37	97 2	23.64	17.03
Ordinary seamen, first class.....	45 8	11.11	78 3	19.04	75 3	18.31	13.19
Waterside workers, ordinary cargo.....	62 4	15.17	97 2	23.64	92 5	22.49	16.20
Hotel workers:							
Chefs, male.....	112 6	27.37	132 0	32.12	118 9	28.89	20.82
Waiters, male.....	53 0	12.89	87 0	21.17	78 3	19.04	13.72
Cooks, female.....	52 6	12.77	79 6	19.34	71 7	17.42	12.55
Housemaids.....	32 6	7.91	62 6	15.21	56 3	13.69	9.86
Waitresses.....	43 1	10.48	62 6	15.21	56 3	13.69	9.86
Miscellaneous:							
Soft-goods assistants, male.....	55 0	13.38	95 0	23.11	85 6	20.80	14.99
Warehouse storemen.....	51 3¾	12.47	85 0	20.68	76 6	18.61	13.41
Grocers' assistants.....	50 0	12.17	95 0	23.11	85 6	20.80	14.99

² A reduction of 10 percent became operative as from Apr. 1, 1932.

Hours

THESE wages apply, in general, to weeks of from 44 to 48 hours, 44 being the number most commonly found. There are, however, a few occupations in which the hours are considerably longer, owing to the exigencies of the work. Thus for the different classes of workers under the head "Shipping," hours at sea range from 51 to 63 a week; male restaurant workers have a week of 51 hours, and employees in butter factories work 56 hours in summer and 44 in winter. These are exceptional, the general tendency of hours having been downward for a number of years past. Taking the average hours worked in the period 1909 to 1913 as the base, 1,000, the index number sank to 942 by 1923, then rose to 946, owing almost exclusively to an increase in the number of hours in certain branches of the railway service, remained at this figure through 1924 and 1925, and then in 1926 fell to 941, where it remained through 1931, the latest year for which the index is given.

Wages in Poland in 1932¹

THE trend in wages and salaries in Poland during 1932 was steadily downward. Reductions embraced all the industries, even those in which wages had previously been maintained by collective agreements. Because of adverse economic conditions—notably sales difficulties and decreased production in the exporting industries—collective agreements could no longer be maintained and were therefore either canceled altogether or amended despite the protests of labor. The outstanding development of the year appears to be the loss of prestige of labor agreements in Poland and the inability of such agreements to stand up under unfavorable conditions.

In the textile industry the wage agreement was suspended during the latter half of 1932. Pending an agreement reached in March 1933, under pressure from the Government, the manufacturers in the Lodz and other textile regions employed workers at rates from 15 to 20 percent under the minimums specified in the suspended agreement. The new agreement provides for wage reductions, from the rates set in the 1928 agreement, of 12 percent in the general sections, 14 percent in spinning and finishing departments, and 15 percent in weaving mills.

Coal mines reduced wages from 8 to 10 percent, and zinc ore mines and zinc smelters in Upper Silesia cut wages from 4 to 7 percent. Wage reductions of up to 10 percent were made in the iron and steel, building, metal manufacturing, cement, chemicals, paper, printing, and other industries.

Likewise, salaries of mental workers were cut in the Government service, in business, and in industry. The reduction in the Upper Silesian mining and metal industry was 10 percent. In June 1932 the special supplement to salaries of Government employees (excluding the city of Warsaw) was canceled. In this way Government salaries returned to the 1926 level and are about 23 percent below the salaries paid in 1929. This does not include the army, which continues to be the best-paid branch of the Government service.

The burden of the pay cuts has been eased somewhat by the slight decrease in living costs; notably the prices on domestic agricultural products are indicating a downward trend.

The following tables show wage rates and earnings in Poland. The available statistical and informative data concerning wages paid to workers in Poland have not been kept in a uniform manner, and this makes it difficult to draw comparisons between the various industries or even in the same industry over an extended period. Data concerning deductions for social insurance are available in only a few cases. This is said to be the result of changes introduced and projected in the social-insurance and sick-fund systems of the country. In view of the doubtful value of wage rates, in this period of rapid change, figures for actual earnings are given wherever possible.

Basic Wage Rates in Various Industries

TABLE 1 shows basic wage rates in a number of industries and occupations in different sections of Poland, the rates in most instances being for the latter half of 1932.

¹ Report prepared at the request of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by C. Warwick Perkins, American consul at Warsaw, April 1933.

TABLE 1.—BASIC WAGES PER 8-HOUR DAY IN POLAND IN 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of zloty at par=11.22 cents]

Industry, locality, and occupation	Average daily wage rates		Industry, locality, and occupation	Average daily wage rates	
	Polish currency	U.S. currency		Polish currency	U.S. currency
<i>Oil industry</i> ¹			<i>Textile industry—Bialystok—Contd.</i>		
Oil wells—Boryslaw District:	Zlotys		Machine and boiler department:	Zlotys	
Drillers, first class.....	9.08	\$1.02	Machinists.....	5.63 to 7.60	\$0.63 to .85
Skilled helpers.....	6.06	.68	Boiler firemen.....	5.45	.61
Laborers and women.....	4.35	.49			
Young workers.....	2.43	.27	<i>Sawmills</i>		
Refineries—Boryslaw District:			Torun, Bydgoszcz, Grudziadz, and Inowroclaw: ²		
Distillers and refiners.....	8.14	.91	Artisans.....	6.56	.74
Rectifiers of benzine; refiners of benzine, kerosene, and paraffin.....	6.22	.70	Qualified workers.....	4.80	.54
Laborers.....	4.45	.50	Unqualified workers.....	4.56	.51
Women and young workers.....	2.47	.28	Women, aged 20 years and over.....	2.56	.29
			Young workers.....	2.32	.26
<i>Metal industry</i> ²			Upper Silesia: ⁴		
Torun, Bydgoszcz, Grudziadz and Inowroclaw: ²			Artisans.....	6.35	.71
Artisans.....	6.80	.76	Unqualified workers.....	5.04	.57
Qualified workers.....	5.04	.57	Women.....	3.36	.38
Unqualified workers.....	4.80	.54	Young workers, male.....	3.60	.40
Women, 20 years of age and over.....	2.72	.31	Young workers, female.....	2.24	.25
Young workers.....	2.40	.27	Poznan: ⁵		
Poznan: ¹			Artisans (4 years' experience).....	8.40	.94
Artisans (4 years' experience).....	8.40	.94	Common workers.....	6.08	.68
Qualified workers.....	6.40	.72	Women.....	3.92	.44
Unqualified workers.....	6.08	.68			
Women.....	3.92	.44	<i>Food industries</i>		
Young workers (15 to 18 years of age).....	2.64 to 3.04	.30 to .34	Bakeries—Warsaw: ¹		
Warsaw: ¹			Bakers, specialists.....	15.00	1.68
Artisans.....	8.40	.94	Bakers, helpers.....	8.00	.90
Skilled helpers.....	6.24	.70	Flour mills—Warsaw: ³		
Unqualified workers.....	5.52	.62	Millers.....	11.00	1.23
Upper Silesia: ¹			Unqualified workers.....	9.00	1.01
Artisans.....	8.34	.94	Flour mills—Poznan: ⁵		
Skilled helpers.....	7.27	.82	Qualified workers (4 years' experience).....	8.64	.97
Unqualified workers.....	5.80	.65	Common workers (over 21 years of age).....	6.16	.69
			Women (over 21 years of age).....	4.00	.45
<i>Textile industry—Bialystok</i> ¹			Breweries—Poznan: ⁵		
Rag department:			Skilled workers.....	8.64	.97
Rag ripper operators, male.....	5.78	.65	Unqualified workers.....	6.32	.71
Rag ripper operators, female.....	4.46	.50	Common laborers.....	6.16	.69
Sorters, women.....	3.58	.40	Sugar refineries—Central Poland: ¹		
Spinning department:			Boilers, first class, and mechanics.....	6.51	.73
Operators on single self-acting spinners.....	5.46	.61	Skilled help, firemen, overseers.....	4.78	.54
Operators on 4 self-acting spinners.....	8.14	.91	Laborers.....	3.46	.39
Spinners, female.....	4.93	.55	Women.....	2.61	.29
Knotters, female.....	4.46	.50	Sugar refineries—Poznan: ¹		
Weaving department:			Artisans.....	7.76 to 8.80	.87 to .99
Weavers on 6 to 10 looms.....	6.10	.68	Unqualified workers.....	6.16	.69
Winders.....	5.80	.65			
Bobbin winders.....	4.46	.50	<i>Printing industry</i>		
Finishing department:			Katowice: ³		
Bleachers.....	5.59	.63	Hand compositors.....	15.12	1.70
Clippers, women.....	3.74	.42	Press feeders, female (5 years' experience).....	4.80	.54
Dyeing department:			Lwow: ¹		
Dyers, qualified.....	7.24 to 9.03	.81 to 1.01	Hand compositors.....	14.61	1.64
Laborers.....	5.47	.61	Press feeders, female (5 years' experience).....	6.57	.74

¹ Data as of Dec. 31, 1932.² In towns having a population of 4,000 to 10,000 wages are 5 percent lower than those indicated; in localities of less than 4,000 population wages are 10 percent lower than those indicated.³ Data as of Sept. 30, 1932.⁴ Data as of Aug. 31, 1932.⁵ Data as of Feb. 29, 1932.

TABLE 1.—BASIC WAGES PER 8-HOUR DAY IN POLAND IN 1932—Continued

Industry, locality, and occupation	Average daily wage rates		Industry, locality, and occupation	Average daily wage rates	
	Polish currency	U.S. currency		Polish currency	U.S. currency
<i>Printing industry—Continued</i>			<i>Building industry—Continued</i>		
Krakow: ¹	Zlotys		Warsaw: ¹	Zlotys	
Hand compositors.....	15.47	\$1.74	Masons.....	14.00	\$1.57
Press feeders, female (5 years' experience).....	6.87	.77	to	16.00	1.80
Poznan: ¹			Carpenters.....	10.00	1.12
Hand compositors.....	12.16	1.36	to	12.00	1.35
Press feeders, female (5 years' experience).....	4.48	.50	Unqualified workers.....	6.20	.70
Warsaw: ¹			Women.....	4.00	.45
Hand compositors.....	20.00	2.24	Boys up to 18 years of age.....	3.60	.40
Press feeders, female (5 years' experience).....	9.52	1.07	Lwow: ¹		
<i>Clothing industry</i>			Masons, carpenters.....	7.20	.81
Tailor shops—Warsaw: ⁴			to	10.40	1.17
Qualified workers, first class.....	18.46	2.07	Helpers.....	3.60	.40
Qualified workers, second class.....	15.16	1.70	to	5.20	.58
Helpers.....	13.30	1.49	Young workers and women.....	2.80	.31
<i>Chemical industry</i>			Gdynia: ⁴		
Poznan: ⁵			Masons and carpenters.....	11.36	1.27
Workers with 4 years' experience.....	8.40	.94	Unqualified helpers.....	6.96	.78
Common workers.....	6.08	.68	Katowice: ¹		
Females.....	3.92	.44	Masons and carpenters, first class.....	12.56	1.41
Young workers.....	2.64	.30	Unqualified workers.....	6.96	.78
to	3.04	.34	Lodz: ¹		
<i>Building industry</i>			Masons and carpenters.....	10.80	1.21
Torun and Grudziadz: ²			Unqualified workers.....	5.60	.63
Masons.....	8.16	.92	Krakow: ¹		
Laborers.....	4.88	.55	Masons and carpenters.....	11.52	1.29
Poznan: ¹			to	14.00	1.57
Masons, carpenters.....	11.20	1.26	Older helpers.....	4.56	.51
to	12.40	1.39	to	6.48	.73
Unqualified workers.....	5.60	.63	<i>Brick industry</i>		
to	6.80	.76	Upper Silesia: ⁴		
			Machinists and artisans.....	8.16	.92
			Firemen.....	7.20	.81
			Laborers.....	5.60	.63
			Women.....	3.20	.36
			Young workers (16 to 19 years of age).....	3.36	.38
			to	5.04	.57

¹ Data as of Dec. 31, 1932.² Data as of Sept. 30, 1932.⁴ Data as of Aug. 31, 1932.⁵ Data as of Feb. 29, 1932.

Wages in Mining and Smelting Industries

FOR THE mining and smelting industries of Poland, gross earnings of workers are given in tables 2 and 3, the deductions from total wages for social insurance (sick funds, benefit societies, etc.) being given for each occupational group.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS IN COAL MINES IN POLAND IN SEPTEMBER 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of the zloty at par = 11.22 cents]

Locality and occupation	Average daily gross earnings		Average daily deductions	
	Polish currency	United States currency	Polish currency	United States currency
Upper Silesia:	<i>Zlotys</i>		<i>Zlotys</i>	
Miners.....	12.30	\$1.38	1.43	\$0.16
Other underground workers, adult males.....	10.03	1.13	1.17	.13
Surface workers, adult males.....	9.18	1.03	1.07	.12
Females.....	3.91	.44	.45	.05
Young workers, surface.....	1.85	.21	.21	.02
Dombrowa region:				
Miners.....	11.32	1.27	.65	.07
Other underground workers, adult males.....	8.46	.95	.49	.05
Surface workers, adult males.....	7.53	.84	.43	.05
Females.....	3.58	.40	.21	.02
Young workers, surface.....	3.43	.38	.20	.02
Krakow region:				
Miners.....	10.44	1.17	.71	.08
Other underground workers, adult males.....	8.15	.91	.55	.06
Surface workers, adult males.....	6.90	.77	.47	.05
Females.....	3.22	.36	.22	.02
Young workers, surface.....	2.23	.25	.15	.02

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE DAILY EARNINGS IN IRON, ZINC, AND LEAD MINES AND SMELTERS IN POLAND, SEPTEMBER 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of zloty at par = 11.22 cents]

Locality and occupation	Average daily gross earnings		Average daily deductions	
	Polish currency	United States currency	Polish currency	United States currency
Iron mines	<i>Zlotys</i>		<i>Zlotys</i>	
Czestochowa district:				
Miners.....	6.87	\$0.77	1.54	\$0.17
Other underground workers, male.....	3.90	.44	.15	.02
Surface workers, male.....	4.45	.50	.17	.02
Females.....	4.29	.48	.18	.02
Radom district:				
Miners.....	3.57	.40	.14	.02
Other underground workers, male.....	3.70	.42	.14	.02
Surface workers, male.....	3.70	.42	.10	.01
Zinc and lead mines				
Kielce district:				
Underground workers, male.....	7.43	.83	.23	.03
Surface workers, male.....	4.27	.48	.17	.02
Silesia district:				
Miners.....	9.72	1.09	1.66	.19
Other underground workers, male.....	8.26	.93	1.11	.12
Surface workers, male.....	9.57	1.07	1.22	.14
Females.....	3.08	.35	.39	.04
Iron smelters				
Upper Silesia:				
Furnace operators.....	10.80	1.21	1.20	.13
Steel-mill workers.....	10.96	1.23	1.20	.13
Rolling-mill workers.....	11.12	1.25	.96	.11
Kielce district:				
Furnace operators.....	7.04	.79	.24	.03
Steel-mill workers.....	7.36	.83	.48	.05
Rolling-mill workers.....	7.60	.85	.32	.04
Zinc and lead smelters				
Upper Silesia:				
Workers preparing ore.....	9.66	1.08	.90	.10
Workers in sulphuric and other chemical by-products departments.....	8.69	.98	.80	.09
Workers refining and melting zinc.....	10.25	1.15	1.00	.11
Workers in zinc-electrolysis departments.....	14.01	1.57	1.39	.16
Workers in zinc-products manufacturing departments.....	10.34	1.16	1.01	.11

Wages in Agriculture

IN REPORTING on wages in Polish agriculture, use is made of the division according to the five categories of labor, as follows:² Permanent farm laborers, agricultural artisans, agricultural overseers, contract laborers, and woman contract laborers.

Approximately 88 percent of the remuneration received by agricultural workers in Poland is payment in kind, notably grains, potatoes, or land for cultivation of the same, milk or maintenance of livestock, fuel, living quarters, and transportation.

Computations given in table 4 are based on minimum rates provided in collective wage agreements or in decisions of arbitration commissions. The data do not include extra remuneration received in the form of bonuses, for work on holidays, and for handling caustic fertilizers. The figures cover only able-bodied workers supporting families.

The value of remuneration of agricultural workers is subject to fluctuations each year depending upon current prices of products received in payment and also on changes made in collective agreements. Thus, from 1930-31 to 1932-33 the price of rye increased 37 percent, that of barley 20 percent, and that of potatoes 23 percent, while the price of wheat decreased 13 percent, that of milk 15 percent, and that of lumber 17 percent.

TABLE 4.—ANNUAL REMUNERATION OF FARM LABORERS IN POLAND, 1931-32

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of zloty at par=11.22 cents]

Province and class of farm labor	Cash wage		Remuneration in kind		Value of —					
					Lodgings		Fuel		Maintenance of livestock	
	Polish currency	U.S. currency	Polish currency	U.S. currency	Polish currency	U.S. currency	Polish currency	U.S. currency	Polish currency	U.S. currency
Permanent farm laborers:	Zlotys		Zlotys		Zlotys		Zlotys		Zlotys	
Central Province.....	138.6	\$15.55	341.6	\$38.33	86.5	\$9.71	134.4	\$15.08	143.8	\$16.13
Eastern Province.....	74.3	8.34	275.2	30.88	78.8	8.84	171.1	19.20	139.9	15.70
Western Province.....	226.9	25.46	366.9	41.17	120.7	13.54	177.9	19.96	167.0	18.74
Southern Province.....	130.5	14.64	279.8	31.39	78.7	8.83	104.6	11.74	140.9	15.81
Agricultural artisans:										
Eastern Province.....	140.6	15.78	326.7	36.66	78.8	8.84	171.2	19.21	163.1	18.30
Western Province.....	432.4	48.52	426.8	47.89	120.5	13.52	189.9	21.31	205.4	23.05
Southern Province.....	261.0	29.28	338.5	37.98	78.7	8.83	104.6	11.74	207.6	23.29
Agricultural overseers:										
Central Province.....	138.6	15.55	364.3	40.87	86.5	9.71	134.4	15.08	143.8	16.13
Eastern Province.....	74.3	8.34	296.5	33.27	78.8	8.84	171.2	19.21	139.9	15.70
Western Province.....	324.1	36.36	411.4	46.16	120.5	13.52	189.9	21.31	205.5	23.06
Southern Province.....	190.7	21.40	297.8	33.41	78.7	8.83	104.6	11.74	140.9	15.81
Contract laborers:										
Central Province.....	233.6	26.21	170.8	19.16	86.5	9.71	67.2	7.54	108.8	12.21
Western Province.....	687.6	77.15	134.0	15.03	37.3	4.19	78.5	8.81	16.9	1.90
Contract laborers, female:										
Central Province.....	70.1	7.87	170.8	19.16	86.5	9.71	67.2	7.54	108.8	12.21
Western Province.....	504.0	56.55	58.7	6.59	112.0	12.57	81.7	9.17	-----	-----

² See Monthly Labor Review, February 1932 (p. 406) for occupational distribution within these classes.

TABLE 4.—ANNUAL REMUNERATION OF FARM LABORERS IN POLAND, 1931-32—Con.

Province and class of farm labor	Value of—				Total annual remuneration		Employer's contributions for social insurance	
	Land and potatoes		Vehicles					
	Polish currency	U.S. currency	Polish currency	U.S. currency	Polish currency	U.S. currency	Polish currency	U.S. currency
Permanent farm laborers:	<i>Zlotys</i>		<i>Zlotys</i>		<i>Zlotys</i>		<i>Zlotys</i>	
Central Province.....	305.6	\$34.29	18.2	\$2.04	1,168.7	\$131.13	79.5	\$8.92
Eastern Province.....	247.2	27.74	17.0	1.91	1,003.6	112.60	68.2	7.65
Western Province.....	364.4	40.89	19.5	2.19	1,443.1	161.92	106.4	11.94
Southern Province.....	176.1	19.76	17.8	2.00	928.4	104.17	56.6	6.35
Agricultural artisans:								
Eastern Province.....	296.5	33.27	17.0	1.91	1,193.9	133.96	81.2	9.11
Western Province.....	364.4	40.89	19.5	2.19	1,758.9	197.35	129.8	14.56
Southern Province.....	176.1	19.76	17.8	2.00	1,184.3	132.88	72.3	8.11
Agricultural overseers:								
Central Province.....	305.6	34.29	18.2	2.04	1,191.4	133.68	81.0	9.09
Eastern Province.....	247.2	27.74	17.0	1.91	1,024.9	114.99	69.7	7.82
Western Province.....	364.4	40.89	19.5	2.19	1,635.3	183.48	120.7	13.54
Southern Province.....	176.1	19.76	17.8	2.00	1,006.6	112.94	61.4	6.89
Contract laborers:								
Central Province.....	152.8	17.14	9.1	1.02	828.8	92.99	56.4	6.33
Western Province.....	290.0	33.55	1.5	.17	1,254.8	140.79	92.5	10.38
Contract laborers, female:								
Central Province.....			9.1	1.02	512.5	57.50	34.9	3.92
Western Province.....	105.6	11.85			862.0	96.72	64.7	7.26

Wages in Sweden in 1932 ¹

IN GENERAL the working conditions and wages of Swedish workers are fixed by collective agreement, some of the agreements being nationally applicable but the greater majority only local in scope.

The normal working time is fixed by law at 48 hours per week. It is usual to work 8½ hours per day from Monday to Friday and 5½ hours on Saturday.

Wages in Various Industries

TABLE 1 shows the latest available statistics covering average hourly and daily earnings by industries and for men, women, and minors within the various industries covered.

¹ Report prepared at the request of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Roger Culver Tredwell, American consul general at Stockholm.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE EARNINGS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN SWEDEN IN 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate, December 1932=17.9 cents]

Industry and sex	Average earnings					
	Per hour			Per day		
	Swedish currency	United States currency		Swedish currency	United States currency	
		At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate
	Kronor	Cents	Cents	Kronor		
Metal mines.....				9.45	\$2.53	\$1.69
Men.....	1.22	32.7	21.8	9.98	2.67	1.79
Women.....	.83	22.2	14.9	6.42	1.72	1.15
Minors.....	.53	14.2	9.5	4.18	1.12	.75
Mines and concentrators.....				13.42	3.60	2.40
Men.....	1.66	44.5	29.7	13.70	3.67	2.45
Minors.....	.65	17.4	11.6	5.19	1.39	.93
Iron, steel, and copper mines.....				8.31	2.23	1.49
Men.....	1.03	27.6	18.4	8.48	2.27	1.52
Minors.....	.52	13.9	9.3	4.19	1.12	.75
Iron and steel manufacture.....				8.35	2.24	1.49
Men.....	1.13	30.3	20.2	9.09	2.44	1.63
Women.....	.63	16.9	11.3	4.97	1.33	.89
Minors.....	.52	13.9	9.3	4.09	1.10	.73
Machine shops.....				9.55	2.56	1.71
Men.....	1.22	32.7	21.8	9.94	2.66	1.78
Women.....	.81	21.7	14.5	5.91	1.58	1.06
Minors.....	.53	14.2	9.5	4.15	1.11	.74
Shipbuilding yards.....				10.60	2.84	1.90
Men.....	1.31	35.1	23.4	10.88	2.92	1.95
Minors.....	.64	17.2	11.5	5.09	1.36	.91
Other workshops.....				9.40	2.52	1.68
Men.....	1.20	32.2	21.5	9.80	2.63	1.75
Women.....	.81	21.7	14.5	5.91	1.58	1.06
Minors.....	.51	13.7	9.1	4.03	1.08	.72
Electrical shops.....				9.75	2.61	1.75
Men.....	1.37	36.7	24.5	11.03	2.96	1.97
Women.....	.96	25.7	17.2	7.14	1.91	1.28
Minors.....	.58	15.5	10.4	4.35	1.17	.78
Metal manufacturing.....				8.17	2.19	1.46
Men.....	1.15	30.8	20.6	9.30	2.49	1.66
Women.....	.84	22.5	15.0	6.78	1.82	1.21
Gold and silver ware manufacture.....				9.79	2.62	1.75
Men.....	1.57	42.1	28.1	12.47	3.34	2.23
Women.....	.88	23.6	15.8	6.96	1.87	1.25
Earth and stone industry.....				7.12	1.91	1.27
Men.....	.94	25.2	16.8	7.50	2.01	1.34
Women.....	.65	17.4	11.6	5.10	1.37	.91
Minors.....	.44	11.8	7.9	3.45	.92	.62
Coal mining.....				8.30	2.22	1.49
Men.....	.97	26.0	17.4	8.42	2.26	1.51
Peat works.....				4.90	1.31	.88
Men.....	.65	17.4	11.6	5.16	1.38	.92
Quarrying and stonecutting.....				6.22	1.67	1.11
Men.....	.82	22.0	14.7	6.27	1.68	1.12
Building material industry.....				7.79	2.09	1.39
Men.....	.99	26.5	17.7	8.04	2.15	1.44
Porcelain, tile, and clay works.....				7.27	1.95	1.30
Men.....	1.15	30.8	20.6	9.25	2.48	1.66
Women.....	.72	19.3	12.9	5.59	1.50	1.00
Glass factories.....				6.93	1.86	1.24
Men.....	.92	24.7	16.5	7.80	2.09	1.40
Minors.....	.33	8.8	5.9	2.63	.70	.47
Crystal and table glass factories.....				6.32	1.69	1.13
Men.....	.87	23.3	15.6	7.31	1.96	1.31
Window-glass factories.....				7.36	1.97	1.32
Men.....	.91	24.4	16.3	7.75	2.08	1.39
Bottle works.....				8.40	2.25	1.50
Men.....	1.03	27.6	18.4	8.78	2.35	1.57
Lumber and woodworking plants.....				7.74	2.07	1.39
Men.....	.96	25.7	17.2	8.15	2.18	1.46
Women.....	.69	18.5	12.4	5.66	1.52	1.01
Minors.....	.48	12.9	8.6	3.91	1.05	.70
Log driving.....				9.07	2.43	1.62
Men.....	.96	25.7	17.2	9.14	2.45	1.64
Sawing and planing mills.....				7.61	2.04	1.36
Men.....	.93	24.9	16.6	7.98	2.14	1.43
Minors.....	.52	13.9	9.3	4.18	1.12	.75

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE EARNINGS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN SWEDEN IN 1932—Contd.

Industry and sex	Average earnings					
	Per hour			Per day		
	Swed- ish cur- rency	United States currency		Swed- ish cur- rency	United States currency	
		At par	At ex- change rate		At par	At ex- change rate
	Kronor	Cents	Cents	Kronor	\$2.04	\$1.36
Furniture factories.....				7.62		
Men.....	1.00	26.8	17.9	8.12	2.18	1.45
Minors.....	.42	11.3	7.5	3.32	.89	.59
Other woodworking plants.....				7.69	2.06	1.38
Men.....	1.10	29.5	19.7	8.97	2.40	1.61
Paper and printing plants.....				8.87	2.38	1.59
Men.....	1.17	31.4	20.9	9.52	2.55	1.70
Women.....	.73	19.6	13.1	5.90	1.58	1.06
Minors.....	.45	12.1	8.1	3.65	.98	.65
Wood pulp plants.....				8.73	2.34	1.56
Men.....	1.13	30.3	20.2	8.84	2.37	1.58
Minors.....	.53	14.2	9.5	4.48	1.20	.80
Paper and pasteboard manufacture.....				8.06	2.16	1.44
Men.....	1.04	27.9	18.6	8.57	2.30	1.53
Women.....	.70	18.8	12.5	5.46	1.46	.98
Minors.....	.50	13.4	9.0	3.94	1.06	.71
Other paper manufacture.....				6.90	1.85	1.24
Men.....	1.22	32.7	21.8	9.90	2.65	1.77
Women.....	.72	19.3	12.9	5.72	1.53	1.02
Printing plants.....				13.21	3.54	2.36
Men.....	1.66	44.5	29.7	14.03	3.76	2.51
Women.....	.89	23.9	15.9	7.72	2.07	1.38
Minors.....	.35	9.4	6.3	2.83	.76	.51
Wood manufacture.....				9.41	2.52	1.68
Men.....	1.27	34.0	22.7	7.24	1.94	1.30
Women.....	.81	21.7	14.5	6.69	1.79	1.20
Minors.....	.46	12.3	8.2	3.78	1.01	.68
Milling.....				10.90	2.92	1.95
Men.....	1.30	34.8	23.3	11.10	2.97	1.99
Yeast manufacture.....				11.44	3.07	2.05
Men.....	1.41	37.8	25.2	12.10	3.24	2.17
Bakeries.....				10.26	2.75	1.84
Men.....	1.49	39.9	26.7	12.07	3.23	2.16
Women.....	.94	25.2	16.8	7.71	2.07	1.38
Sugar manufacture.....				8.38	2.25	1.50
Men.....	1.07	28.7	19.2	8.84	2.37	1.58
Women.....	.75	20.1	13.4	5.93	1.59	1.06
Chocolate and caramel manufacture.....				6.44	1.73	1.15
Men.....	1.23	33.0	22.0	10.25	2.75	1.83
Women.....	.69	18.5	12.4	5.69	1.52	1.02
Minors.....	.42	11.3	7.5	3.48	.93	.62
Breweries and soft-drink plants.....				11.35	3.04	2.03
Men.....	1.32	35.4	23.6	12.44	3.33	2.23
Women.....	.91	24.4	16.3	7.61	2.04	1.36
Tobacco manufacture.....				8.50	2.28	1.52
Men.....	1.49	39.9	26.7	12.98	3.48	2.32
Women.....	.87	23.3	15.6	7.25	1.94	1.30
Slaughter houses and conserve manufacture.....				9.53	2.55	1.71
Men.....	1.32	35.4	23.6	11.29	3.03	2.02
Women.....	.80	21.4	14.3	6.39	1.71	1.14
Other foodstuffs.....				7.85	2.10	1.41
Men.....	1.12	30.0	20.0	9.22	2.47	1.65
Textiles and clothing.....				6.08	1.63	1.09
Men.....	.98	26.3	17.5	8.16	2.19	1.46
Women.....	.68	18.2	12.2	5.46	1.46	.98
Minors.....	.43	11.5	7.7	3.40	.91	.61
Spinning, weaving, etc.....				5.84	1.57	1.05
Men.....	.90	24.1	16.1	7.58	2.03	1.36
Women.....	.62	16.6	11.1	5.07	1.36	.91
Minors.....	.43	11.5	7.7	3.44	.92	.62
Tailoring and sewing.....				6.65	1.78	1.19
Men.....	1.37	36.7	24.5	11.11	2.98	1.99
Women.....	.77	20.6	13.8	6.08	1.63	1.09
Minors.....	.43	11.5	7.7	3.37	.90	.60
Hat and cap manufacture.....				6.15	1.65	1.10
Men.....	1.31	35.1	23.4	10.46	2.80	1.87
Women.....	.71	19.0	12.7	5.64	1.51	1.01
Leather, hair, and rubber plants.....				7.31	1.96	1.31
Men.....	1.16	31.1	20.8	9.11	2.44	1.63
Women.....	.76	20.4	13.6	5.81	1.56	1.04
Minors.....	.47	12.6	8.4	3.67	.98	.66

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE EARNINGS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN SWEDEN IN 1932—Con.

Industry and sex	Average earnings					
	Per hour			Per day		
	Swedish currency	United States currency		Swedish currency	United States currency	
		At par	At exchange rate		At par	At exchange rate
	Kronor	Cents	Cents	Kronor		
Tanneries.....				8.35	\$2.24	\$1.49
Men.....	1.13	30.3	20.2	9.15	2.45	1.64
Fur manufacture.....				7.50	2.01	1.34
Men.....	1.21	32.4	21.7	9.62	2.58	1.72
Women.....	.82	22.0	14.7	6.51	1.74	1.17
Shoe manufacture.....				7.18	1.92	1.29
Men.....	1.20	32.2	21.5	9.25	2.48	1.66
Women.....	.75	20.1	13.4	5.62	1.51	1.01
Minors.....	.45	12.1	8.1	3.42	.92	.61
Rubber goods plants.....				7.28	1.95	1.30
Men.....	1.15	30.8	20.6	9.26	2.48	1.66
Women.....	.78	20.9	13.9	6.13	1.64	1.10
Chemical-technical industry.....				8.59	2.30	1.54
Men.....	1.16	31.1	20.8	9.81	2.63	1.76
Women.....	.73	19.6	13.0	6.19	1.66	1.11
Minors.....	.58	15.5	10.4	4.73	1.27	.85
Dye, paint, oil, and perfume manufacture.....				8.36	2.24	1.50
Men.....	1.21	32.4	21.7	10.15	2.72	1.82
Women.....	.74	19.8	13.1	6.10	1.63	1.09
Fertilizer manufacture.....				10.47	2.81	1.87
Men.....	1.28	34.3	22.9	10.62	2.85	1.90
Explosives manufacture.....				9.67	2.59	1.73
Men.....	1.31	35.1	23.4	10.98	2.94	1.97
Match manufacture.....				7.97	2.14	1.43
Men.....	1.06	28.4	19.0	9.29	2.49	1.66
Women.....	.72	19.3	12.8	6.19	1.66	1.11
Minors.....	.67	18.0	12.0	5.60	1.50	1.00
Other chemical technical manufactures.....				8.87	2.38	1.59
Men.....	1.16	31.1	20.8	9.60	2.57	1.72
Building industry.....				15.72	4.21	2.81
Men.....	2.00	53.6	35.8	15.89	4.26	2.84
Minors.....	.65	17.4	11.6	5.16	1.38	.92
Construction work.....				16.60	4.45	2.97
Men.....	2.10	56.3	37.6	16.71	4.48	2.99
Painting and glazing industry.....				15.83	4.24	2.83
Men.....	2.17	58.2	38.8	16.74	4.49	3.00
Public building work.....				13.24	3.55	2.37
Men.....	1.57	42.1	28.1	13.38	3.59	2.40
Minors.....	.71	19.0	12.7	6.26	1.68	1.12
Power, lighting, and water works.....				12.29	3.29	2.20
Men.....	1.47	39.4	26.3	12.35	3.31	2.21
Minors.....	.69	18.5	12.4	5.82	1.56	1.04
Building and construction works.....				13.27	3.56	2.38
Men.....	1.59	42.6	28.5	13.40	3.59	2.40
Minors.....	.74	19.8	13.2	5.91	1.58	1.06
Street railways.....				14.52	3.89	2.60
Men.....	1.65	44.2	29.5	14.80	3.97	2.65
Minors.....	.70	18.8	12.5	6.60	1.77	1.18
Commerce.....				9.58	2.57	1.71
Men.....	1.27	34.0	22.7	10.62	2.85	1.90
Women.....	.76	20.4	13.6	6.40	1.72	1.15
Minors.....	.38	10.2	6.8	3.11	.83	.56
Communication.....				12.64	3.39	2.26
Men.....	1.48	39.7	26.5	12.70	3.40	2.27
Minors.....	.42	11.3	7.5	3.39	.91	.61
Railways.....				7.18	1.92	1.29
Men.....	.89	23.9	15.9	7.19	1.93	1.29
Bus driving.....				9.72	2.60	1.74
Men.....	1.10	29.5	19.7	10.26	2.75	1.84
Loading and unloading.....				16.00	4.29	2.86
Men.....	1.85	49.6	33.1	16.00	4.29	2.86
Laundry work.....				7.20	1.93	1.29
Men.....	1.35	36.2	24.2	11.29	3.03	2.02
Women.....	.74	19.8	13.2	6.01	1.61	1.08
All groups.....	1.12	30.0	20.0	9.20	2.47	1.65
Men.....	1.24	33.2	22.2	10.26	2.75	1.84
Women.....	.73	19.6	13.1	5.88	1.58	1.05
Minors.....	.49	13.1	8.8	3.87	1.04	.69

Wages in Agriculture

IN TABLE 2 are shown average annual money wages of farm servants as of 1932.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE ANNUAL MONEY WAGES OF FARM SERVANTS IN SWEDEN IN 1932

[Conversions into United States currency on basis of krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate, December 1932=17.9 cents]

Sex and marital status	Average annual earnings		
	Swedish currency	United States currency	
		At par	At exchange rate
Unmarried farm servants:	<i>Kronor</i>		
Men.....	525	\$140. 70	\$93. 98
Women.....	404	108. 27	72. 32
Married farm servants:			
Drivers.....	615	164. 82	110. 09
Farmyard helpers.....	711	190. 55	127. 27

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Trend of Employment, May 1933

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents in the following tables data compiled from pay-roll reports supplied by cooperating establishments in 17 of the important industrial groups of the country and covering the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Information for each of the 89 separate manufacturing industries and for the manufacturing industries combined is shown, following which are presented tabulations showing the changes in employment and pay rolls in the 16 nonmanufacturing groups included in the Bureau's monthly survey, together with information available concerning employment in the executive civil service and on class I railroads.

Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in May 1933

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in May 1933 with April 1933 and May 1932

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries increased 4.8 percent in May 1933 as compared with April 1933 and pay-roll totals increased 11.5 percent over the month interval. Comparing May 1933 with May 1932, decreases of 1.7 percent in employment and 8.5 percent in pay rolls are shown over the 12-month period.

The index of employment in May 1933 was 58.7 as compared with 56.0 in April 1933, 55.1 in March 1933, and 59.7 in May 1932; the pay-roll index in May 1933 was 38.9 as compared with 34.9 in April 1933, 33.4 in March 1933, and 42.5 in May 1932. The 12-month average for 1926 = 100.

The percents of change in employment and pay-roll totals in May 1933 as compared with April 1933 are based on returns made by 17,923 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries in the United States, having in May 2,632,335 employees whose combined earnings in 1 week were \$45,794,311.

The increases in employment and pay rolls in May 1933 as compared with April 1933 indicate a general expansion in manufacturing activities. An upward trend in employment was shown in 72 of the 89 manufacturing industries included in the Bureau's survey, and gains in pay-roll totals were reported in 81 of the 89 industries. This improvement in the employment situation over the month interval is of especial significance, as employment and pay rolls ordinarily show a decline from April to May. A portion of the advance in May should, as was the case in April, be regarded as recovery from the precipitate decline in employment and pay rolls following the bank holiday in early March.

Of the 72 industries in which increased employment was reported in May 1933 the most pronounced gain in employment between April and May (25.2 percent) was reported in the plumbers' supplies

industry. The woolen and worsted goods and the radio industries reported gains of 20.9 percent each in number of workers from April to May. The aircraft industry reported a gain of 18.6 percent in employment, and the beverage industry, due to the continued expansion in brewery activities, coupled with a seasonal gain in other beverage manufacturing establishments, reported a gain of 16 percent in employment over the month interval. Numerous manufacturing establishments in other branches of industry continued to note on their monthly reports that the increase in employment shown in their establishment was due to the manufacture of various beer supplies. The cigar and cigarette industry reported an increase of 15.6 percent, the brick industry reported a gain of 13.7 percent, and the turpentine industry reported an increase of 13.3 percent. The leather industry reported an increase in employment of 11.2 percent between April and May. This increase is contrary to the usual trend shown in the industry in May, as employment in leather manufacturing establishments normally declines from April to May. This increase in employment in May is due partly to the settlement of the strike which had been existing in certain Massachusetts localities and partly to a general expansion in operations reported in establishments in other localities. Increases in employment ranging from 10 to 11 percent were reported in the rubber-tire, silk, rayon, forgings, and beet-sugar industries. The furniture and the paint and varnish industries reported gains in employment of slightly more than 9 percent each; steam fittings, millwork, and carpets reported gains of 8 percent or more; and shipbuilding, automobiles, brass, cotton, stoves, and glass reported gains ranging from 7.1 to 7.9 percent. Increases in employment of slightly more than 6 percent were reported in the wirework, sawmill, bolt and nut, clock, cotton small ware, and ice cream industries; increases ranging from 5.1 percent to 5.6 percent were reported in the slaughtering, typewriter, textile machinery, and iron and steel industries. The increases in the remaining 37 industries in which increased employment were reported were less than 5 percent.

The gains in pay roll over the month interval were more pronounced than the gains in employment. The plumbers' supplies industry reported a gain of 52.6 percent in pay rolls from April to May. Four industries including the woolen and worsted goods industry reported gains ranging from 30 to 40 percent. Twelve industries including iron and steel, automobiles, and leather reported increases in pay rolls ranging from 20 to 30 percent, 29 industries reported increases in pay rolls ranging from 10 to 20 percent, and 19 industries reported gains in pay rolls ranging from 5 to 10 percent.

In the 17 industries in which decreases in employment were reported in May 1933 the declines in practically all instances were seasonal. Seven of these 17 industries reported losses of less than 1 percent. The fertilizer industry reported the greatest decline in number of workers over the month interval (42.7 percent) marking the close of the spring shipping season, and the cottonseed-oil-cake-meal industry reported a seasonal decrease of 16.6 percent.

The general improvement in the employment situation is reflected in the increasing number of industries reporting more employees on their pay rolls in the current month than were shown in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The maximum number of industries in any recent month reporting improved conditions over

the year interval was 12 industries in April 1933. This number was expanded to 33 industries in May 1933, and two additional industries reported the same level of employment in May as was shown in the corresponding month of the previous year. Twenty-six industries reported increased pay rolls in May 1933, as compared with May 1932.

The substantial increase in employment in May has brought the level of employment in May 1933 to a point only 1.7 percent below the level of May 1932. This is the narrowest margin of decrease reported over the year interval in any month since November 1929.

In table 1, which follows, are shown the number of identical establishments reporting in both April and May 1933 in the 89 manufacturing industries, together with the total number of employees on the pay rolls of these establishments during the pay period ending nearest May 15, the amount of their earnings for 1 week in May, the percents of change over the month and year intervals, and the indexes of employment and pay roll in May 1933.

The monthly percents of change for each of the 89 separate industries are computed by direct comparison of the total number of employees and of the amount of weekly pay roll reported in identical establishments for the 2 months considered. The percents of change over the month interval in the several groups and in the total of the 89 manufacturing industries are computed from the index numbers of these groups, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries in the groups by the number of employees or wages paid in the industries. The percents of change over the year interval in the separate industries, in the groups and in the totals, are computed from the index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY 1933 WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both April and May 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index num- bers May 1933 (average 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change		Em- ploy- ment	Pay- roll totals
			April to May 1933	May 1932 to May 1933		April to May 1933	May 1932 to May 1933		
Food and kindred prod- ucts	3,038	249,577	+3.9	+3.4	\$5,176,574	+5.0	-5.4	83.2	67.1
Baking.....	1,000	62,966	+1.1	-5.6	1,354,465	+1.6	-13.7	78.2	62.5
Beverages.....	346	19,702	+16.0	+74.7	596,262	+17.8	+89.8	136.1	132.1
Butter.....	292	5,318	+3.1	-6.1	109,833	+3.8	-20.6	94.6	71.5
Confectionery.....	314	32,552	+4	+13.3	421,774	+5.1	-2.9	74.1	51.0
Flour.....	425	16,005	+8	-6	331,623	-1.0	-8.9	84.0	66.2
Ice cream.....	342	10,772	+6.7	-12.1	274,429	+8.0	-24.3	67.4	50.9
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	248	90,284	+5.1	+8	1,805,395	+5.6	-8.4	87.5	69.6
Sugar, beet.....	58	3,941	+11.0	+30.1	84,112	+5.2	-2.6	43.6	33.8
Sugar refining, cane.....	13	8,037	+3.8	+2.6	198,681	+4.7	-9	78.0	68.1
Textiles and their prod- ucts	3,094	632,084	+5.5	+16.9	7,812,239	+8.1	+16.1	73.3	45.4
Fabrics:	1,920	516,636	+8.8	+21.4	6,296,143	+17.0	+25.3	75.4	49.6
Carpets and rugs.....	31	12,839	+8.2	-6.7	207,346	+30.1	+9.3	51.2	32.9
Cotton goods.....	669	244,937	+7.8	+24.7	2,546,720	+15.1	+28.4	79.3	52.5
Cotton small wares.....	113	9,360	+6.5	+8.0	139,153	+20.5	+12.6	81.2	58.9
Dyeing and finish- ing textiles.....	151	34,641	+1.0	+3.1	627,240	+3.2	+11.7	77.2	55.2
Hats, fur-felt.....	33	5,254	+9	+18.1	84,936	+6.8	+48.0	67.2	36.4
Knit goods.....	446	104,751	+4.9	+9.1	1,325,468	+11.0	+7.8	82.7	54.0
Silk and rayon goods.....	238	44,704	+10.1	+23.9	545,385	+21.1	+24.8	57.0	35.7
Woolen and worsted goods.....	239	54,150	+20.9	+49.1	819,895	+33.2	+52.5	75.6	52.6

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY 1933 WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932—Continued

Industry	Estab- lish- ments report- ing in both April and May 1933	Employment		Pay-roll totals				Index num- bers May 1933 (average 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change		Em- ploy- ment	Pay- roll totals
			April to May 1933	May 1932 to May 1933		April to May 1933	May 1932 to May 1933		
Textiles and their prod- ucts—Continued									
Wearing apparel	1,174	121,448	-2.0	+6.5	\$1,516,096	-10.2	-2.6	68.4	37.1
Clothing, men's.....	374	56,102	-2.1	+8.0	653,465	-4.2	+3.0	64.6	31.1
Clothing, women's.....	454	28,065	-5	+3.6	417,003	-15.9	-11.7	74.2	39.1
Corsets and allied garments.....	33	5,690	-9	-9	80,657	+5.3	-4.7	100.5	70.2
Men's furnishings.....	72	7,353	-1.4	+2.6	76,638	+6.4	-5.2	58.4	33.0
Millinery.....	125	9,291	-7.9	+14.1	146,350	-18.6	+6.5	71.4	44.1
Shirts and collars.....	116	14,947	+9	+6.8	141,983	+2.8	+7.8	59.3	36.1
Iron and steel and their products, not includ- ing machinery	1,358	297,889	+0.2	-6.2	4,791,189	+21.9	-3.3	53.3	29.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	68	8,535	+0.4	+8.5	135,325	+23.6	+4.9	64.9	36.4
Cast-iron pipe.....	32	4,801	+4.0	-27.3	62,727	+6.5	-33.7	24.5	13.2
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cut- lery) and edge tools.....	130	8,370	+4.1	-21.2	142,129	+17.8	-30.5	58.2	37.0
Forgings, iron and steel.....	63	5,162	+10.6	-6.6	87,882	+35.9	-1.6	56.2	31.7
Hardware.....	105	20,163	+3.0	-8.8	272,931	+17.2	-12.5	48.6	24.6
Iron and steel.....	200	180,829	+5.6	-5.9	2,897,479	+23.2	+1.4	54.2	28.7
Plumbers' supplies.....	70	7,512	+25.2	+4.2	130,292	+52.6	+11.5	66.8	41.7
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	96	13,726	+8.0	+8.6	233,185	+20.5	+6.9	36.7	21.8
Stoves.....	154	15,971	+7.9	-2.4	278,706	+17.0	+3.9	48.7	29.2
Structural and orna- mental metal work.....	188	12,300	-1.2	-23.1	184,817	+7.0	-34.9	38.0	19.8
Tin cans and other tin- ware.....	61	8,519	+3.5	+2.6	165,220	+10.4	+4.3	73.8	45.7
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files and saws).....	123	6,404	+3.3	-15.7	96,491	+14.0	-22.9	58.0	31.0
Wirework.....	68	5,597	+6.2	-1.5	104,005	+24.0	+1.5	93.0	72.1
Machinery, not includ- ing transportation equipment	1,799	270,219	+4.2	-16.0	4,995,130	+13.0	-20.4	44.6	27.0
Agricultural implements.....	74	6,281	-7.8	-10.5	99,155	-7	-18.9	25.5	18.4
Cash registers, adding machines, and calcul- ating machines.....	39	12,862	+3.5	-13.1	308,565	+7.0	-7.3	64.6	48.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and sup- plies.....	289	97,195	+3.4	-25.0	1,990,904	+10.2	-25.8	47.3	33.0
Engines, turbines, trac- tors and water wheels.....	90	14,531	+8	-17.4	284,652	+3.7	-19.0	38.5	23.9
Foundry and machine- shop products.....	1,054	93,941	+4.0	-13.3	1,527,175	+16.9	-21.0	43.0	23.0
Machine tools.....	143	9,585	+3.3	-21.7	163,751	+5.2	-29.5	27.8	15.5
Radios and phonographs.....	44	21,076	+20.9	+33.3	389,638	+23.4	+16.2	81.3	62.3
Textile machinery and parts.....	50	6,649	+5.4	-3.4	114,388	+18.5	-6	54.1	33.5
Typewriters and sup- plies.....	16	8,099	+5.3	-19.4	116,892	+15.7	-20.4	55.1	30.4
Nonferrous metals and their parts	630	77,981	+4.2	-6.1	1,333,982	+16.3	-6.8	52.0	34.2
Aluminum manufac- tures.....	26	4,990	+2.7	+1.6	82,889	+12.5	+17.5	49.4	31.5
Brass, bronze, and cop- per products.....	206	28,039	+7.7	-4.5	515,076	+27.5	+2.1	51.5	33.6
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	27	6,541	+6.4	-20.1	81,272	+17.7	-26.9	35.7	19.6
Jewelry.....	141	6,929	+2.1	-8.9	121,022	+7.1	-11.6	33.8	21.4
Lighting equipment.....	51	2,557	+4.5	-11.8	44,340	+14.4	-16.4	60.5	41.9
Silverware and plated ware.....	51	7,101	+4.1	-4.5	122,246	+15.7	-10.3	59.1	35.0
Smelting and refining— copper, lead, and zinc.....	40	9,314	-6	-8.6	168,582	+4.1	-15.2	56.5	36.4
Stamped and enameled ware.....	88	12,510	+4.3	-3.0	198,555	+11.7	-10.5	62.4	39.2

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

193

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY 1933 WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting in both April and May 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index numbers May 1933 (average 1926=100)	
		Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change		Employment	Pay-roll totals
			April to May 1933	May 1932 to May 1933		April to May 1933	May 1932 to May 1933		
Transportation equipment	409	213,417	+7.6	-21.3	\$4,934,828	+22.2	-26.5	46.9	36.9
Aircraft.....	29	7,897	+18.6	+17.5	220,959	+13.0	+12.5	244.8	232.5
Automobiles.....	237	177,802	+7.6	-20.0	4,169,587	+25.3	-24.6	48.9	39.3
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	39	4,658	+8	-14.6	76,818	-2.4	-28.5	17.5	9.3
Locomotives.....	11	1,383	-1.7	-51.0	25,544	+1.7	-63.5	9.9	6.2
Shipbuilding.....	93	21,677	+7.1	-34.5	441,920	+8.0	-43.2	57.0	39.6
Railroad repair shops	937	91,942	+3.1	-10.1	2,103,393	+7.2	-17.6	46.2	35.6
Electric railroad.....	391	20,022	-7	-9.1	505,988	+2.9	-18.2	63.6	51.1
Steam railroad.....	546	71,920	+3.7	-10.2	1,597,315	+7.6	-17.5	44.9	34.4
Lumber and allied products	1,525	115,825	+7.6	-8.3	1,393,792	+14.7	-19.0	35.3	17.9
Furniture.....	441	41,106	+9.2	-2.7	517,856	+18.1	-8.7	43.8	21.9
Lumber, millwork.....	455	10,999	+8.2	-13.1	230,441	+13.2	-24.2	33.1	18.2
Lumber, sawmills.....	604	56,433	+6.2	-10.6	628,769	+13.6	-23.5	32.0	15.3
Turpentine and rosin.....	25	1,287	+13.3	+1.8	16,636	+18.2	-8.9	44.7	36.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,294	85,407	+7.3	-10.4	1,366,232	+13.3	-22.2	41.2	23.8
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	651	16,093	+13.7	-23.7	175,754	+21.2	-38.2	24.1	9.7
Cement.....	123	13,151	+4.8	-10.1	215,352	+15.1	-29.6	37.2	19.7
Glass.....	187	37,612	+7.9	+9.0	693,012	+15.0	-4	64.2	46.7
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	217	4,148	+3.1	-33.1	73,778	+8.8	-47.4	32.8	18.2
Pottery.....	116	14,403	+3.6	-7.8	208,336	+4.7	-18.9	58.8	31.3
Leather and its manufactures	481	119,743	+2.0	+5.1	1,761,072	+10.8	+11.3	75.6	49.1
Boots and shoes.....	329	95,488	(¹)	+4.5	1,311,464	+6.9	+10.8	76.3	47.2
Leather.....	152	24,255	+11.2	+8.5	449,608	+24.6	-12.5	73.0	55.7
Paper and printing	1,883	204,671	+1.2	-5.1	4,776,057	+3.8	-15.8	77.4	60.3
Boxes, paper.....	313	19,879	+3.1	(²)	339,476	+9.3	-4.8	69.1	55.8
Paper and pulp.....	400	77,486	+3.0	-3	1,392,170	+10.1	-8.4	74.8	50.2
Printing and publishing—book and job.....	728	42,421	(¹)	-13.8	1,063,471	+3.4	-22.4	66.7	51.9
Printing and publishing—newspapers and periodicals.....	442	64,885	-1	-2.9	1,980,940	+6	-15.8	96.5	77.5
Chemicals and allied products	1,053	150,686	-2.3	+1.6	3,251,536	+4.3	-6.7	77.3	61.1
Chemicals.....	112	20,255	+3.7	+2.7	481,486	+7.2	-2.9	88.4	63.7
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	108	2,549	-16.6	-33.1	26,762	-5.6	-35.9	23.2	22.0
Druggists' preparations.....	42	6,050	-2.3	-9.7	113,944	+1.4	-14.0	66.2	63.1
Explosives.....	30	3,281	-2	(²)	61,388	+4.6	-13.6	75.0	46.9
Fertilizers.....	198	9,134	-42.7	+15.3	96,726	-38.1	-10.5	67.2	36.8
Paints and varnishes.....	345	15,298	+9.7	-2.1	343,142	+18.8	-10.1	71.6	57.9
Petroleum refining.....	131	50,984	+1.2	-1.9	1,357,188	+2.1	-10.2	63.6	53.7
Rayon and allied products.....	23	28,762	+10.4	+13.2	468,026	+14.2	+6.5	147.0	117.8
Soap.....	94	14,373	+2.0	+1.7	302,874	+2.6	-7.7	95.8	78.8
Rubber products	150	71,330	+4.8	-5.5	1,441,987	+27.6	-4.3	63.0	44.4
Rubber boots and shoes.....	8	8,095	-12.9	-28.4	136,046	+14.9	-16.5	39.8	32.5
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	100	18,512	+3.8	+2.5	313,741	+9.4	-2.3	81.6	52.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	42	44,723	+10.0	-3.6	992,200	+39.5	-2.8	62.4	44.5
Tobacco manufactures	242	51,564	+13.7	-4.5	656,490	+26.6	-5.8	66.2	48.5
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	33	9,966	+4.5	-5	135,937	+13.5	-1.3	86.7	70.7
Cigars and cigarettes.....	209	41,598	+15.6	-5.1	520,553	+29.3	-67	63.6	45.8
Total, 89 industries	17,923	2,632,335	+4.8	-1.7	45,794,311	+11.5	-8.5	58.7	38.9

¹ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.² No change.

Per Capita Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

PER capita weekly earnings in May 1933 for each of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and for all industries combined, together with the percents of change in May 1933 as compared with April 1933 and May 1932, are shown in table 2.

These earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN **MANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1933
AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932

Industry	Per capita weekly earnings in May 1933	Percent of change com- pared with—	
		April 1933	May 1932
Food and kindred products:			
Baking.....	\$21.51	+0.5	-8.5
Beverages.....	30.26	+1.5	+8.4
Butter.....	20.65	+7	-15.6
Confectionery.....	12.96	+4.7	-14.4
Flour.....	20.72	-1.8	-8.3
Ice cream.....	25.48	+1.2	-13.7
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	20.00	+6	-9.1
Sugar, beet.....	21.34	-5.2	-25.0
Sugar refining, cane.....	24.72	+9	-3.0
Textiles and their products:			
Fabrics:			
Carpets and rugs.....	16.15	+20.3	+16.7
Cotton goods.....	10.40	+6.8	+3.0
Cotton, small wares.....	14.87	+13.1	+4.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	18.11	+2.2	+8.4
Hats, fur-felt.....	16.17	+5.9	+25.3
Knit goods.....	12.65	+5.8	-1.3
Silk and rayon goods.....	12.20	+10.0	+1.3
Woolen and worsted goods.....	15.14	+10.1	+2.0
Wearing apparel:			
Clothing, men's.....	11.65	-2.1	-4.6
Clothing, women's.....	14.86	-15.5	-14.9
Corsets and allied garments.....	14.18	+6.2	-3.8
Men's furnishings.....	10.42	+8.0	-7.6
Millinery.....	15.75	-11.6	-6.2
Shirts and collars.....	9.50	+1.8	+1.0
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:			
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	15.86	+16.2	-3.4
Cast-iron pipe.....	13.07	+2.5	-8.3
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	16.98	+13.2	-11.9
Forgings, iron and steel.....	17.02	+22.9	+5.3
Hardware.....	13.54	+13.8	-3.8
Iron and steel.....	16.02	+16.7	+7.3
Plumbers' supplies.....	17.34	+21.9	+6.9
Steam and hot water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	16.99	+11.6	-1.9
Stoves.....	17.45	+8.5	+6.4
Structural and ornamental metalwork.....	15.03	+8.4	-15.3
Tin cans and other tinware.....	19.39	+6.7	+1.5
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	15.07	+10.4	-8.4
Wirework.....	18.58	+16.8	+2.9
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:			
Agricultural implements.....	15.79	+7.6	-9.6
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	23.99	+3.3	+6.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	20.48	+6.6	-6
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	19.59	+2.9	-2.0
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	16.26	+12.4	-8.9
Machine tools.....	17.08	+1.8	-10.2
Radios and phonographs.....	18.49	+2.1	-12.7
Textile machinery and parts.....	17.20	+12.4	+2.9
Typewriters and supplies.....	14.43	+0.9	-8

PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1933
AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932—Continued

Industry	Per capita weekly earnings in May 1933	Percent of change compared with—	
		April 1933	May 1932
Nonferrous metals and their parts:			
Aluminum manufactures.....	\$16.61	+9.5	+15.4
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	18.37	+18.3	+6.7
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	12.43	+10.6	-8.5
Jewelry.....	17.47	+5.0	-2.8
Lighting equipment.....	17.34	+9.5	-4.9
Silverware and plated ware.....	17.22	+11.2	-6.1
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	18.10	+4.7	-7.4
Stamped and enameled ware.....	15.87	+7.1	-7.9
Transportation equipment:			
Aircraft.....	27.98	-4.7	-4.4
Automobiles.....	23.45	+16.4	-5.7
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	16.49	-3.3	-15.8
Locomotives.....	18.47	+3.4	-24.9
Shipbuilding.....	20.39	+1.8	-13.1
Railroad repair shops:			
Electric railroad.....	25.27	+3.5	-10.2
Steam railroad.....	22.21	+3.7	-8.4
Lumber and allied products:			
Furniture.....	12.60	+8.2	-6.2
Lumber, millwork.....	13.56	+4.6	-12.8
Lumber, sawmills.....	11.14	+7.0	-14.9
Turpentine and rosin.....	12.93	+4.4	-10.5
Stone, clay, and glass products:			
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	10.92	+6.5	-19.6
Cement.....	16.38	+9.9	-22.0
Glass.....	18.43	+6.6	-9.0
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	17.79	+5.6	-21.7
Pottery.....	14.46	+1.0	-12.0
Leather and its manufactures:			
Boots and shoes.....	13.73	+6.9	+6.3
Leather.....	18.54	+12.1	+3.5
Paper and printing:			
Boxes, paper.....	17.08	+6.0	-4.6
Paper and pulp.....	17.97	+6.8	-8.2
Printing and publishing—book and job.....	25.07	+3.4	-9.8
Printing and publishing—newspapers and periodicals.....	30.53	+1.6	-13.3
Chemicals and allied products:			
Chemicals.....	23.77	+3.4	-5.3
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	10.50	+13.3	-4.1
Druggists' preparations.....	18.83	+3.8	-4.8
Explosives.....	18.71	+4.8	-13.4
Fertilizers.....	10.59	+8.2	-21.9
Paints and varnishes.....	22.43	+8.3	-8.3
Petroleum refining.....	26.62	+1.8	-8.6
Rayon and allied products.....	16.27	+3.4	-6.2
Soap.....	21.07	+1.5	-9.9
Rubber products:			
Rubber boots and shoes.....	16.81	+32.1	+16.9
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	16.95	+5.3	-4.5
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	22.19	+26.9	+1.6
Tobacco and manufactures:			
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	13.64	+8.6	-1.0
Cigars and cigarettes.....	12.51	+11.8	-1.4
Total, 89 industries.....	17.40	+11.7	-2.2

General Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries by months, from January 1926 to May 1933, together with average indexes for each of the years from 1926 to 1932, and for the 5-month period, January to May 1933, inclusive, are

shown in the following table. In computing these general indexes the index numbers of each of the separate industries are weighted according to their relative importance in the total. Following this table are two charts prepared from these general indexes showing the course of employment and pay rolls from January 1926, to May 1933, inclusive.

TABLE 3.—GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY 1926 TO MAY 1933

[12-month average, 1926=100]

Month	Employment								Pay rolls							
	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	100.4	97.3	91.6	95.2	90.7	74.6	64.8	56.6	98.0	94.9	89.6	94.5	88.1	63.7	48.6	35.8
February.....	101.5	99.0	93.0	97.4	90.9	75.3	65.6	57.5	102.2	100.6	93.9	101.8	91.3	68.1	49.6	36.4
March.....	102.0	99.5	93.7	98.6	90.5	75.9	64.5	55.1	103.4	102.0	95.2	103.9	91.6	69.6	48.2	33.4
April.....	101.0	98.6	93.3	99.1	89.9	75.7	62.2	56.0	101.5	100.8	93.8	104.6	90.7	68.5	44.7	34.9
May.....	99.8	97.6	93.0	99.2	88.6	75.2	59.7	58.7	99.8	99.8	94.1	104.8	88.6	67.7	42.5	38.9
June.....	99.3	97.0	93.1	98.8	86.5	73.4	57.5	-----	99.7	97.4	94.2	102.8	85.2	63.8	39.3	-----
July.....	97.7	95.0	92.2	98.2	82.7	71.7	55.2	-----	95.2	93.0	91.2	98.2	77.0	60.3	36.2	-----
August.....	98.7	95.1	93.6	98.6	81.0	71.2	56.0	-----	98.7	95.0	94.2	102.1	75.0	59.7	36.3	-----
September.....	100.3	95.8	95.0	99.3	80.9	70.9	58.5	-----	99.3	94.1	95.4	102.6	75.4	56.7	38.1	-----
October.....	100.7	95.3	95.9	98.4	79.9	68.9	59.9	-----	102.9	95.2	99.0	102.4	74.0	55.3	39.9	-----
November.....	99.5	93.5	95.4	95.0	77.9	67.1	59.4	-----	99.6	91.6	96.1	95.4	69.6	52.5	38.6	-----
December.....	98.9	92.6	95.5	92.3	76.6	66.7	58.3	-----	99.8	93.2	97.7	92.4	68.8	52.2	37.7	-----
Average....	100.0	96.4	93.8	97.5	84.7	72.2	60.1	¹ 56.8	100.0	96.5	94.5	100.5	81.3	61.5	41.6	¹ 35.9

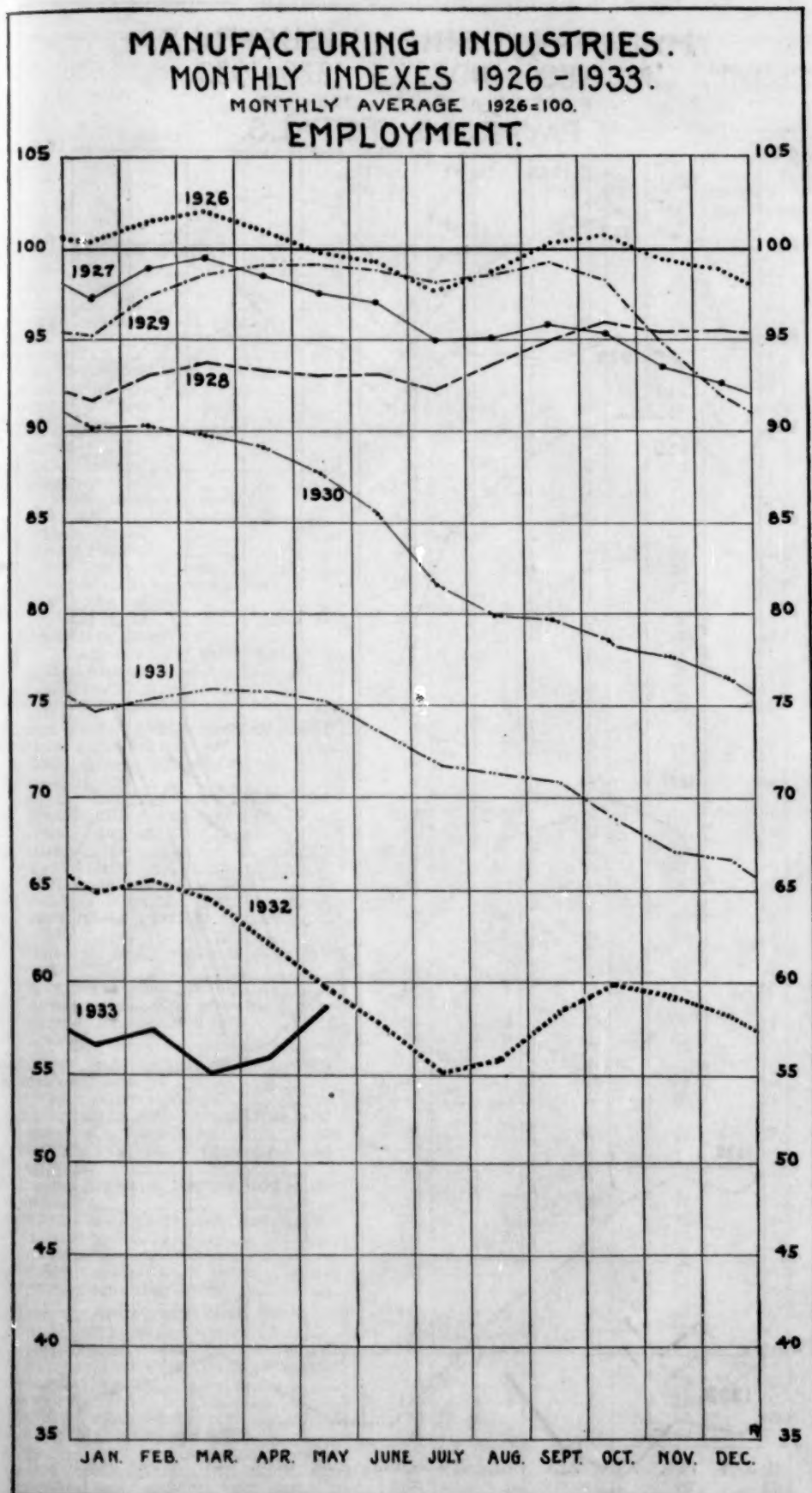
¹ Average for 5 months.

Time Worked in Manufacturing Industries in May 1933

REPORTS as to working time in May were received from 13,688 establishments in 89 manufacturing industries. Three percent of these establishments were idle, 51 percent operated on a full-time basis, and 46 percent worked on a part-time schedule.

An average of 88 percent of full-time operation in May was shown by reports received from all the operating establishments included in table 4. The establishments working part time in May averaged 75 percent of full-time operation.

A number of establishments supplying data concerning plant-operating time have reported full-time operations, but have qualified the hours reported with a statement that, while the plant was operating full time, the work in the establishment was being shared and the employees were not working the full-time hours operated by the plant.



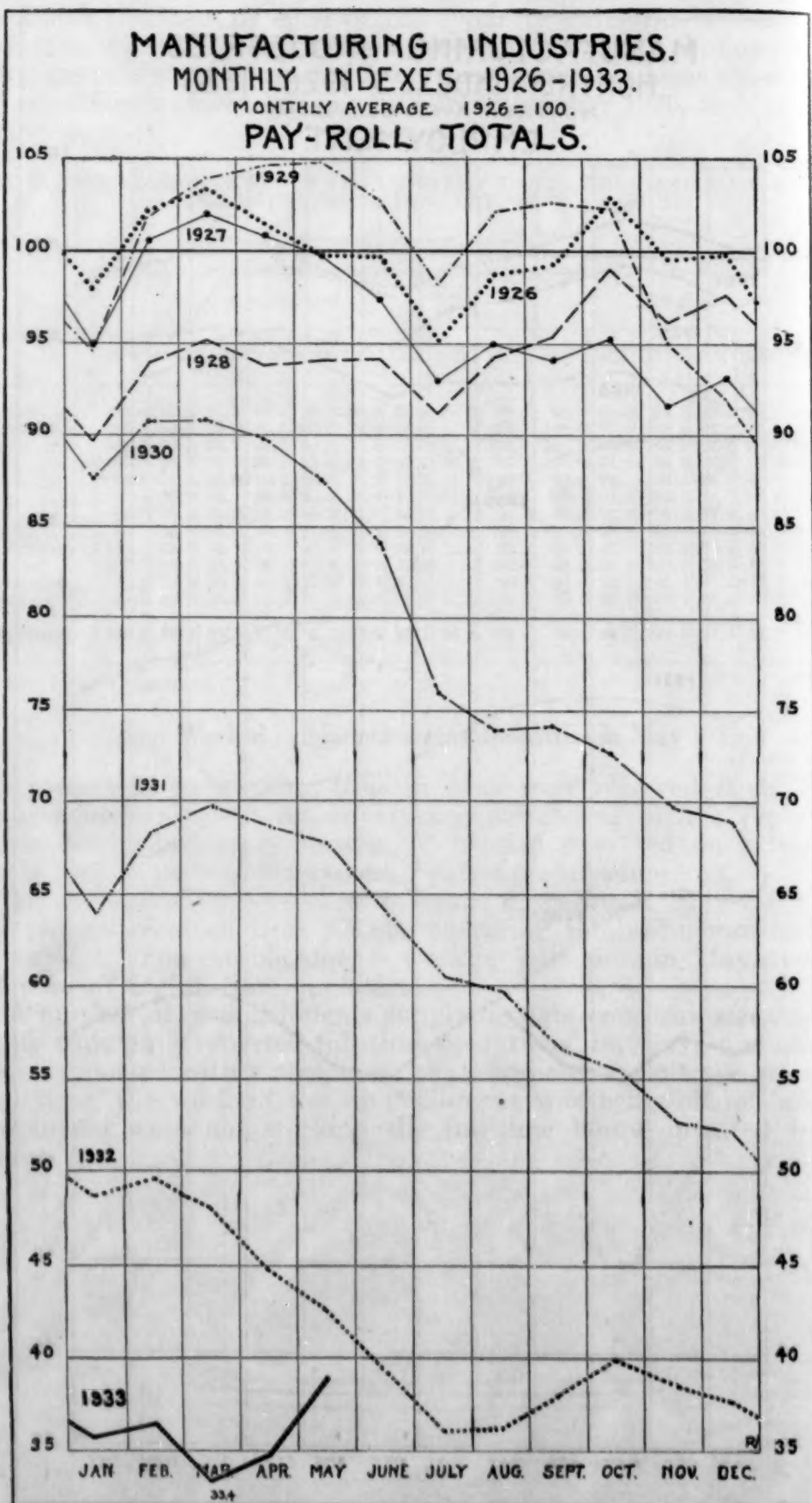


TABLE 4.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN MAY 1933

Industry	Establishments reporting		Percent of establishments operating—		Average percent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Percent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
Food and kindred products	2,488	1	72	27	95	80
Baking.....	797	(1)	81	19	97	82
Beverages.....	277	(1)	81	19	97	77
Butter.....	243	1	74	26	96	84
Confectionery.....	261	1	45	54	86	74
Flour.....	388	1	69	30	93	77
Ice cream.....	257	1	67	32	94	82
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	205	-----	70	30	96	88
Sugar, beet.....	49	2	86	12	98	87
Sugar refining, cane.....	11	-----	82	18	95	75
Textiles and their products	2,538	4	65	31	93	79
Fabrics:						
Carpets and rugs.....	19	21	37	42	84	69
Cotton goods.....	639	2	71	27	95	81
Cotton small wares.....	98	1	54	45	90	77
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	141	2	60	38	93	82
Hats, fur-felt.....	21	-----	52	48	87	69
Knit goods.....	384	2	68	30	95	82
Silk and rayon goods.....	218	8	61	30	92	77
Woolen and worsted goods.....	219	5	72	22	96	82
Wearing apparel:						
Clothing, men's.....	288	4	59	38	92	80
Clothing, women's.....	268	10	65	25	92	71
Corsets and allied garments.....	27	-----	59	41	91	78
Men's furnishings.....	57	5	58	37	92	79
Millinery.....	75	1	64	35	93	80
Shirts and collars.....	84	7	60	33	93	81
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	986	5	27	68	77	68
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	59	-----	25	75	77	69
Cast-iron pipe.....	36	25	11	64	63	57
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	102	3	26	71	77	67
Forgings, iron and steel.....	35	-----	14	86	67	61
Hardware.....	59	2	19	80	74	68
Iron and steel.....	137	14	34	53	77	63
Plumbers' supplies.....	54	-----	44	56	86	75
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	83	4	17	80	65	58
Stoves.....	131	6	21	73	78	71
Structural and ornamental metal-work.....	87	-----	32	68	84	77
Tin cans and other tinware.....	55	4	51	45	90	80
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	102	2	19	79	74	67
Wirework.....	46	2	30	67	83	75
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	1,337	1	26	73	76	67
Agricultural implements.....	46	-----	24	76	75	67
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	31	-----	48	52	87	75
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	205	1	20	79	77	71
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	71	3	18	79	75	69
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	795	1	28	71	75	64
Machine tools.....	114	4	18	77	74	68
Radios and phonographs.....	34	-----	29	71	81	74
Textile machinery and parts.....	32	-----	38	63	84	74
Typewriters and supplies.....	9	-----	22	78	74	65
Nonferrous metals and their parts	413	2	31	68	81	73
Aluminum manufactures.....	18	-----	44	56	90	80
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	78	-----	28	72	84	77
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	20	5	25	70	70	59
Jewelry.....	110	5	25	71	77	70
Lighting equipment.....	43	-----	19	81	80	75
Silverware and plated ware.....	48	2	29	69	79	70
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	22	-----	68	32	93	78
Stamped and enameled ware.....	74	1	36	62	85	76

¹ Less than one half of 1 percent.

TABLE 4.—PROPORTION OF FULL TIME WORKED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING IN MAY 1933—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Percent of establishments operating—		Average percent of full time reported by—	
	Total number	Percent idle	Full time	Part time	All operating establishments	Establishments operating part time
Transportation equipment	289	5	48	47	89	77
Aircraft.....	26		73	27	97	85
Automobiles.....	139	6	38	55	88	79
Cars, electric and steam railroad.....	32	16	22	63	73	64
Locomotives.....	7		57	43	84	63
Shipbuilding.....	85		65	35	93	80
Railroad repair shops	738	(¹)	44	56	88	79
Electric railroad.....	341		65	35	94	83
Steam railroad.....	417	1	27	73	84	78
Lumber and allied products	1,085	3	40	57	84	72
Furniture.....	340	3	40	57	84	72
Lumber, millwork.....	302	3	33	64	81	71
Lumber, sawmills.....	421	4	44	52	85	72
Turpentine and rosin.....	22		50	50	93	85
Stone, clay, and glass products	634	23	43	34	87	71
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	190	44	19	37	76	64
Cement.....	80	25	64	11	96	72
Glass.....	144	8	76	16	96	75
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	172	20	40	40	88	77
Pottery.....	98	6	30	64	81	72
Leather and its manufactures	356	2	50	48	90	80
Boots and shoes.....	235	3	46	51	89	79
Leather.....	121		59	41	93	82
Paper and printing	1,575	1	50	50	89	78
Boxes, paper.....	254		37	63	85	76
Paper and pulp.....	320	3	43	55	85	74
Printing and publishing:						
Book and job.....	610	(¹)	43	57	88	79
Newspapers and periodicals.....	391	(¹)	75	24	97	88
Chemicals and allied products	839	2	62	36	94	81
Chemicals.....	80	1	68	31	94	82
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	64	14	56	30	91	74
Druggists' preparations.....	26		54	46	92	82
Explosives.....	11		9	91	78	76
Fertilizers.....	163	1	75	25	95	80
Paints and varnishes.....	304	1	58	41	93	82
Petroleum refining.....	95	4	66	29	96	87
Rayon and allied products.....	11	9	82	9	98	80
Soap.....	85		54	46	91	81
Rubber products	125	1	41	58	86	76
Rubber boots and shoes.....	8		25	75	85	81
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	87	1	39	60	85	75
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	30		50	50	91	79
Tobacco manufactures	215	7	34	59	83	73
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	33	6	67	27	90	67
Cigars and cigarettes.....	182	7	29	64	82	74
Total, 89 industries	13,688	3	51	46	88	75

¹ Less than one half of 1 percent.

Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in May 1933

INCREASES in employment in May as compared with April were reported in 8 of the 15 nonmanufacturing industries covered by the Bureau's monthly employment survey, and increased pay-roll totals were reported in 11 of these nonmanufacturing industries.

The most pronounced gain in employment between April and May was shown in the quarrying and nonmetallic mining industry, in which the increase of 10.5 percent was somewhat larger than the usual seasonal increase reported in this industry in May. The metalliferous mining industry reported a gain of 2.2 percent in em-

ployment and the dyeing and cleaning industry reported an increase of 1.1 percent. In the remaining five industries in which increased employment was reported in May, the upward trend was less than 1 percent and was as follows: Wholesale trade, 0.9 percent; crude petroleum producing, 0.3 percent; laundries, 0.2 percent; power and light and banks-brokerage-insurance-real estate, 0.1 percent each.

The most pronounced decrease in employment from April to May (16.4 percent) was reported in the anthracite-mining industry. While seasonal in character, this decrease is slightly greater than the average decline shown in this industry in May. The decrease of 7.5 percent in employment in the canning and preserving industry is also seasonal, reflecting a between-season period in which the California canneries show a marked decline and canneries in other sections of the country have not begun operations. The bituminous coal mining and the telephone and telegraph industries reported losses in employment of 3.8 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively, coupled, however, with small increases in pay rolls. The retail-trade industry reported a drop of 2.1 percent in employment, the electric-railroad and bus operation industry reported a decrease of 0.5 percent, and the hotel industry reported a decrease of less than one tenth of 1 percent in number of employees over the month interval.

In the following table are presented employment and pay-roll data for 15 groups of nonmanufacturing industries. Data concerning the building-construction industry are not included in the following tabulation, but are shown in more detail under the section "Building construction."

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN NONMANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MAY 1933 WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932

Industrial group	Estab-lish-ments reporting in both April and May 1933	Employment			Pay-roll totals			Index num-bers, May 1933 (average 1929=100)	
		Number on pay-roll, May 1933	Percent of change		Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1933	Percent of change		Em-ploy-ment	Pay-roll totals
			April to May 1933	May 1932 to May 1933		April to May 1933	May 1932 to May 1933		
Coal mining:									
Anthracite.....	160	59,031	-16.4	-35.4	\$1,192,133	-19.7	-48.3	43.2	30.0
Bituminous.....	1,438	178,840	-3.8	-2.2	2,041,259	+1.4	-12.4	61.2	26.9
Metalliferous mining.....	263	19,655	+2.2	-21.7	359,312	+3.7	-28.6	30.0	17.0
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	987	27,048	+10.5	-14.2	391,302	+17.9	-26.3	43.4	23.8
Crude petroleum producing..	259	23,129	+3	+4.4	651,663	+3.9	-11.7	56.9	41.6
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph..	7,634	250,717	-3.1	-13.0	6,626,510	+1.1	-17.3	70.1	68.5
Power and light.....	3,069	198,626	+1	-8.5	5,689,964	+7	-17.0	76.9	69.9
Electric - railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	583	133,239	-.5	-10.1	3,557,336	+2	-19.4	69.1	58.2
Trade:									
Wholesale.....	2,949	74,834	+9	-5.0	1,962,402	+2.5	-17.6	74.0	57.4
Retail.....	17,363	353,987	-2.1	-4.8	6,710,739	-1.5	-16.3	77.0	59.5
Hotels (cash payments only) ¹									
Canning and preserving.....	2,635	128,653	-(²)	-10.2	1,619,697	+1	-22.7	71.9	51.8
Laundries.....	826	38,790	-7.5	+12.3	453,395	-5.0	-11.7	45.5	31.8
Dyeing and cleaning.....	944	52,874	+2	-9.7	772,134	+9	-22.8	73.5	54.5
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	327	10,585	+1.1	-3.0	179,443	-1.3	-19.9	82.0	53.9
	3,380	130,018	³ +1.1	³ -1.8	4,401,287	³ +4	³ -10.3	³ 96.4	³ 83.6

¹ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

² Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

³ Weighted.

Per capita weekly earnings in May 1933 for 15 nonmanufacturing industries included in the Bureau's monthly trend-of-employment survey, together with the percents of change in May 1933 as compared with April 1933 and May 1932, are given in the table following. These per capita weekly earnings must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages; they are per capita weekly earnings computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

TABLE 2.—PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN 15 **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES IN MAY 1933 AND COMPARISON WITH APRIL 1933 AND MAY 1932

Industrial group	Per capita weekly earnings in May 1933	Percent of change, May 1933, compared with—	
		April 1933	May 1932
Coal mining:			
Anthracite.....	\$20.20	-3.9	-20.0
Bituminous.....	11.41	+5.4	-10.2
Metalliferous mining.....	18.28	+1.4	-8.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	14.47	+6.8	-14.1
Crude petroleum producing.....	28.18	+3.6	-15.4
Public utilities:			
Telephone and telegraph.....	26.43	+4.3	-4.9
Power and light.....	28.65	+6	-9.3
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	26.70	+7	-10.3
Trade:			
Wholesale.....	26.22	+1.7	-13.3
Retail.....	18.96	+6	-12.1
Hotels (cash payments only) ¹	12.59	+2	-13.9
Canning and preserving.....	11.69	+2.7	-21.4
Laundries.....	14.60	+7	-14.5
Dyeing and cleaning.....	16.95	-2.4	-17.5
Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate.....	33.85	+2	-8.6

¹ The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

² Weighted.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers of employment and pay roll totals for 15 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in the following table. These index numbers show the variation in employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1930 to May 1933, in all nonmanufacturing industries with the exception of the laundry, dyeing and cleaning, and the banks, brokerage, insurance, and real-estate industries for which information over the entire period is not available. The Bureau has secured data concerning employment and pay rolls for the index base year 1929 from establishments in these industries and has computed index numbers for those months for which data are available from the Bureau's files. These indexes are shown in this tabulation.

TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO MAY 1933

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	102.1	90.6	76.2	52.5	105.8	89.3	61.5	43.2	102.5	93.9	80.8	69.8	101.4	73.3	47.0	36.1
February.....	106.9	89.5	71.2	58.7	121.5	101.9	57.3	56.8	102.4	91.5	77.4	69.3	102.1	68.3	47.0	37.2
March.....	82.6	82.0	73.7	54.6	78.5	71.3	61.2	48.8	98.6	88.8	75.2	67.6	86.4	65.2	46.8	30.7
April.....	84.1	85.2	70.1	51.6	75.0	75.2	72.0	37.4	94.4	85.9	65.5	63.7	81.7	58.6	33.9	26.6
May.....	93.8	80.3	66.9	43.2	98.8	76.1	58.0	30.0	90.4	82.4	62.6	61.2	77.5	54.4	30.7	26.9
June.....	90.8	76.1	53.0	-----	94.3	66.7	37.4	-----	88.4	78.4	60.5	-----	75.6	52.4	27.3	-----
July.....	91.6	65.1	44.5	-----	84.0	53.7	34.5	-----	88.0	76.4	58.6	-----	68.9	50.4	24.4	-----
August.....	80.2	67.3	49.2	-----	78.8	56.4	41.4	-----	89.2	77.0	59.4	-----	71.1	50.6	26.4	-----
September.....	93.8	80.0	55.8	-----	91.6	64.9	47.0	-----	90.5	80.4	62.4	-----	74.9	53.6	30.2	-----
October.....	99.0	86.8	63.9	-----	117.2	91.1	66.7	-----	91.8	81.3	67.0	-----	79.4	56.2	37.8	-----
November.....	97.2	83.5	62.7	-----	98.0	79.5	51.0	-----	92.5	81.1	69.4	-----	79.1	54.6	38.0	-----
December.....	99.1	79.8	62.3	-----	100.0	78.4	56.2	-----	92.5	81.2	70.0	-----	77.7	52.3	37.7	-----
Average.....	93.4	80.5	62.5	52.1	95.3	75.4	53.7	43.2	93.4	83.2	67.4	66.3	81.3	57.5	35.6	31.5
Month	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	95.7	68.3	49.3	32.4	92.7	55.0	29.7	18.1	79.6	64.4	48.9	35.1	71.9	50.4	30.2	18.1
February.....	92.3	65.3	46.9	31.5	92.5	54.6	27.8	17.8	79.8	66.6	47.4	34.8	73.5	54.4	29.6	17.4
March.....	90.9	63.5	45.0	30.0	90.8	52.8	26.5	17.4	83.0	70.0	46.0	35.1	80.0	58.2	28.7	17.8
April.....	89.3	63.9	43.3	29.4	88.3	51.4	25.0	16.4	87.4	76.1	48.6	39.3	85.4	62.6	30.0	20.2
May.....	87.5	62.4	38.3	30.0	85.6	49.3	23.8	17.0	90.8	75.0	50.6	43.4	90.2	62.3	32.3	23.8
June.....	84.6	60.0	32.2	-----	81.6	46.1	20.1	-----	90.3	72.3	49.5	-----	90.9	60.1	30.0	-----
July.....	80.5	56.2	29.5	-----	71.9	41.3	16.9	-----	89.9	71.0	49.5	-----	85.5	57.3	29.1	-----
August.....	79.0	55.8	28.6	-----	71.0	40.2	16.5	-----	89.3	68.9	51.1	-----	85.8	55.1	29.7	-----
September.....	78.1	55.5	29.3	-----	69.9	40.0	17.0	-----	87.7	66.6	52.4	-----	82.5	51.2	30.5	-----
October.....	77.2	53.8	30.5	-----	68.6	37.4	18.0	-----	84.7	64.5	52.4	-----	79.3	48.7	30.1	-----
November.....	72.8	52.8	31.9	-----	63.4	35.1	18.7	-----	78.3	59.3	49.4	-----	66.8	43.3	27.1	-----
December.....	70.1	51.2	33.3	-----	59.9	34.3	18.7	-----	70.2	53.9	42.3	-----	59.9	36.9	22.1	-----
Average.....	83.2	59.1	36.5	30.7	78.0	44.8	21.6	17.3	84.3	67.4	49.0	37.5	79.3	53.4	29.1	19.5
Month	Crude petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	92.7	74.8	54.9	57.2	94.0	71.5	46.5	39.9	101.6	90.5	83.0	74.6	105.1	96.3	89.1	71.7
February.....	90.8	73.2	54.4	57.0	88.6	70.0	46.9	41.7	100.2	89.2	82.0	73.9	101.9	94.8	89.6	71.9
March.....	89.3	72.2	51.4	56.5	91.3	73.2	43.2	42.5	99.4	88.6	81.7	73.2	105.8	97.9	88.2	71.6
April.....	86.8	69.8	54.9	56.8	86.6	66.3	44.5	40.1	98.9	88.1	81.2	72.3	103.4	95.0	83.4	67.8
May.....	89.8	67.8	54.5	56.9	85.4	64.7	47.1	41.6	99.7	87.4	80.6	70.1	103.2	94.1	82.8	68.5
June.....	90.2	65.0	54.2	-----	87.1	62.7	44.8	-----	99.8	86.9	79.9	-----	103.4	95.0	82.1	-----
July.....	89.9	65.3	55.4	-----	88.5	59.2	44.6	-----	100.0	86.6	79.1	-----	106.6	93.3	79.6	-----
August.....	87.7	62.4	57.4	-----	86.0	56.3	42.9	-----	98.8	85.9	78.1	-----	102.5	92.3	79.1	-----
September.....	85.0	61.2	56.2	-----	84.0	55.2	41.9	-----	96.8	85.0	77.4	-----	102.2	92.1	75.9	-----
October.....	85.2	60.4	56.8	-----	82.6	54.4	42.5	-----	94.5	84.1	76.2	-----	100.9	91.6	75.7	-----
November.....	83.6	57.6	56.5	-----	80.0	52.0	42.4	-----	93.0	83.5	75.5	-----	97.9	89.7	74.3	-----
December.....	77.4	58.2	57.2	-----	77.2	54.9	41.7	-----	91.6	83.1	74.8	-----	101.3	92.7	73.5	-----
Average.....	87.4	65.7	55.3	56.9	85.9	61.7	44.1	41.2	97.9	86.6	79.1	72.8	102.9	93.7	81.1	70.3
Month	Power and light								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance ¹							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	99.6	99.2	89.3	77.7	99.7	98.6	88.4	73.0	97.1	86.9	79.5	70.6	97.8	85.6	75.4	60.9
February.....	98.8	97.8	87.2	77.4	100.4	99.7	86.0	71.6	95.1	86.6	78.9	70.4	95.7	87.1	74.8	60.6
March.....	99.7	96.7	85.5	76.9	102.1	102.4	85.4	71.9	94.4	86.4	77.6	69.8	95.4	88.1	73.6	59.4
April.....	100.7	97.1	84.8	76.9	102.6	97.6	82.4	69.4	95.2	86.8	78.0	69.5	97.1	86.6	71.8	58.1
May.....	103.4	97.6	84.0	76.9	104.5	98.7	84.2	69.9	95.2	85.9	76.9	69.1	96.0	85.1	72.2	58.2
June.....	104.6	97.2	83.2	-----	107.8	98.3	80.5	-----	94.8	85.3	76.5	-----	97.0	84.8	70.2	-----
July.....	105.9	96.7	82.3	-----	106.7	97.4	78.7	-----	95.3	85.6	75.6	-----	95.6	83.3	66.4	-----
August.....	106.4	95.9	81.5	-----	106.6	96.2	76.7	-----	92.9	84.8	74.1	-----	92.1	81.9	63.8	-----
September.....	105.2	94.7	81.0	-----	106.1	94.3	74.7	-----	91.8	84.0	73.5	-----	90.5	81.2	62.5	-----
October.....	104.8	92.7	79.9	-----	105.6	93.2	74.4	-----	91.0	82.7	72.3	-----	88.9	79.6	61.5	-----
November.....	103.4	91.3	79.1	-----	103.7	93.3	73.2	-----	89.3	81.5	71.8	-----	87.7	79.7	61.7	-----
December.....	103.2	90.3	78.4	-----	106.3	91.2	73.2	-----	88.8	79.9	71.4	-----	88.6	77.8	61.9	-----
Average.....	103.0	95.6	83.0	77.2	104.3	96.7	79.8	71.2	93.4	84.7	75.5	69.9	93.5	83.4	68.0	59.4

¹ Average for 5 months.² Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

TABLE 3.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS FOR **NONMANUFACTURING** INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1930, 1931, AND 1932, AND JANUARY TO MAY 1933—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Wholesale trade								Retail trade							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	100.0	89.5	81.8	75.3	100.0	87.5	74.1	61.7	98.9	90.0	84.3	76.9	99.7	89.4	78.0	62.7
February.....	98.5	88.2	80.9	74.1	98.3	88.4	72.5	58.6	94.4	87.1	80.5	73.4	96.0	86.7	73.7	58.4
March.....	97.7	87.4	79.8	73.1	99.7	89.1	71.3	57.1	93.9	87.8	81.4	71.4	95.5	87.5	73.4	55.1
April.....	97.3	87.4	78.9	73.3	97.9	85.2	68.9	56.0	97.3	90.1	81.6	78.6	97.5	88.3	72.7	60.4
May.....	96.8	87.1	77.9	74.0	97.4	84.7	69.7	57.4	96.7	89.9	80.9	77.0	97.3	88.0	71.1	59.5
June.....	96.5	87.1	77.0	-----	98.6	84.1	66.2	-----	93.9	89.1	79.4	-----	96.8	87.6	68.2	-----
July.....	96.0	86.8	76.6	-----	96.0	83.3	64.7	-----	89.0	83.9	74.6	-----	91.7	83.3	63.3	-----
August.....	95.0	86.5	76.4	-----	93.6	82.1	63.2	-----	85.6	81.8	72.6	-----	87.6	80.3	60.7	-----
September.....	94.8	86.1	77.1	-----	93.6	81.4	63.1	-----	92.0	86.6	77.8	-----	92.4	83.5	64.6	-----
October.....	94.2	85.2	77.8	-----	92.9	79.9	63.9	-----	95.5	89.8	81.3	-----	95.1	84.6	67.1	-----
November.....	92.6	84.1	77.6	-----	91.0	79.7	63.3	-----	98.4	90.9	81.7	-----	96.8	85.4	66.9	-----
December.....	92.0	83.7	77.0	-----	91.3	77.8	62.6	-----	115.1	106.2	95.2	-----	107.7	94.1	73.6	-----
Average.....	96.0	86.6	78.2	74.0	95.9	83.6	67.0	58.2	95.9	89.4	80.9	75.5	96.2	86.6	69.4	59.2
Month	Hotels								Canning and preserving							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	100.4	95.0	83.2	73.8	100.3	91.0	73.9	55.7	46.1	48.9	35.0	34.1	50.3	46.1	31.8	24.8
February.....	102.4	96.8	84.3	73.8	103.8	93.7	73.9	55.9	45.7	48.3	37.1	35.1	51.5	48.6	32.7	25.9
March.....	102.4	96.8	84.0	72.4	104.4	93.4	72.4	53.5	49.7	53.0	36.3	33.2	50.8	50.3	31.9	24.2
April.....	100.1	95.9	82.7	71.9	100.3	89.9	69.6	51.7	74.8	59.6	47.0	49.2	72.6	57.1	37.9	33.5
May.....	98.0	92.5	80.1	71.9	98.4	87.7	67.0	51.8	65.7	56.0	40.5	45.5	66.9	56.0	36.0	31.8
June.....	98.0	91.6	78.0	-----	98.1	85.4	63.8	-----	83.0	70.6	55.5	-----	81.5	58.6	40.5	-----
July.....	101.3	93.3	78.4	-----	99.8	85.2	61.8	-----	126.3	102.2	73.0	-----	112.7	74.2	47.5	-----
August.....	101.5	92.8	77.6	-----	98.6	83.8	59.6	-----	185.7	142.9	99.0	-----	172.0	104.7	65.6	-----
September.....	100.1	90.6	77.0	-----	97.1	81.9	59.1	-----	246.6	180.1	125.3	-----	214.8	129.4	75.1	-----
October.....	97.5	87.4	75.4	-----	95.5	79.7	58.6	-----	164.7	108.1	81.1	-----	140.0	77.6	51.8	-----
November.....	95.2	84.9	74.3	-----	93.6	77.1	57.5	-----	96.7	60.8	50.5	-----	82.9	48.1	34.4	-----
December.....	93.5	83.1	73.2	-----	91.5	75.4	56.6	-----	61.6	40.7	33.7	-----	57.4	36.9	25.6	-----
Average.....	99.2	91.7	79.0	72.8	98.5	85.4	64.5	53.7	103.9	80.9	59.5	39.4	96.1	65.6	42.6	28.0
Month	Laundries						Dyeing and cleaning						Banks, brokerage insurance, and real estate			
	Employment			Pay rolls			Employment			Pay rolls			Employment		Pay rolls	
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
January.....	90.5	84.7	75.4	86.6	76.4	57.9	88.9	82.1	73.0	77.7	65.8	46.6	98.6	97.6	94.0	85.5
February.....	90.0	82.9	74.4	85.6	73.3	55.5	87.4	80.5	70.9	75.1	62.2	42.4	98.6	97.0	93.5	84.7
March.....	89.5	82.0	73.0	85.6	71.6	52.9	88.0	80.6	71.2	75.6	61.7	41.0	99.1	96.8	93.3	84.1
April.....	90.5	82.0	73.4	86.8	71.4	54.0	95.7	83.3	81.1	86.3	65.9	54.6	98.8	96.3	92.4	83.3
May.....	90.3	81.4	73.5	86.5	70.6	54.5	96.7	84.5	82.0	86.6	67.3	53.9	98.2	96.4	93.2	83.6
June.....	91.0	81.0	-----	87.1	68.6	-----	99.0	85.1	-----	89.1	65.8	-----	98.1	-----	90.4	-----
July.....	91.8	80.3	-----	87.4	66.3	-----	98.6	82.4	-----	86.2	60.0	-----	98.5	-----	90.1	-----
August.....	90.2	78.9	-----	84.6	63.9	-----	93.5	79.5	-----	80.0	56.3	-----	98.7	-----	88.5	-----
September.....	89.3	78.6	-----	84.1	62.9	-----	95.3	83.3	-----	82.6	61.0	-----	98.6	-----	87.3	-----
October.....	88.1	77.5	-----	81.8	61.2	-----	94.2	82.3	-----	81.4	58.8	-----	98.7	-----	86.5	-----
November.....	86.2	76.2	-----	78.9	59.1	-----	90.1	78.0	-----	74.7	52.3	-----	98.2	-----	86.0	-----
December.....	85.3	75.9	-----	77.4	58.7	-----	84.9	75.2	-----	67.9	48.4	-----	98.0	-----	85.7	-----
Average.....	89.4	80.1	73.9	84.4	67.0	55.0	92.7	81.4	75.6	80.3	60.5	47.7	98.5	96.8	90.1	84.2

¹ Average for 5 months.

Average Man-Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings

IN THE following tables the Bureau presents a tabulation of man-hours worked per week and average hourly earnings, based on reports supplied by identical establishments in April and May 1933, in 15 industrial groups and 74 separate manufacturing industries. Man-hour data for the building-construction group and for the insurance, real-estate, banking, and brokerage groups are not available, and data for several of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed monthly are omitted from these tables due to lack of adequate information.

The total number of establishments supplying man-hour data in these 15 industrial groups represents approximately 50 percent of the establishments supplying monthly employment data.

The tabulations are based on reports supplying actual man-hours worked and do not include nominal man-hour totals, obtained by multiplying the total number of employees in the establishment by the plant operating time.

Table 1 shows the average hours worked per employee per week and average hourly earnings in 15 industrial groups and for all groups combined. The average hours per week and average hourly earnings for the combined total of the 15 industrial groups are weighted averages, wherein the average man-hours and average hourly earnings in each industrial group are multiplied by the total number of employees in the group in the current month and the sum of these products divided by the total number of employees in the combined 15 industrial groups.

In presenting information for the separate manufacturing industries shown in table 2, data are published for only those industries in which the available man-hour information covers 20 percent or more of the total number of employees in the industry at the present time. The average man-hours and hourly earnings for the combined 89 manufacturing industries have been weighted in the same manner as the averages for all industrial groups combined, table 1.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN 15 INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, APRIL AND MAY 1933

Industrial group	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	April 1933	May 1933	April 1933	May 1933
	Hours	Hours	Cents	Cents
Manufacturing.....	38.0	40.8	42.9	42.3
Anthracite mining.....	25.2	24.6	81.6	81.4
Bituminous coal mining.....	24.2	26.1	45.2	45.2
Metalliferous mining.....	37.4	40.0	49.7	47.5
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	36.0	38.9	37.8	37.2
Crude petroleum producing.....	44.0	44.1	61.2	63.6
Telephone and telegraph.....	36.7	37.4	69.9	71.8
Power and light.....	45.8	46.1	62.1	61.7
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance.....	44.9	45.7	58.3	57.5
Wholesale trade.....	46.7	47.4	54.2	54.1
Retail trade.....	44.6	44.9	41.2	41.4
Hotels.....	50.8	51.4	23.2	23.0
Canning and preserving.....	41.7	42.9	34.1	32.6
Laundries.....	41.9	42.4	33.6	33.3
Dyeing and cleaning.....	47.3	46.8	37.7	36.9
Total.....	37.1	38.6	40.6	40.4

Per capita weekly earnings, computed by multiplying the average man-hours worked per week by the average hourly earnings shown in the following table, are not identical with the per capita weekly earnings appearing elsewhere in this trend-of-employment compilation, which are obtained by dividing the total weekly earnings in all establishments reporting by the total number of employees in those establishments. As already noted, the basic information upon which the average weekly man-hours and average hourly earnings are computed covers approximately 50 percent of the establishments reporting monthly employment data.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, APRIL AND MAY 1933

Industry	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	April 1933	May 1933	April 1933	May 1933
Food and kindred products:	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Baking.....	46.5	46.8	43.3	42.9
Beverages.....	44.8	49.2	63.7	60.1
Confectionery.....	37.7	39.4	33.0	33.7
Flour.....	49.3	49.1	41.4	41.7
Ice cream.....	50.6	52.0	49.5	48.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	45.4	47.8	43.2	42.6
Sugar, beet.....	49.7	45.1	48.4	51.9
Sugar refining, cane.....	53.7	54.7	45.1	43.4
Textiles and their products:				
Carpets and rugs.....	34.1	40.8	38.4	38.9
Cotton goods.....	45.1	47.9	21.5	21.6
Cotton small wares.....	39.3	44.2	33.6	33.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	46.5	48.1	38.1	36.9
Knit goods.....	41.8	44.2	30.4	30.2
Silk and rayon goods.....	36.1	39.6	30.6	30.3
Woolen and worsted goods.....	41.8	46.4	32.7	32.3
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery:				
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	28.4	35.3	43.8	42.8
Cast-iron pipe.....	25.9	31.5	49.3	41.5
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools.....	37.1	40.3	44.1	46.1
Forgings, iron and steel.....	29.7	34.6	46.2	46.3
Hardware.....	29.2	34.0	42.8	41.7
Iron and steel.....	28.6	32.7	47.9	48.7
Plumbers' supplies.....	31.7	41.4	45.8	43.5
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings.....	30.7	35.6	49.7	48.1
Stoves.....	33.4	38.7	44.9	43.8
Structural and ornamental metal work.....	30.6	33.6	42.6	42.6
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	28.8	32.2	44.5	44.1
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:				
Agricultural implements.....	29.9	32.9	47.7	46.6
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines.....	35.0	38.4	66.8	63.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	30.2	33.8	56.2	55.4
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels.....	32.8	35.4	56.2	54.7
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	28.5	32.8	50.8	49.5
Machine tools.....	29.9	31.1	54.7	53.3
Radios and phonographs.....	39.0	42.9	39.3	38.5
Textile machinery and parts.....	26.6	31.6	55.4	54.6
Typewriters and supplies.....	29.8	33.9	45.7	44.7
Nonferrous metals and their parts:				
Aluminum manufactures.....	37.2	39.7	42.4	41.4
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	31.6	39.0	47.5	46.5
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices.....	28.3	36.1	38.6	37.0
Jewelry.....	31.8	33.9	47.9	46.4
Silverware and plated ware.....	31.1	37.6	45.9	44.7
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc.....	36.6	38.4	46.8	47.4
Stamped and enameled ware.....	37.1	39.6	39.3	39.6
Transportation equipment:				
Aircraft.....	47.5	44.9	63.3	61.3
Automobiles.....	34.7	41.0	57.2	57.0
Locomotives.....	36.4	38.1	51.0	50.2
Shipbuilding.....	31.5	33.0	56.2	55.6

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK PER EMPLOYEE AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, APRIL AND MAY 1933—Continued

Industry	Average hours per week		Average hourly earnings	
	April 1933	May 1933	April 1933	May 1933
Railroad repair shops:	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Electric railroad.....	42.4	44.5	56.7	56.1
Steam railroad.....	35.5	36.8	63.4	63.2
Lumber and allied products:				
Furniture.....	33.0	36.9	33.2	32.5
Lumber:				
Millwork.....	39.1	40.2	32.9	32.9
Sawmills.....	36.2	40.4	27.4	26.9
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	31.4	33.7	33.0	32.2
Cement.....	32.7	37.5	41.6	40.8
Glass.....	36.3	39.0	44.7	45.0
Marble, granite, slate, and other products.....	36.6	34.7	48.6	50.4
Pottery.....	36.3	34.4	39.6	39.9
Leather and its manufactures.....	40.8	45.2	38.5	39.4
Paper and printing:				
Boxes, paper.....	39.4	42.5	41.1	40.6
Paper and pulp.....	40.5	43.4	41.2	41.3
Printing and publishing:				
Book and job.....	35.4	36.8	67.9	67.1
Newspapers and periodicals.....	40.6	41.0	73.4	73.2
Chemicals and allied products:				
Chemicals.....	41.8	43.5	55.1	54.9
Cottonseed, oil, cake, and meal.....	51.9	52.2	19.3	22.3
Druggists' preparations.....	36.3	37.4	47.3	47.2
Explosives.....	31.3	35.0	58.5	55.0
Fertilizers.....	49.5	41.0	19.6	25.1
Paints and varnishes.....	42.2	46.9	49.0	47.0
Petroleum refining.....	39.5	40.1	62.8	62.0
Rayon and allied products.....	43.2	44.6	38.0	37.5
Soap.....	42.0	42.9	45.9	45.9
Rubber products:				
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes.....	39.0	40.5	42.9	41.3
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	29.7	37.7	58.5	58.4
Tobacco manufactures:				
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	38.5	43.9	33.5	31.5
Cigars and cigarettes.....	35.8	41.7	32.1	31.0

Employment in Building Construction in May 1933

EMPLOYMENT in the building construction industry increased 9 percent in May as compared with April and pay rolls increased 10.9 percent over the month interval.

The percents of change of employment and pay-roll totals in May as compared with April are based on returns made by 10,257 firms employing in May 72,884 workers in the various trades in the building construction industry. These reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, APRIL AND MAY 1933

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Number on pay roll		Percent of change	Amount of pay roll		Percent of change
		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15	
Alabama: Birmingham.....	68	361	310	-14.1	\$4,211	\$3,866	-8.2
California:							
Los Angeles ¹	25	1,196	671	-43.9	23,713	14,918	-37.1
San Francisco-Oakland ¹	29	963	797	-17.2	22,182	17,655	-20.4
Other reporting localities ¹	16	1,072	704	-34.3	22,345	14,205	-36.4
Colorado: Denver.....	186	544	605	+11.2	9,658	11,549	+19.6
Connecticut:							
Bridgeport.....	120	435	514	+18.2	8,527	11,008	+29.1
Hartford.....	195	738	823	+11.5	16,329	18,038	+10.5
New Haven.....	167	974	887	-8.9	19,246	21,286	+10.6
Delaware: Wilmington.....	113	851	927	+8.9	16,135	17,822	+10.5
District of Columbia.....	513	7,521	7,942	+5.6	194,197	215,133	+10.8

¹ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL PAY ROLL IN THE **BUILDING CONSTRUCTION** INDUSTRY IN IDENTICAL FIRMS, APRIL AND MAY 1933—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Number on pay roll		Percent of change	Amount of pay roll		Percent of change
		Apr. 15	May 15		Apr. 15	May 15	
Florida:							
Jacksonville.....	51	345	361	+4.6	\$5,524	\$5,984	+8.3
Miami.....	75	447	524	+17.2	8,293	7,960	-4.0
Georgia: Atlanta.....	128	941	1,130	+20.1	14,667	17,731	+20.9
Illinois:							
Chicago ¹	132	1,377	2,248	+63.3	42,392	76,868	+81.3
Other reporting localities ¹	78	332	381	+14.8	7,294	7,872	+7.9
Indiana:							
Evansville.....	51	247	312	+26.3	3,732	4,473	+19.9
Fort Wayne.....	90	223	233	+4.5	2,830	3,451	+21.9
Indianapolis.....	155	843	872	+3.4	15,347	16,020	+4.4
South Bend.....	35	109	102	-6.4	1,845	1,387	-24.8
Iowa: Des Moines.....	102	359	435	+21.2	5,888	7,786	+32.2
Kansas: Wichita.....	69	256	258	+0.8	3,969	3,593	-9.5
Kentucky: Louisville.....	117	628	804	+28.0	10,497	12,347	+17.6
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	121	1,238	1,308	+5.7	19,212	18,778	-2.3
Maine: Portland.....	99	316	411	+30.1	6,277	8,600	+37.0
Maryland: Baltimore ¹	103	661	690	+4.4	9,320	9,967	+6.9
Massachusetts: All reporting localities ¹	726	3,473	4,312	+24.2	75,734	106,114	+40.1
Michigan:							
Detroit.....	395	1,775	2,117	+19.3	33,589	39,100	+16.4
Flint.....	50	112	135	+20.5	1,533	2,012	+31.2
Grand Rapids.....	91	276	289	+4.7	3,893	4,186	+7.5
Minnesota:							
Duluth.....	52	256	268	+4.7	3,967	4,230	+6.6
Minneapolis.....	215	999	1,215	+21.6	19,133	24,460	+27.8
St. Paul.....	150	449	667	+48.6	8,497	12,317	+45.0
Missouri:							
Kansas City ²	238	1,195	1,272	+6.4	26,803	29,084	+8.5
St. Louis.....	448	2,177	2,380	+9.3	52,416	58,225	+11.1
Nebraska: Omaha.....	132	629	863	+37.2	9,953	14,388	+44.6
New York:							
New York City ¹	304	5,865	5,145	-12.3	195,180	164,188	-15.9
Other reporting localities ¹	195	3,703	4,535	+22.5	87,159	113,504	+30.2
North Carolina: Charlotte.....	40	201	207	+3.0	2,021	2,658	+31.5
Ohio:							
Akron.....	74	216	201	-6.9	2,935	2,710	-7.7
Cincinnati ³	462	2,293	2,221	-3.1	54,672	51,539	-5.7
Cleveland.....	527	2,063	2,418	+17.2	48,115	55,003	+14.3
Dayton.....	110	340	389	+14.4	5,382	6,521	+21.2
Youngstown.....	70	186	252	+35.5	2,698	4,715	+74.8
Oklahoma:							
Oklahoma City.....	77	287	279	-2.8	3,916	4,164	+6.3
Tulsa.....	50	196	200	+2.0	2,555	2,646	+3.6
Oregon: Portland.....	178	554	600	+8.3	10,189	10,413	+2.2
Pennsylvania: ⁴							
Erie area ¹	27	137	145	+5.8	1,852	2,427	+31.0
Philadelphia area ¹	527	3,995	4,510	+12.9	67,228	74,884	+11.4
Pittsburgh area ¹	262	1,492	1,614	+8.2	36,576	36,306	-0.7
Reading-Lebanon area ¹	55	237	267	+12.7	3,724	4,211	+13.1
Scranton area ¹	41	227	224	-1.3	4,699	5,246	+11.6
Other reporting areas ¹	335	1,910	2,263	+18.5	30,860	34,759	+12.6
Rhode Island: Providence.....	236	1,105	1,245	+12.7	20,829	26,105	+25.3
Tennessee:							
Chattanooga.....	44	361	335	-7.2	5,560	6,078	+9.3
Knoxville.....	45	311	485	+55.9	2,871	5,204	+81.3
Memphis.....	89	300	373	+24.3	4,846	6,003	+23.9
Nashville.....	65	802	727	-9.4	10,450	10,010	-4.3
Texas:							
Dallas.....	153	838	1,194	+42.5	11,919	17,846	+49.7
El Paso.....	27	167	166	-0.6	1,589	1,670	+5.1
Houston.....	143	701	761	+8.6	9,955	12,011	+20.7
San Antonio.....	113	702	874	+24.5	7,923	10,300	+30.0
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	80	310	339	+9.4	3,906	4,605	+17.9
Virginia:							
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	85	692	765	+10.5	9,937	12,416	+24.9
Richmond.....	134	754	709	-6.0	11,399	12,323	+8.1
Washington:							
Seattle.....	147	475	472	-0.6	8,054	8,299	+3.0
Spokane.....	50	196	145	-26.0	2,944	2,341	-20.5
Tacoma.....	73	123	142	+15.4	1,589	2,451	+54.2
West Virginia: Wheeling.....	44	125	135	+8.0	2,297	2,496	+8.7
Wisconsin: All reporting localities ¹	60	712	780	+9.5	12,223	12,852	+5.1
Total, all localities.....	10,257	66,894	72,884	+9.0	1,417,209	1,571,317	+10.9

¹ Data supplied by cooperating State bureaus.² Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.³ Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.⁴ Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

Trend of Employment in May 1933, by States

IN THE following table are shown the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in May 1933 as compared with April 1933, in certain industrial groups by States. These tabulations have been prepared from data secured directly from reporting establishments and from information supplied by cooperating State agencies. The combined total of all groups does not include building-construction data, information concerning which is published elsewhere in a separate tabulation by city and State totals. In addition to the combined total of all groups, the trend of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing, public utility, hotel, wholesale trade, retail trade, bituminous-coal mining, crude-petroleum producing, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, metalliferous mining, laundry, and dyeing and cleaning groups is presented. In this State compilation, the totals of the telephone and telegraph, power and light, and electric-railroad operation groups have been combined and are presented as one group—public utilities. Due to the extreme seasonal fluctuations in the canning and preserving industry, and the fact that during certain months the activity in this industry in a number of States is negligible, data for this industry are not presented separately. The number of employees and the amount of weekly pay roll in April and May 1933 as reported by identical establishments in this industry are included, however, in the combined total of "All groups."

The percents of change shown in the accompanying table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted percents of change; that is, the industries included in the groups, and the groups comprising the total of all groups, have not been weighted according to their relative importance in the combined totals.

As the anthracite-mining industry is confined entirely to the State of Pennsylvania, the changes reported in this industry in table 1, nonmanufacturing industries, are the fluctuations in this industry by State totals.

When the identity of any reporting company would be disclosed by the publication of a State total for any industrial group, figures for the group do not appear in the separate industrial-group tabulation, but are included in the State totals for "All groups." Data are not presented for any industrial group when the representation in the State covers less than three establishments.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1933, BY STATES

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Total all groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1933	Percent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1933	Percent of change
Alabama.....	490	50,863	+1.9	\$553,700	+10.6	202	34,363	+2.8	\$300,512	+12.6
Arizona.....	390	7,854	-4.3	158,555	-3.8	57	2,053	+1.9	41,197	+2.1
Arkansas.....	¹ 442	15,245	+6.9	203,716	+7.5	184	10,126	+9.2	118,715	+14.2
California.....	² 1,875	229,666	-2.3	5,442,872	+1.7	1,080	118,914	-3.7	2,647,647	+3.0
Colorado.....	652	27,239	-1	547,084	+2.2	121	10,505	+3.9	199,825	+6.6
Connecticut.....	1,097	132,039	+4.4	2,361,099	+15.8	648	112,427	+5.3	1,853,330	+20.6
Delaware.....	131	9,237	+3.9	189,298	+8.8	49	6,600	+4.2	128,409	+12.0
District of Columbia.....	630	30,709	-1	720,424	+4	58	3,882	+3.0	124,546	+4.8
Florida.....	587	23,438	-4.8	362,480	-1.5	128	12,619	+5.2	164,487	+10.7
Georgia.....	652	74,588	+4.5	883,224	+6.1	306	61,862	+5.8	612,520	+7.4
Idaho.....	208	6,464	+7.2	108,977	+11.0	40	2,744	+12.9	42,852	+16.8
Illinois.....	³ 1,610	272,802	+2.4	5,555,528	+8.0	1,069	169,548	+3.7	3,035,707	+10.9
Indiana.....	1,220	110,235	+3.1	2,065,682	+10.8	550	80,822	+4.8	1,531,805	+15.5
Iowa.....	1,120	40,072	+2.1	748,056	+6.6	435	22,157	+5.2	407,415	+12.2
Kansas.....	⁴ 985	61,590	+2.0	1,340,947	+6	406	23,648	+4.3	488,803	+4.6
Kentucky.....	809	54,920	+3.2	793,077	+8.8	199	21,266	+10.0	331,523	+14.7
Louisiana.....	490	28,832	+2.8	413,792	+5.0	204	17,569	+3.5	223,859	+8.9
Maine.....	524	39,988	+9.6	648,143	+15.1	183	33,878	+11.3	521,735	+19.2
Maryland.....	⁵ 794	72,360	+2.0	1,335,572	+5.4	432	48,428	+1.2	854,673	+7.0
Massachusetts.....	⁶ 8,133	329,312	+2.5	6,688,170	+4.9	1,126	157,866	+4.0	2,736,745	+10.9
Michigan.....	1,508	229,996	+5.7	5,187,112	+19.0	393	173,579	+7.7	4,023,234	+23.6
Minnesota.....	1,016	58,166	+3	1,204,419	+4	269	28,061	+2.0	546,518	+1.5
Mississippi.....	366	7,763	-1.8	92,904	+6.0	72	4,574	+7	44,280	+9.4
Missouri.....	1,171	101,367	+2	2,023,588	+3.5	509	57,812	+1.5	1,066,519	+5.8
Montana.....	335	8,404	+3.1	194,443	+6.6	51	2,443	-5	47,321	-2.4
Nebraska.....	720	21,089	+3.5	441,613	+4.3	123	10,173	+5.0	207,860	+7.4
Nevada.....	132	1,245	+4.4	30,807	+6.6	21	248	+3.3	6,447	+10.3
New Hampshire.....	444	33,923	+0.0	511,996	+11.3	184	30,221	+5.9	423,475	+12.1
New Jersey.....	1,465	174,413	+3.3	3,817,740	+4.9	⁷ 675	152,766	+4.7	3,169,514	+6.5
New Mexico.....	174	4,325	+3.0	67,820	+6.5	21	406	+28.1	6,272	+12.0
New York.....	7,629	478,473	+4	11,331,301	+2.4	⁸ 1,668	299,938	+3.3	6,446,007	+5.6
North Carolina.....	866	112,299	+6.5	1,268,453	+15.0	536	107,516	+6.8	1,197,555	+16.0
North Dakota.....	269	3,703	-2.6	75,597	+1.8	59	997	+4.5	22,138	+3.4
Ohio.....	4,900	367,376	+4.1	7,035,695	+12.5	1,895	266,052	+6.4	5,021,926	+17.9
Oklahoma.....	676	23,953	+3.5	455,643	+4.4	106	8,954	+2.3	164,837	+1.4
Oregon.....	711	25,316	+6.8	476,118	+6.5	146	13,748	+12.9	213,159	+14.7
Pennsylvania.....	4,459	568,346	+7	9,836,041	+2.8	1,748	312,345	+5.8	4,754,519	+14.1
Rhode Island.....	905	54,613	+5.4	954,069	+8.3	255	42,970	+7.3	681,782	+12.4
South Carolina.....	310	53,457	+1.5	502,384	+6.2	178	50,397	+2.5	452,741	+7.5
South Dakota.....	160	5,050	+1.2	125,982	+7.1	47	1,879	+2.5	37,974	+20.9
Tennessee.....	731	59,531	+4.8	805,141	+7.0	259	43,973	+6.8	562,305	+9.5
Texas.....	762	54,863	+2.8	1,194,878	+3.2	400	30,540	+4.3	597,363	+7.9
Utah.....	286	11,640	-8	220,903	+2	84	3,896	+6.2	74,018	+3.7
Vermont.....	355	8,737	+4.9	156,654	+8.4	114	4,637	+5.4	78,882	+11.1
Virginia.....	1,257	78,571	+2.3	1,185,734	+7.6	415	54,450	+3.4	770,498	+9.3
Washington.....	1,162	46,672	+2.0	948,030	+4.2	250	22,086	+3.7	417,496	+6.0
West Virginia.....	796	90,048	+5	1,369,447	+7.2	170	32,532	+3.6	615,194	+12.7
Wisconsin.....	¹⁰ 1,068	123,527	+3.3	2,091,243	+10.3	789	97,457	+3.7	1,670,917	+14.0
Wyoming.....	168	3,924	-4.2	83,998	-1.3	26	1,285	+2.2	33,910	+4.3

¹ Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building construction.² Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.³ Includes building and contracting.⁴ Includes transportation, financial institutions, restaurants, and building construction.⁵ Weighted percent of change.⁶ Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation, professional and transportation services.⁷ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.⁸ Includes laundries.⁹ Includes laundering and cleaning.¹⁰ Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

211

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1933, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Wholesale trade					Retail trade				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change
Alabama.....	16	556	+4.3	\$14,384	+2.1	61	1,957	-2.8	\$28,542	-1.1
Arizona.....	19	162	— .6	4,498	+ .5	176	1,478	-4.4	25,132	+ .5
Arkansas.....	15	392	-3.7	8,420	+9.5	130	1,422	+12.1	22,074	-1.6
California.....	91	4,422	+ .6	123,937	+ .9	121	23,792	-1.3	483,416	+3.1
Colorado.....	28	822	+ .6	22,167	+3.3	117	2,986	-4.8	54,765	-3.6
Connecticut.....	59	1,227	— .1	34,129	+2.5	117	4,709	— .6	90,753	+ .3
Delaware.....	8	109	+ .9	2,205	+4.3	9	144	-21.3	2,105	-8.2
District of Columbia.....	32	411	(11)	12,308	+ .8	402	10,598	-3.1	212,541	-3.1
Florida.....	52	803	+ .6	18,694	-3.9	81	1,125	-8.3	20,522	-7.5
Georgia.....	33	442	- .2	12,542	+4.1	30	1,999	+3.1	30,780	- .2
Idaho.....	8	108	-2.7	3,030	+4.1	68	697	+8.7	11,242	+9.4
Illinois.....	16	955	+4.0	21,168	+1.2	95	20,054	-1.8	395,007	+ .8
Indiana.....	61	1,065	+ .4	26,413	+1.1	180	5,997	-4.6	98,245	-1.5
Iowa.....	33	1,073	+2.1	24,869	+1.5	124	3,068	+1.9	49,242	+1.7
Kansas.....	68	1,821	+2.4	41,869	+2.4	299	5,194	- .7	87,684	-1.9
Kentucky.....	20	404	+2.3	8,561	-2.0	29	1,539	+2.2	21,049	+ .3
Louisiana.....	28	692	+ .1	14,687	— .1	48	2,856	-2.4	39,073	-2.1
Maine.....	18	444	-3.9	10,382	-4.0	70	888	-1.2	15,514	- .6
Maryland.....	34	730	+ .6	14,812	— .5	35	5,133	-8.1	81,766	-5.3
Massachusetts.....	743	13,891	+1.1	364,002	+1.2	4,215	58,478	-1.4	1,182,167	-1.1
Michigan.....	58	1,532	+4.7	38,896	+10.9	153	10,166	+1.4	171,022	+6.8
Minnesota.....	59	3,796	+1.8	100,248	+3.1	282	7,297	-3.1	123,075	-2.1
Mississippi.....	4	104	(11)	1,855	+2.1	57	402	-10.7	4,104	-3.5
Missouri.....	60	4,338	- .6	107,693	+1.7	128	6,611	-2.0	117,945	-4.9
Montana.....	14	231	(11)	6,416	+1.4	82	682	+ .9	14,618	+3.1
Nebraska.....	36	881	- .6	23,248	- .2	187	1,652	- .2	29,912	-1.9
Nevada.....	7	76	-3.8	2,524	+8.1	40	222	-2.2	5,342	+4.2
New Hampshire.....	18	191	+9.8	4,912	+7.7	58	529	- .4	9,616	+1.1
New Jersey.....	28	596	-1.2	17,714	-2.0	407	7,256	-1.7	156,476	- .5
New Mexico.....	6	80	+6.7	2,514	+13.4	48	232	-2.1	5,259	+ .1
New York.....	413	11,415	+1.0	349,306	+2.6	3,961	68,346	-4.0	1,427,087	-3.4
North Carolina.....	17	236	+2.6	5,543	— .1	171	524	+3.1	10,291	+2.2
North Dakota.....	17	232	+3.6	6,311	+4.6	34	407	-3.6	6,159	-2.5
Ohio.....	235	4,806	+1.0	116,153	+3.3	1,588	31,621	-2.5	556,512	-2.6
Oklahoma.....	48	824	+ .4	20,037	+3.8	75	1,339	-6.6	21,870	-1.5
Oregon.....	53	1,205	+ .7	32,560	+3.5	213	2,182	+ .8	43,259	+3.4
Pennsylvania.....	129	3,558	+ .7	94,551	+1.8	339	25,582	-1.7	476,792	-1.4
Rhode Island.....	44	1,034	-2.3	23,350	- .6	499	4,764	-1.9	94,897	-2.7
South Carolina.....	15	203	-2.4	4,410	- .5	14	391	-6.5	3,575	-9.3
South Dakota.....	10	123	+2.5	3,459	+4.7	11	67	(11)	1,004	+3.7
Tennessee.....	34	651	+2.5	13,660	+3.7	53	2,910	- .1	40,602	+ .8
Texas.....	107	2,506	+2.3	60,469	+1.5	55	5,009	+1.7	82,326	-2.3
Utah.....	15	450	+2.0	10,849	+5.5	23	445	-6.5	6,412	+5.7
Vermont.....	5	113	+6.6	2,680	+4.0	39	425	- .9	6,530	-1.2
Virginia.....	45	920	-6.9	23,737	+4.4	180	4,731	-1.8	83,182	-1.8
Washington.....	89	2,040	+ .5	51,772	+2.9	423	6,038	-2.1	111,831	- .8
West Virginia.....	29	557	- .9	14,842	+6.2	47	807	-6.5	13,431	- .9
Wisconsin.....	46	366	+ .2	28,980	+1.3	53	8,517	-6.3	121,191	-5.2
Wyoming.....	8	55	(11)	1,546	+ .3	37	149	(11)	3,410	-2.0

(11) No change.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1933, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Quarrying and nonmetallic mining					Metalliferous mining				
	Number of estab- lish- ments	Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change	Number of estab- lish- ments	Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change
Alabama.....	18	773	-3.5	\$8,757	+6.1	7	693	+11.1	\$7,029	+78.2
Arizona.....						18	2,052	-3.2	42,831	-9.2
Arkansas.....	10	316	+30.0	3,240	+31.7					
California.....	41	1,095	+1.8	21,510	+4.8	35	2,492	-2.1	67,863	+1.3
Colorado.....						16	878	+19.6	21,968	+15.1
Connecticut.....	26	248	+11.7	4,823	+59.6					
Delaware.....										
District of Colum- bia.....										
Florida.....	13	627	+1.0	7,129	+5.4					
Georgia.....	24	1,040	+9.4	9,559	+14.3					
Idaho.....						9	1,905	+9.9	34,476	+8.4
Illinois.....	21	438	+47.0	8,622	+52.6					
Indiana.....	61	1,169	+13.2	17,311	+20.3					
Iowa.....	26	406	+13.1	5,310	+9.8					
Kansas.....	19	750	-7.4	17,604	+2.0	10	372	+9.1	5,033	+6.5
Kentucky.....	35	713	-13.5	6,005	-5.7					
Louisiana.....	7	590	+4.8	6,060	+18.2					
Maine.....	8	213	+6.0	4,313	-1.1					
Maryland.....	14	293	-12.8	4,068	+7.3					
Massachusetts.....	21	511	+28.1	11,579	+54.9					
Michigan.....	32	1,046	+27.7	15,243	+57.2	35	3,355	-17.8	33,826	-18.9
Minnesota.....	26	353	+22.1	6,130	+39.6	32	748	+11.5	8,346	-5.9
Mississippi.....	8	131	-3.7	1,158	-20.1					
Missouri.....	34	608	+1.2	8,731	+14.2	13	963	-2.5	9,686	-2
Montana.....	8	98	+188.2	1,265	+226.0	17	1,568	+5.0	43,598	+6.0
Nebraska.....	8	346	+104.7	4,149	+110.7					
Nevada.....						12	147	+19.5	3,608	+12.2
New Hampshire.....	10	74	+19.4	1,609	+51.6					
New Jersey.....	29	539	+24.5	9,603	+34.1	3	7	+16.7	154	+1.3
New Mexico.....						5	838	+7.2	14,659	+13.8
New York.....	66	1,850	+23.9	37,789	+22.1					
North Carolina.....	13	332	-13.8	3,059	-8.1					
North Dakota.....										
Ohio.....	112	3,002	+11.5	39,182	+14.3					
Oklahoma.....	18	214	+8.1	1,645	+22.9	31	1,130	+272.9	15,507	+233.8
Oregon.....						4	48	+4.3	965	+11.4
Pennsylvania.....	103	3,226	+16.2	36,820	+19.6					
Rhode Island.....										
South Carolina.....	6	109	(11)	937	-4					
South Dakota.....	6	39	+39.3	568	+44.2					
Tennessee.....	28	1,254	+4.8	16,255	+11.7	4	108	+5.3	2,442	+12.1
Texas.....	21	734	+11.2	13,548	+9.0					
Utah.....	5	75	+4.2	1,197	+31.0	11	1,935	-2.4	35,267	-2.1
Vermont.....	38	1,910	+6.9	35,772	+7.9					
Virginia.....	20	1,076	+2.4	9,702	+7.5					
Washington.....	14	160	-24.2	2,351	-25.8					
West Virginia.....	14	439	+2	5,257	+11.1					
Wisconsin.....	14	110	+8.9	1,478	+19.5					
Wyoming.....										

" No change.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1933, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Bituminous coal mining					Crude petroleum producing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change
Alabama.....	51	8,819	+0.4	\$76,600	+12.1					
Arizona.....										
Arkansas.....	6	268	-6.3	3,802	-8.1	9	368	-3	\$8,215	-4.3
California.....						45	7,194	+1.3	216,928	-3.5
Colorado.....	51	3,404	-12.4	48,896	-9.3					
Connecticut.....										
Delaware.....										
District of Columbia.....										
Florida.....										
Georgia.....										
Idaho.....										
Illinois.....	32	4,387	-13.6	64,761	-18.6	9	180	-4.3	3,590	+4.1
Indiana.....	48	5,358	-7.1	85,101	-11.9	4	21	+10.5	248	-5.3
Iowa.....	22	1,108	-26.2	17,756	+2.7					
Kansas.....	17	1,400	-10.7	13,697	-23.7	28	1,180	-2.6	27,030	-3.0
Kentucky.....	147	20,912	-1.9	220,613	+7.6	5	211	-2.8	3,152	+3.6
Louisiana.....						9	134	-1.5	3,045	+12.1
Maine.....										
Maryland.....	16	1,341	-9.1	8,392	+7.7					
Massachusetts.....										
Michigan.....	3	18	-41.9	480	-9.6					
Minnesota.....										
Mississippi.....										
Missouri.....	21	1,432	-17.4	14,898	-21.6					
Montana.....	11	710	-10.8	13,821	+6.7	4	29	(11)	699	-1.4
Nebraska.....										
Nevada.....										
New Hampshire.....										
New Jersey.....										
New Mexico.....	14	1,750	-1.2	21,839	+4.8	4	23	-4.2	786	+4.9
New York.....						5	147	-10.4	3,365	-21.3
North Carolina.....										
North Dakota.....	7	373	-27.9	6,083	-9.6					
Ohio.....	74	9,372	-9.8	119,486	+12.7	6	51	+15.9	654	+9.9
Oklahoma.....	20	380	-1.0	5,429	+6.7	54	3,447	+1.0	73,604	+4.8
Oregon.....										
Pennsylvania.....	442	54,314	-2.0	577,739	+2.9	21	581	-2.2	13,772	+4.6
Rhode Island.....										
South Carolina.....										
South Dakota.....										
Tennessee.....	21	2,564	-5.5	19,185	-10.6					
Texas.....	5	290	-1.7	5,272	-2.9	3	7,178	+7	244,656	-1.2
Utah.....	15	1,325	-17.3	23,597	-13.1					
Vermont.....										
Virginia.....	35	7,805	-2.0	93,522	+14.8					
Washington.....	10	1,281	-4.8	18,144	+12.3					
West Virginia.....	346	47,888	-1.3	545,726	+3.3	7	321	+2.9	7,429	-4.5
Wisconsin.....										
Wyoming.....	22	1,675	-11.0	28,657	-10.4	6	64	+8.5	2,086	+11.7

(11) No change.

MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1933, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Public utilities					Hotels				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change
Alabama.....	89	1,698	-1.5	\$35,021	+2.9	23	1,053	-0.9	\$8,723	-1.0
Arizona.....	68	1,196	+1.1	31,273	+5.5	21	424	-36.6	5,678	-41.5
Arkansas.....	52	1,538	-3.3	36,336	-4	15	748	-4	5,519	-17.6
California.....	47	43,922	-1.1	1,180,080	+2	173	8,565	-1.7	126,599	-4.7
Colorado.....	96	5,309	+1.0	133,141	+2.6	64	1,327	-3	16,947	-6
Connecticut.....	135	9,406	-3	280,514	+1.6	27	1,092	+3.7	13,931	-(7)
Delaware.....	28	1,081	+6	30,571	+3.7	6	244	(11)	2,982	+3.6
District of Columbia.....	22	8,060	+4	227,549	+1.0	50	3,908	+2.2	57,309	+3.1
Florida.....	185	4,036	-1.0	107,260	-3.6	83	1,412	-50.1	14,610	-47.3
Georgia.....	186	6,413	-9	181,603	+5.7	31	1,364	-18.2	10,668	-25.0
Idaho.....	55	626	+2	13,004	+5.0	24	339	+14.9	3,628	+7.1
Illinois.....	72	65,787	+2	1,815,605	+4.9	12 40	7,002	+7.0	105,298	+5.1
Indiana.....	132	8,683	-1	202,371	+7	82	3,095	+2.0	31,357	+4.8
Iowa.....	372	8,925	-1.2	199,699	-6	71	2,337	+4.1	19,627	+6.5
Kansas.....	27	6,607	-2.6	148,552	-3.2	32	706	+6	7,165	+5
Kentucky.....	293	6,185	-3	143,070	+2.4	35	1,739	+17.5	16,988	+13.6
Louisiana.....	149	4,081	-4	91,021	+1.8	23	1,856	-3.6	19,090	-5.4
Maine.....	168	2,666	-2.6	72,484	+1	21	657	+1.4	8,167	-(7)
Maryland.....	92	12,318	+3	316,044	-4.7	24	1,222	+2.1	14,675	+4.7
Massachusetts.....	135	44,116	-4	1,206,848	-6	13 85	4,710	+1.0	64,005	+1.9
Michigan.....	411	20,533	-1.6	565,319	-2	98	4,260	+5.6	43,957	+5.3
Minnesota.....	198	11,517	-2.5	299,401	-1.4	73	2,862	-1.1	33,734	+1.9
Mississippi.....	192	1,577	-2.5	33,022	+5.9	19	523	+9.0	4,034	+3.9
Missouri.....	207	19,157	-1.0	503,053	+3.4	92	4,550	+8	53,123	+2.3
Montana.....	100	1,918	+11.3	55,581	+17.1	29	397	+2.8	5,396	+6.1
Nebraska.....	206	5,425	+6	135,155	+1.9	41	1,250	+2.2	11,880	+2
Nevada.....	37	388	+5.4	10,226	+4.9	12	129	+6.6	2,088	+1.1
New Hampshire.....	140	2,178	+8.3	60,740	+9.1	13	266	+17.2	2,900	+5.0
New Jersey.....	265	21,098	-7	590,448	+1.1	69	3,770	-3.6	46,424	+5.2
New Mexico.....	49	472	-2	9,972	+3.3	15	305	+2.7	3,108	+1.1
New York.....	881	97,436	-4.0	3,059,393	-1	261	28,233	-5	427,606	-(7)
North Carolina.....	76	1,598	-1.2	32,708	+1.9	37	1,306	+4	10,841	-2.8
North Dakota.....	117	1,068	+8	26,673	+3.8	24	389	+5	3,843	+3.6
Ohio.....	484	31,296	-6	792,096	+1.1	153	8,844	+1.1	105,364	+2.2
Oklahoma.....	245	5,675	-1.8	126,594	+1.8	52	1,069	-1.5	10,916	-4
Oregon.....	183	5,548	-2.1	140,951	+1.4	64	1,093	+9	13,742	+2.0
Pennsylvania.....	240	60,473	-2.0	1,597,494	-3.1	178	9,365	+2.9	112,165	+1.3
Rhode Island.....	43	3,235	-9	89,639	+(7)	15	379	+5.0	5,058	+7.3
South Carolina.....	70	1,635	-6.2	32,650	-2.9	16	341	-11.2	2,818	-2.8
South Dakota.....	59	823	-4	21,866	+2.1	19	327	+3.8	3,606	+1
Tennessee.....	244	4,138	-1.4	93,349	+2.2	39	1,999	+2.6	17,085	+3.4
Texas.....	137	6,384	+(7)	166,866	-1.2	39	2,502	-2.1	29,850	-4.6
Utah.....	68	1,634	-2	35,381	+2.9	12	432	+2.6	5,244	-7
Vermont.....	121	961	-2.3	24,079	+4.0	24	524	+14.7	5,216	+13.4
Virginia.....	153	5,385	-1.0	132,740	+3.4	33	1,907	+16.4	19,550	+9.9
Washington.....	201	9,510	+1	251,948	+3.8	85	2,253	+7	25,046	+2
West Virginia.....	114	5,515	+3	142,296	+3.0	40	1,059	+1.8	11,160	+9
Wisconsin.....	14 42	10,048	-8	272,373	+1.0	13 46	1,354	+8.5	(13)	-----
Wyoming.....	48	403	+2	9,981	+7.4	14	162	-4.1	2,139	-9.1

⁷ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.¹¹ No change.¹² Includes restaurants.¹³ Includes steam railroads.¹⁴ Includes railways and express.¹⁵ Data not supplied.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1933, BY STATES—Continued[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued
by cooperating State organizations]

State	Laundries					Dyeing and cleaning				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week) May 1933	Percent of change
Alabama.....	5	465	+2.9	\$3,414	+0.5					
Arizona.....	10	379	-5.7	5,146	-9.0					
Arkansas.....	17	421	-2.3	3,980	+4.5	3	43	+2.4	\$380	-2.1
California.....	¹⁶ 70	4,889	- .8	85,808	-2.1					
Colorado.....	8	570	(¹¹)	7,351	- .7	9	132	+1.5	2,157	-2.3
Connecticut.....	24	925	+ .5	14,526	+1.6	7	187	+2.7	4,115	+2.5
Delaware.....	4	289	(¹¹)	4,460	+2.9	3	42	+2.4	622	- .3
District of Columbia.....	20	2,444	+1.6	36,263	+ .1	4	99	+4.2	1,781	+3.3
Florida.....	10	463	-4.5	4,626	-3.3	3	43	(¹¹)	537	-6.8
Georgia.....	12	655	+3.6	5,820	+7.4	3	74	+10.4	782	+9.4
Idaho.....										
Illinois.....	¹⁶ 26	1,700	+1.4	22,663	+3.3					
Indiana.....	16	1,275	+1.4	16,368	+3.2	8	101	-1.9	1,663	-6.5
Iowa.....	3	206	(¹¹)	2,794	+2.0					
Kansas.....	¹⁶ 38	976	+3.6	11,878	+1.6					
Kentucky.....	15	678	(¹¹)	8,426	+1.8	5	229	+ .4	3,393	+3.2
Louisiana.....										
Maine.....	15	315	+1.0	4,048	+2.7					
Maryland.....	24	1,751	+ .6	25,623	+2.2	10	420	-5.0	5,126	-17.5
Massachusetts.....	114	3,663	- .3	57,578	+2.5	76	1,857	+2.7	3,810	+3.8
Michigan.....	18	1,013	-1.6	10,865	- .2	15	569	+1.2	10,593	+2.0
Minnesota.....	12	628	+1.0	9,600	- .2	10	346	+1.2	5,565	-6.2
Mississippi.....	6	300	(¹¹)	2,648	+6.9					
Missouri.....	30	2,140	- .7	28,849	- .5	8	253	-1.9	4,153	-2.1
Montana.....	13	275	+1.5	4,671	+1.6	3	20	-16.7	382	-23.8
Nebraska.....	7	587	-2.0	7,674	-2.3	4	104	(¹¹)	1,815	-3.1
Nevada.....	3	35	(¹¹)	572	+ .5					
New Hampshire.....	16	256	- .8	3,678	+2.4					
New Jersey.....	27	2,901	+2.5	55,077	+1.3	8	239	+ .8	5,750	-6.6
New Mexico.....	4	196	-1.0	2,878	+1.3					
New York.....	70	6,503	+1.8	106,944	+3.6	15	444	(¹¹)	8,948	-2.6
North Carolina.....	11	702	- .6	7,123	+2.0					
North Dakota.....	8	172	+ .6	2,600	+ .9					
Ohio.....	73	3,815	- .7	54,826	- .9	41	1,581	-1.6	25,980	-10.3
Oklahoma.....	9	649	-7.3	7,976	-6.1	3	69	(¹¹)	741	-2.6
Oregon.....										
Pennsylvania.....	38	2,576	+1.2	35,914	+2.2	23	1,088	+2.9	18,447	+ .3
Rhode Island.....	18	1,063	+1.2	17,201	+1.6	3	173	-4.4	3,099	-3.8
South Carolina.....	9	357	+3.8	3,309	+5.9					
South Dakota.....	6	122	+ .8	1,592	+7.5					
Tennessee.....	12	806	+2.3	6,661	+4.3	4	44	-4.3	584	+3.7
Texas.....	20	893	+ .1	9,011	+2.4	14	447	+ .7	6,958	+10.9
Utah.....	7	496	-1.0	6,600	-4.9	7	128	(¹¹)	2,192	-7.1
Vermont.....	6	75	-1.3	753	+3.9					
Virginia.....	12	615	- .3	6,424	+ .1	18	219	-1.8	2,848	-5.8
Washington.....	14	635	-2.9	11,497	-5.1	10	95	-9.5	1,483	-12.9
West Virginia.....	19	629	-1.1	7,567	+1.7	7	159	+ .6	2,204	-8.1
Wisconsin.....	¹⁶ 28	958	+1.5	12,342	+3.6					
Wyoming.....	3	68	+1.5	1,094	+5.6					

¹¹ No change.¹⁶ Includes dyeing and cleaning.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
IN APRIL AND MAY 1933, BY STATES—Continued

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

State	Banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll, May 1933	Percent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week), May 1933	Percent of change
Alabama	15	330	-5.2	\$9,260	-0.7
Arizona	17	67	(11)	2,003	-0.4
Arkansas					
California					
Colorado	24	1,038	-8	34,873	-1.1
Connecticut	53	1,794	-3.1	64,695	-3.8
Delaware	12	431	(11)	15,447	+4
District of Columbia	42	1,307	-2	48,127	-8
Florida	11	270	-7	10,621	+2.3
Georgia	20	565	+5	18,280	+2.1
Idaho					
Illinois	62	3,134	+ (7)	141,344	+3.3
Indiana	32	1,010	-3.0	34,858	-1.3
Iowa	17	422	+7	15,934	-8
Kansas					
Kentucky	19	717	-7	25,830	+1.0
Louisiana	9	377	-1.3	14,105	+5
Maine					
Maryland	12	413	-5	20,950	+4.6
Massachusetts	35	1,255	-1.0	53,463	-3
Michigan	96	1,535	-9.9	55,974	-6.2
Minnesota	39	2,312	-9	68,347	-2.4
Mississippi					
Missouri	59	3,169	-8	102,728	-5
Montana					
Nebraska	14	498	-3.9	17,776	-3.3
Nevada					
New Hampshire	3	186	(11)	4,750	+2
New Jersey	62	10,884	-1	321,912	+4
New Mexico	7	17	(11)	396	(11)
New York	468	41,616	+2.4	1,495,857	+2.8
North Carolina	3	33	(11)	914	(11)
North Dakota					
Ohio	186	5,565	- (7)	184,782	+2
Oklahoma	14	186	-1.6	6,303	+2.0
Oregon	17	723	-1.5	21,653	-17.0
Pennsylvania	795	22,436	+1	693,624	-4
Rhode Island	26	949	-1	38,399	-1
South Carolina					
South Dakota					
Tennessee	26	887	-3	31,164	+1.2
Texas					
Utah	11	365	-3	13,637	+1.5
Vermont	5	64	(11)	2,319	+ (7)
Virginia	40	1,281	-5	41,962	-3
Washington	21	1,088	+3	34,987	-2.6
West Virginia					
Wisconsin	7	237	+9	9,406	-1.7
Wyoming					

* Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

(11) No change.

Employment and Pay Roll in May 1933 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

IN THE following table are presented the fluctuations in employment and pay-roll totals in May 1933 as compared with April 1933 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to including reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the Bureau's survey, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MAY 1933 AS COMPARED WITH APRIL 1933

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Per-cent of change	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Per-cent of change
		April 1933	May 1933		April 1933	May 1933	
New York City.....	4,912	301,811	298,303	-1.2	\$7,874,951	\$7,859,828	-0.2
Chicago, Ill.....	1,824	187,213	191,246	+2.2	4,244,321	4,440,552	+4.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	810	124,362	128,188	+3.1	2,623,321	2,732,015	+4.1
Detroit, Mich.....	513	137,965	147,557	+7.0	2,968,183	3,507,230	+18.2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	821	65,206	63,907	-2.0	1,508,376	1,488,641	-1.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,085	81,897	84,318	+3.0	1,570,842	1,695,640	+7.9
St. Louis, Mo.....	476	61,447	61,435	-(1)	1,242,876	1,293,900	+4.1
Baltimore, Md.....	555	44,803	46,052	+2.8	829,330	869,099	+4.8
Boston, Mass.....	3,022	86,504	87,103	+0.7	2,005,083	2,031,767	+1.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	394	51,520	51,521	-(1)	1,016,100	1,048,170	+3.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	1,173	47,907	48,889	+2.0	1,121,134	1,163,208	+3.8
Buffalo, N.Y.....	370	32,838	35,434	+7.9	670,525	760,475	+13.4
Milwaukee, Wis.....	458	37,097	37,768	+1.8	690,483	732,845	+6.1

¹ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

Employment in the Executive Civil Service of the United States May 1933

THERE was a decrease of 2,470 employees in the executive civil service of the United States in May 1933, as compared with May 1932. Comparing May 1933 with April 1933, there was an increase of 5,178.

These figures do not include the legislative, judicial, or Army and Navy services. The information as shown in the table was compiled by the various Federal departments and offices and sent to the United States Civil Service Commission, where it was assembled. The data were tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and published here by courtesy of the Civil Service Commission, and in compliance with the direction of Congress. No information has as yet been collected relative to amounts of pay rolls. Information is presented for the District of Columbia, for the Federal Government service outside of the District of Columbia, and for the service as a whole. Approximately 12 percent of the total number of Federal employees are employed in the District of Columbia.

Comparing May 1933 with May 1932, there was a decrease of 2.7 percent in the number of permanent employees in the District of Columbia. Temporary employees decreased 30.2 percent during this period. There was a decrease of 2,815, or 4.1 percent, in the total number of Government employees in the District of Columbia.

Comparing May 1933 with April 1933, there was an increase of 1.1 percent in the number of permanent employees and a decrease of 33.8 percent in the number of temporary employees in the District of Columbia. Outside of the District of Columbia, the number of permanent employees increased 1.0 percent, and the number of temporary employees increased 3.5 percent.

EMPLOYEES IN THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES MAY 1932 AND APRIL AND MAY 1933¹

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ²	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ²	Total	Perma- nent	Tempo- rary ²	Total
Number of employees:									
May 1932.....	66,062	3,313	69,375	477,727	29,274	507,001	543,789	32,587	576,376
April 1933.....	63,571	3,492	67,063	467,573	34,092	501,665	531,144	37,584	568,728
May 1933.....	64,249	2,311	66,560	472,057	35,289	507,346	536,306	37,600	573,906
Gain or loss:									
May 1932-May 1933.....	-1,813	-1,002	-2,815	-5,670	+6,015	+345	-7,483	+5,013	-2,470
April 1933-May 1933.....	+678	-1,181	-503	+4,484	+1,197	+5,681	+5,162	+16	+5,178
Percent of change:									
May 1932-May 1933.....	-2.7	-30.2	-4.1	-1.2	+20.5	+0.1	-1.4	+15.4	-0.4
April 1933-May 1933.....	+1.1	-33.8	-.8	+1.0	+3.5	+1.1	+1.0	+(³)	+0.9
Labor turnover May 1933:									
Additions.....	⁴ 551	⁴ 274	⁴ 825	⁴ 2,907	⁴ 18,815	⁴ 21,725	⁴ 3,458	⁴ 19,092	⁴ 22,550
Separations.....	⁵ 595	⁵ 733	⁵ 1,328	⁵ 3,357	⁵ 12,687	⁵ 16,044	⁵ 3,952	⁵ 13,420	⁵ 17,372
Turnover rate per 100.....	0.86	9.44	1.23	0.62	36.58	3.18	0.65	35.70	3.04

¹ Certain revisions have been made from time to time by the Civil Service Commission in dropping certain classes of employees, previously carried in the tabulation. 835 collaborators of the Department of Agriculture were dropped in June 1932. In this table in order to make the figures comparable for the months shown, it was assumed the number of the employees was the same in 1932 as they were in the month they were dropped (actual figures not being available from the Civil Service Commission), and the data for this month have been revised accordingly in this table.

² Not including the field service of the Post Office Department.

³ Not including 722 employees transferred from a temporary status in the Crop Production Loan Office of the Department of Agriculture to a permanent status in the Farm Credit Administration.

⁴ Not including 3,914 temporary employees, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation and 1,020 temporary employees, Crop Production Loan Office transferred to a permanent status in the Farm Credit Administration.

⁵ Less than one tenth of 1 percent.

⁶ See notes to details.

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

DATA are not yet available concerning railroad employment for May 1933. Reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees (exclusive of executives and officials) increased from 907,472 on March 15, 1933, to 913,215 on April 15, 1933, or 0.6 percent; the amount of pay roll decreased from \$105,371,091 in March, to \$102,257,898 in April, or 3 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to April 1933 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or over—is shown by index numbers published in the following table. These index numbers are constructed from monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, using the 12-month average for 1926 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT ON CLASS I STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1923 TO APRIL 1933

[12-month average, 1926=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January.....	98.3	96.6	95.6	95.8	95.5	89.3	88.2	86.3	73.7	61.2	53.0
February.....	98.6	97.0	95.4	96.0	95.3	89.0	88.9	85.4	72.7	60.3	52.7
March.....	100.5	97.4	95.2	96.7	95.8	89.9	90.1	85.5	72.9	60.5	51.5
April.....	102.0	98.9	96.6	98.9	97.4	91.7	92.2	87.0	73.5	60.0	51.8
May.....	105.0	99.2	97.8	100.2	99.4	94.5	94.9	88.6	73.9	59.7	-----
June.....	107.1	98.0	98.6	101.6	100.9	95.9	96.1	86.5	72.8	57.8	-----
July.....	108.2	98.1	99.4	102.9	101.0	95.6	96.6	84.7	72.4	56.4	-----
August.....	109.4	99.0	99.7	102.7	99.5	95.7	97.4	83.7	71.2	55.0	-----
September.....	107.8	99.7	99.9	102.8	99.1	95.3	96.8	82.2	69.3	55.8	-----
October.....	107.3	100.8	100.7	103.4	98.9	95.3	96.9	80.4	67.7	57.0	-----
November.....	105.2	99.0	99.1	101.2	95.7	92.9	93.0	77.0	64.5	55.9	-----
December.....	99.4	96.0	97.1	98.2	91.9	89.7	88.8	74.9	62.6	54.8	-----
Average.....	104.1	98.3	97.9	100.0	97.5	92.9	93.3	83.5	70.6	57.9	152.3

1 Average for 4 months.

Table 2 shows the total number of employees on the 15th day each of March and April 1933 and pay-roll totals for the entire months. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from their tabulations. Therefore, data for months prior to January 1933 are not comparable with current figures and are not presented in this compilation.

In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted.

TABLE 2.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, MARCH 1933 AND APRIL 1933

[From monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups]

Occupations	Number of employees at middle of month		Total earnings	
	March 1933	April 1933	March 1933	April 1933
Professional, clerical, and general.....	162,636	160,904	\$21,423,313	\$20,657,874
Clerks.....	84,564	83,650	10,564,289	10,083,706
Stenographers and typists.....	15,531	15,338	1,824,166	1,760,284
Maintenance of way and structures.....	175,453	184,993	12,941,153	13,212,582
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	9,890	12,140	499,242	558,837
Laborers, track and roadway section.....	95,262	103,169	4,650,543	5,004,113
Maintenance of equipment and stores.....	249,040	249,213	25,345,331	24,269,815
Carmen.....	49,506	49,855	5,671,112	5,447,392
Electrical workers.....	7,809	7,766	1,000,745	946,121
Machinists.....	35,165	35,702	4,110,038	3,926,766
Skilled trades helpers.....	53,763	53,906	4,457,473	4,259,063
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	20,605	20,247	1,563,128	1,466,142
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	16,196	16,089	884,632	830,991
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard.....	120,364	119,758	13,484,214	12,950,601
Station agents.....	24,564	24,475	3,456,409	3,286,450
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	15,290	15,145	2,120,957	2,019,602
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).....	15,342	15,681	1,135,807	1,141,549
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen.....	16,879	16,879	1,148,914	1,133,852
Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers).....	12,066	11,826	1,973,523	1,891,572
Transportation, train and engine.....	187,913	186,521	30,203,557	29,275,454
Road conductors.....	21,154	21,108	4,399,466	4,268,540
Road brakemen and flagmen.....	43,101	42,911	5,740,956	5,611,643
Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	32,150	31,892	3,916,548	3,774,333
Road engineers and motormen.....	25,499	25,127	5,826,780	5,641,681
Road firemen and helpers.....	27,646	27,443	4,166,656	4,046,136
All employees.....	907,472	913,215	105,371,091	102,257,898

Unemployment in Foreign Countries

THE following table gives detailed monthly statistics of unemployment in foreign countries, as shown in official reports from May 1931 to the latest available date.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Date (end of month)	Australia		Austria	Belgium			
	Trade-unionists unemployed		Compulsory insurance, number unemployed in receipt of benefit	Unemployment-insurance societies			
				Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1931							
May.....	(1)		208,852	56,250	7.9	97,755	13.8
June.....	118,424	27.6	191,150	62,642	8.9	101,616	14.4
July.....	(1)		194,364	64,644	9.1	116,747	16.3
August.....	(1)		196,321	70,893	9.9	120,669	16.8
September.....	120,694	28.3	202,130	74,175	10.3	119,433	16.6
October.....	(1)		228,101	82,811	11.3	122,733	16.8
November.....	(1)		273,658	93,487	13.3	134,799	19.2
December.....	118,732	28.0	329,627	128,884	17.0	159,941	21.1
1932							
January.....	(1)		358,114	153,920	20.0	179,560	23.2
February.....	(1)		361,948	168,204	21.3	180,079	22.8
March.....	120,366	28.3	352,444	155,653	19.4	185,267	23.0
April.....	(1)		303,888	152,530	18.8	183,668	22.6
May.....	(1)		271,481	160,700	18.9	191,084	22.5
June.....	124,068	30.0	265,040	153,659	18.7	173,819	21.2
July.....	(1)		266,365	169,411	19.6	174,646	20.3
August.....	(1)		269,188	167,212	19.5	170,081	19.9
September.....	122,340	29.6	275,840	163,048	18.3	166,160	18.9
October.....	(1)		297,791	157,023	17.7	148,812	16.8
November.....	(1)		329,707	154,657	17.7	144,583	16.3
December.....	115,042	28.1	367,829	171,028	18.6	155,669	16.9
1933							
January.....			397,920	207,136	22.1	196,237	20.9
February.....			401,321	201,305	21.0	185,052	19.3
March.....	109,182	26.5	379,693	195,715	20.1	186,942	19.2
April.....			350,552				
May.....			320,955				

¹ Not reported.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Canada	Czechoslovakia		Danzig (Free City of)	Denmark		
	Percent of trade- unionists unem- ployed	Number of unem- ployed on live register	Trade-union insur- ance funds—un- employed in re- ceipt of benefit		Number of unem- ployed registered	Trade-union unem- ployment funds— unemployed	
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1931							
May.....	16.2	249,686	93,941	7.6	20,686	37,856	12.3
June.....	16.3	220,038	82,534	6.6	19,855	34,030	11.3
July.....	16.2	209,233	82,759	6.6	20,420	36,369	11.8
August.....	15.8	214,520	86,261	6.9	21,509	35,060	11.8
September.....	18.1	228,383	84,660	6.7	22,922	35,871	12.1
October.....	18.3	253,518	88,600	6.9	24,932	47,196	16.0
November.....	18.6	336,874	106,015	8.2	28,966	66,526	22.3
December.....	21.1	480,775	146,325	11.3	32,956	91,216	30.4
1932							
January.....	22.0	583,138	186,308	14.0	34,912	105,600	35.1
February.....	20.6	631,736	197,621	14.8	36,258	112,346	37.3
March.....	20.4	633,907	195,076	14.6	36,481	113,378	37.5
April.....	23.0	555,832	180,456	13.3	33,418	90,704	29.9
May.....	22.1	487,228	171,389	12.6	31,847	79,931	26.1
June.....	21.9	466,948	168,452	12.3	31,004	80,044	25.6
July.....	21.8	453,294	167,529	12.2	29,195	92,732	29.5
August.....	21.4	460,952	172,118	12.5	28,989	95,770	30.5
September.....	20.4	486,935	170,772	12.3	30,469	96,076	30.4
October.....	22.0	533,616	173,706	12.4	31,806	101,518	31.8
November.....	22.8	608,809	190,779	13.5	35,507	113,273	35.6
December.....	25.5	746,311	239,959	16.9	39,042	138,335	42.8
1933							
January.....	25.5	872,775	300,210	20.5	40,726	141,354	43.5
February.....	24.3	920,182	305,036	20.7	39,843	142,019	43.7
March.....	25.1	877,955	296,491	20.5	38,313	122,179	37.8
April.....	24.5	797,516			36,205	100,430	30.5
May.....		730,000					

	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany			
Date (end of month)	Number unem- ployed remain- ing on live register	Number of unem- ployed regis- tered	Number of unem- ployed in receipt of benefit	Number of unem- ployed registered	Trade-unionists		
					Percent wholly unem- ployed	Percent partially unem- ployed	Number unem- ployed in receipt of benefit
1931							
May	1,368	7,342	41,339	4,053,000	29.9	17.4	2,507,732
June	931	6,320	36,237	3,954,000	29.7	17.7	2,353,657
July	634	6,790	35,915	3,976,000	31.0	19.1	2,231,513
August	933	9,160	37,673	4,215,000	33.6	21.4	2,376,589
September	2,096	12,176	38,524	4,355,000	35.0	22.2	2,483,364
October	5,425	14,824	51,654	4,623,480	36.6	22.0	2,534,952
November	7,554	18,095	92,157	5,059,773	38.9	21.8	2,771,985
December	9,055	17,223	147,009	5,668,187	42.2	22.3	3,147,867
1932							
January	9,318	20,944	241,487	6,041,910	43.6	22.6	3,481,418
February	9,096	18,856	293,198	6,128,429	44.1	22.6	3,525,486
March	8,395	17,699	303,218	6,034,100	44.6	22.6	3,323,109
April	6,029	16,885	282,013	5,934,202	43.9	21.1	2,906,890
May	4,896	13,189	262,184	5,582,620	43.3	22.9	2,658,042
June	3,137	12,709	232,371	5,475,778	43.1	20.4	2,484,944
July	2,022	13,278	262,642	5,392,248	43.9	23.0	2,111,342
August	3,256	16,966	264,253	5,223,810	44.0	23.2	1,991,985
September	5,957	18,563	259,237	5,102,750	43.6	22.7	1,849,768
October	8,901	19,908	247,090	5,109,173	42.9	22.6	1,720,577
November	10,715	21,690	255,411	5,355,428	43.2	22.1	1,768,602
December	13,727	20,289	277,109	5,772,852	45.1	22.7	2,073,101
1933							
January	16,511	23,178	315,364	6,013,612	46.2	23.7	2,372,066
February	15,437	20,731	330,874	6,000,958	47.4	24.1	2,455,428
March	14,517	19,083	313,518	5,598,855	52.7	22.2	2,165,891
April	10,760	17,732	309,101	5,331,252	46.3	22.6	1,938,910
May			282,545	5,039,512			

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	Great Britain and Northern Ireland				Great Britain	Hungary		Irish Free State
	Compulsory insurance				Number of persons registered with employment exchanges	Trade-unionists unemployed		Compulsory insurance—number unemployed
	Wholly unemployed		Temporary stoppages			Christian (Budapest)	Social Democratic	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent				
1931								
May	2,019,533	16.3	558,383	4.5	2,596,431	843	26,131	23,016
June	2,037,480	16.4	669,315	5.4	2,629,215	751	23,660	21,427
July	2,073,892	16.7	732,583	5.9	2,662,765	876	26,329	21,647
August	2,142,821	17.3	670,342	5.4	2,732,434	941	28,471	21,897
September	2,217,080	17.9	663,466	5.3	2,879,466	932	28,716	23,427
October	2,305,388	18.1	487,591	3.8	2,755,559	1,020	28,998	26,353
November	2,294,902	18.0	439,952	3.4	2,656,088	1,169	29,907	30,865
December	2,262,700	17.7	408,117	3.2	2,569,949	1,240	31,906	30,918
1932								
January	2,354,044	18.4	500,746	4.0	2,728,411	1,182	32,711	31,958
February	2,317,784	18.2	491,319	3.8	2,701,173	1,083	32,645	31,162
March	2,233,425	17.5	426,989	3.3	2,567,332	1,024	31,340	30,866
April	2,204,740	17.3	521,705	4.1	2,652,181	961	30,057	32,252
May	2,183,683	17.1	638,157	5.0	2,741,306	922	28,835	35,874
June	2,145,157	16.8	697,639	5.5	2,747,343	960	28,372	26,912
July	2,185,015	17.1	735,929	5.8	2,811,782	940	28,297	27,648
August	2,215,704	17.4	731,104	5.7	2,859,828	947	28,186	27,081
September	2,279,779	17.9	645,286	5.0	2,858,011	1,022	27,860	28,923
October	2,295,500	17.9	515,405	4.0	2,747,006	1,091	28,654	27,067
November	2,328,920	18.2	520,105	4.0	2,799,806	1,072	29,336	27,067
December	2,314,528	18.1	461,274	3.6	2,723,287	1,106	30,967	27,067
1933								
January	2,422,808	18.9	532,640	4.2	2,903,065	1,178	31,431	29,577
February	2,394,106	18.7	520,808	4.1	2,856,638	1,210	30,955	28,747
March	2,310,062	18.0	511,309	4.0	2,776,184	1,131	29,771	28,503
April	2,200,397	17.2	536,882	4.2	2,697,634	1,080	28,521	27,039
May	2,128,614	16.6	497,705	3.9	2,582,879			26,296

Date (end of month)	Italy		Japan		Latvia	Netherlands	
	Number of unemployed registered		Official estimates, unemployed		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Unemployment insurance societies—unemployed	
	Wholly unemployed	Partially unemployed	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1931							
May	635,183	26,059	401,415	5.8	1,871	60,189	12.2
June	573,593	24,206	391,377	5.6	1,584	59,573	11.7
July	637,531	25,821	406,923	5.8	2,169	69,026	13.3
August	663,273	30,656	418,596	6.0	4,827	70,479	15.3
September	747,764	29,822	425,526	6.0	7,470	72,738	15.7
October	799,744	32,828	439,014	6.0	13,605	84,548	18.0
November	878,267	30,967	454,675	6.5	18,377	107,372	18.5
December	982,321	32,949	470,736	6.7	21,935	147,107	27.8
1932							
January	1,051,321	33,277	485,885	6.9	26,335	145,124	27.0
February	1,147,945	26,321	485,290	6.9	22,222	139,956	25.4
March	1,053,016	31,636	473,757	6.8	22,912	119,423	21.6
April	1,000,025	32,720	482,366	6.9	14,607	121,378	21.7
May	968,456	35,528	483,109	6.9	7,599	112,325	22.5
June	905,097	31,710	481,589	6.8	7,056	113,978	22.8
July	931,291	33,218	510,901	7.2	7,181	123,947	24.6
August	945,972	33,666	509,580	7.1	9,650	116,524	22.9
September	949,408	37,043	505,969	7.0	8,762	126,510	24.9
October	956,357	32,556	503,958	7.0	13,806	128,961	25.2
November	1,038,757	36,349	484,213	6.7	17,621	142,554	27.6
December	1,129,654	37,644	463,403	6.4	17,247	188,252	31.5
1933							
January	1,225,470	33,003	444,032	6.1	14,777	226,709	37.6
February	1,229,387	34,506			13,886	187,652	31.1
March	1,081,536	29,129			13,087	165,367	27.3
April	1,025,754	51,871			9,978	147,531	24.3
May	1,000,128					123,447	25.3

² Registration area extended.

STATEMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Date (end of month)	New Zealand	Norway		Number unemployed remaining on live register	Poland	Rumania
	Number unemployed registered by employment exchanges ¹	Trade-unionists (10 unions) unemployed			Number unemployed registered with employment offices	Number unemployed remaining on live register
		Number	Percent			
1931						
May	40,507			25,206	313,104	33,484
June	45,264			22,736	274,942	28,093
July	47,772			20,869	255,179	29,250
August	50,033			22,431	246,380	22,708
September	51,375			27,012	246,426	22,909
October	50,266	² 9,048	³ 19.6	29,340	255,622	28,800
November	47,535	10,577	22.8	32,078	266,027	43,917
December	45,140	12,633	27.2	34,789	312,487	49,393
1932						
January	45,677	14,160	30.4	35,034	338,434	51,612
February	44,107	14,354	30.6	38,135	350,145	57,606
March	45,383	15,342	32.5	38,952	360,031	55,306
April	48,601	14,629	30.8	37,703	339,773	47,206
May	53,543	13,465	28.3	32,127	306,801	39,654
June	54,342	12,603	26.2	28,429	264,147	33,679
July	55,203	12,563	25.9	26,390	218,059	32,809
August	56,332	13,084	26.9	27,543	187,537	29,654
September	55,855	14,358	29.3	31,431	147,166	21,862
October	54,549	15,512	31.6	35,082	146,982	28,172
November	52,477	16,717	34.2	38,807	177,459	30,651
December	52,533	20,735	42.4	41,571	220,245	38,471
1933						
January	² 51,698	19,249	39.3	40,642	264,258	44,797
February	² 49,971	19,673	40.0	42,460	287,219	45,391
March	² 50,721	18,992	38.5	42,437	279,779	
April				39,846	258,954	
May				35,803	235,356	

Date (end of month)	Saar Territory	Sweden		Switzerland				Yugo-slavia
	Number of unemployed registered	Trade-unionists unemployed		Unemployment funds				Number of unemployed registered
				Wholly unemployed		Partially unemployed		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1931								
May	14,886	49,807	13.2	9,174	3.5	26,058	9.9	6,929
June	15,413	45,839	12.1	12,577	3.6	34,266	9.7	4,431
July	17,685	46,180	12.4	12,200	3.3	39,000	11.3	6,672
August	20,205	48,590	12.7	9,754	3.6	33,346	12.4	7,466
September	21,741	54,405	13.7	15,188	4.0	42,698	11.2	7,753
October	24,685	65,469	16.4	18,000	4.8	47,200	13.2	10,070
November	28,659	79,484	19.9	25,200	6.6	51,900	14.4	10,349
December	35,045	110,149	27.2	41,611	10.1	61,256	14.9	14,502
1932								
January	38,790	93,272	24.5	44,600	10.6	67,600	14.8	19,665
February	42,394	93,900	23.0	48,600	11.3	70,100	15.0	21,435
March	44,883	98,772	24.4	40,423	9.0	62,659	14.0	23,251
April	42,993	82,500	21.0	35,400	7.7	58,900	12.6	18,532
May	42,881	75,650	18.9	35,200	7.6	54,500	11.5	13,568
June	40,188	79,338	19.5	33,742	7.1	53,420	13.3	11,418
July	39,063	77,468	19.4	35,700	7.5	54,000	11.4	9,940
August	38,858	80,975	20.0	36,600	7.6	53,400	11.1	11,940
September	40,320	86,709	20.7	38,070	7.8	52,967	10.8	10,985
October	40,728	92,868	22.2	42,300	8.7	52,100	10.6	10,474
November	41,962	97,666	23.8	50,500	10.3	55,700	11.3	11,670
December	44,311	129,002	31.4	66,053	13.3	59,089	11.9	14,248
1933								
January	45,700	120,156	28.8	83,400	17.0	56,000	11.4	23,574
February	45,101	118,251	27.4	81,800	16.5	57,400	11.6	25,346
March	42,258	121,456	28.4	60,698	12.0	52,575	10.4	22,609
April	40,082	110,055	26.1					19,671

¹ Provisional figure.² Includes not only workers wholly unemployed but also those intermittently employed.³ Strike ended.

RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food on May 15, 1933

THE following tables are compiled from simple averages of the actual selling prices of the 15th of each month as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor by retail dealers in 51 cities. Comparable information by months and years, 1913 to 1928, inclusive, are shown in Bulletins 396 and 495, and by months and years, 1929 to 1932 in the January, February, and April 1933 issues of this publication.

Indexes of all articles, combined, or groups of articles combined, both for cities and for the United States, are weighted according to the average family consumption. Consumption figures used since January 1921 are given in Bulletin 495 (p. 13). Those used for prior dates are given in Bulletin 300 (p. 61). The list of articles included in the groups, cereals, meats, and dairy products, will be found in the May 1932 issue of this publication.

Table 1 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail cost of important food articles and of three groups of these articles; viz, cereals, meats, and dairy products, in the United States, 51 cities combined, by years, 1913 to 1932, inclusive, and by months of 1932 and 1933. These index numbers are based on the year 1913 as 100.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS, 1913 TO 1932, INCLUSIVE, AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY 1932 TO MAY 1933, INCLUSIVE

[1913=100]

Year	All food	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Month	All food	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1932				
1914.....	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	January.....	109.3	126.4	123.4	106.5
1915.....	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	February.....	105.3	125.0	117.3	102.9
1916.....	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	March.....	105.0	124.3	118.9	101.9
1917.....	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	April.....	103.7	122.9	118.6	97.4
1918.....	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	May.....	101.3	122.6	115.3	94.3
1919.....	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	June.....	100.1	122.5	113.4	92.6
1920.....	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	July.....	101.0	121.2	122.6	91.4
1921.....	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	August.....	100.8	120.4	120.1	93.1
1922.....	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	September.....	100.3	119.2	119.2	93.5
1923.....	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	October.....	100.4	119.0	114.6	93.8
1924.....	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	November.....	99.4	118.0	109.1	93.9
1925.....	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	December.....	98.7	114.8	103.2	95.9
1926.....	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5					
1927.....	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	1933				
1928.....	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	January.....	94.8	112.3	99.9	93.3
1929.....	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	February.....	90.9	112.0	99.0	90.3
1930.....	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	March.....	90.5	112.3	100.1	88.3
1931.....	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	April.....	90.4	112.8	98.8	88.7
1932.....	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	May.....	93.7	115.8	100.1	92.2

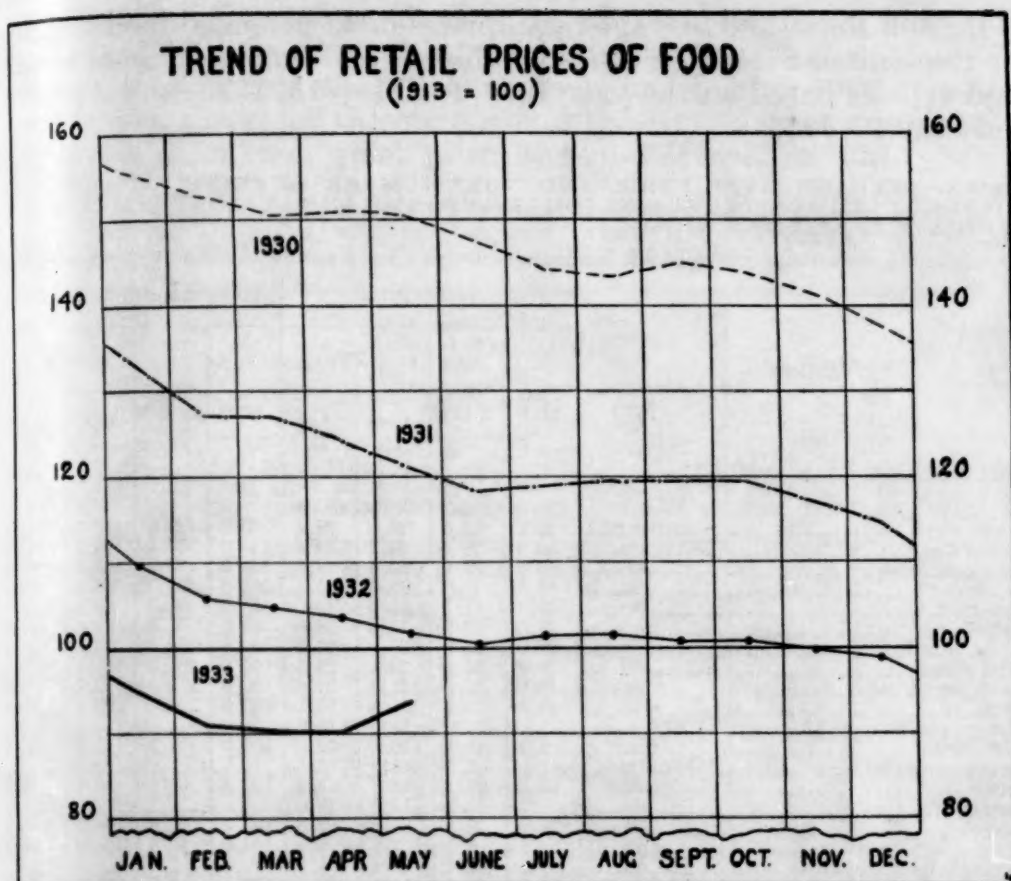


Table 2 shows index numbers of the total weighted retail costs of important food articles and of cereals, meats, and dairy products in the United States based on the year 1913 as 100 and changes in May 1933 compared with May 1932 and April 1933.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND OF CEREALS, MEATS, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE MAY 15, 1933, COMPARED WITH MAY 15, 1932, AND APRIL 15, 1933

Article	Index (1913=100)			Percent of change May 15, 1933, compared with—	
	May 15, 1932	Apr. 15, 1933	May 15, 1933	May 15, 1932	Apr. 15, 1933
All food.....	101.3	90.4	93.7	-7.5	+3.6
Cereals.....	122.6	112.8	115.8	-5.5	+2.7
Meats.....	115.3	98.8	100.1	-13.2	+1.3
Dairy products.....	94.3	88.7	92.2	-2.2	+3.9

Table 3 shows the average retail prices of 42 principal food articles for the United States, 51 cities combined, and index numbers for 23 food articles based on the year 1913, for May 15, 1932, and April 15 and May 15, 1933.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1913 AND BY MONTHS MAY 15, 1932, AND APR. 15 AND MAY 15, 1933

Article	Average price				Index number (1913=100)			
	Year 1913	May 15, 1932	1933		Year, 1913	May 15, 1932	1933	
			Apr. 15	May 15			Apr. 15	May 15
	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>				
Sirloin steak.....pound	25.4	33.0	28.0	28.4	100.0	129.9	110.2	111.8
Round steak.....do	22.3	28.4	24.2	24.6	100.0	127.4	108.5	110.3
Rib roast.....do	19.8	23.8	20.6	20.8	100.0	120.2	104.0	105.1
Chuck roast.....do	16.0	17.0	15.0	15.1	100.0	106.3	93.8	94.4
Plate beef.....do	12.1	11.1	10.0	10.0	100.0	91.7	82.6	82.6
Pork chops.....do	21.0	19.9	17.8	18.0	100.0	94.8	84.8	85.7
Bacon, sliced.....do	27.0	23.9	20.9	21.3	100.0	88.5	77.4	78.9
Ham, sliced.....do	26.9	35.3	28.8	29.6	100.0	131.2	107.1	110.0
Lamb, leg of.....do	18.9	25.0	21.3	21.4	100.0	132.3	112.7	113.2
Hens.....do	21.3	25.7	21.4	21.5	100.0	120.7	100.5	100.9
Salmon, red canned.....16-oz. can		26.9	18.3	18.6				
Milk, fresh.....quart	8.9	10.8	10.1	10.0	100.0	121.3	113.5	112.4
Milk, evaporated.....14½-oz. can		7.3	5.8	6.5				
Butter.....pound	38.3	25.1	25.3	28.2	100.0	65.5	66.1	73.6
Margarine.....do		15.1	12.3	12.8				
Cheese.....do	22.1	22.5	21.0	22.3	100.0	101.8	95.0	100.9
Lard.....do	15.8	8.3	7.9	8.9	100.0	52.5	50.0	56.3
Vegetable lard substitute.....do		20.7	18.4	18.5				
Eggs, strictly fresh.....dozen	34.5	20.0	18.4	20.3	100.0	58.0	53.3	58.8
Bread.....pound	5.6	6.9	6.4	6.5	100.0	123.2	114.3	116.1
Flour.....do	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.4	100.0	97.0	93.9	103.0
Corn meal.....do	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.5	100.0	130.0	113.3	116.7
Rolled oats.....do		7.6	5.6	5.6				
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package		8.6	8.3	8.2				
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package		22.5	22.3	22.3				
Macaroni.....pound		15.4	14.4	14.4				
Rice.....do	8.7	6.7	5.7	5.8	100.0	77.0	65.5	66.7
Beans, navy.....do		5.1	4.4	5.1				
Potatoes.....do	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	100.0	105.9	94.1	100.0
Onions.....do		6.7	3.2	3.9				
Cabbage.....do		6.6	4.0	5.2				
Pork and beans.....16-oz. can		7.4	6.4	6.4				
Corn, canned.....No. 2 can		10.8	9.7	9.8				
Peas, canned.....do		12.9	12.7	12.7				
Tomatoes, canned.....do		9.5	8.5	8.7				
Sugar.....pound	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.3	100.0	89.1	92.7	96.4
Tea.....do	54.4	72.0	64.8	64.4	100.0	132.4	119.1	118.4
Coffee.....do	29.8	30.0	27.3	27.0	100.0	100.7	91.6	90.6
Prunes.....do		9.4	8.8	9.0				
Raisins.....do		11.5	9.1	9.1				
Bananas.....dozen		23.2	22.7	22.4				
Oranges.....do		33.0	25.2	26.0				

Table 4 shows index numbers of the weighted retail cost of food for the United States and 39 cities, based on the year 1913 as 100. The percent of change in May 1933 compared with May 1932 and April 1933 is also given for these cities and the United States, and for 12 additional cities from which prices were not secured in 1913.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE TOTAL WEIGHTED RETAIL COST OF FOOD AND PERCENT OF CHANGE MAY 15, 1933, COMPARED WITH MAY 15, 1932, AND APR. 15, 1933, BY CITIES AND FOR THE UNITED STATES

City	Index (1913=100)			Percent of change May 15, 1933, compared with—	
	May 15, 1932	Apr. 15, 1933	May 15, 1933	May 15, 1932	Apr. 15, 1933
United States.....	101.3	90.4	93.7	-7.5	+3.6
Atlanta.....	100.7	86.2	90.5	-10.2	+4.9
Baltimore.....	102.3	93.3	97.3	-4.9	+4.3
Birmingham.....	101.3	89.5	93.3	-7.9	+4.3
Boston.....	100.4	91.0	93.1	-7.2	+2.3
Bridgeport.....				-9.0	+1.9
Buffalo.....	106.6	92.7	96.8	-9.3	+4.4
Butte.....				-6.1	+5.5
Charleston, S.C.....	106.5	91.5	92.1	-13.5	+6
Chicago.....	109.3	96.4	100.0	-8.5	+3.8
Cincinnati.....	99.0	90.4	92.9	-6.2	+2.7
Cleveland.....	96.6	84.7	88.1	-8.8	+4.0
Columbus.....				-6.6	+4.2
Dallas.....	98.1	86.9	90.8	-7.4	+4.5
Denver.....	94.7	87.3	91.0	-3.9	+4.2
Detroit.....	93.7	86.2	90.8	-3.1	+5.2
Fall River.....	100.6	87.1	90.4	-10.2	+3.8
Houston.....				-3.0	+2.3
Indianapolis.....	95.6	82.3	86.2	-9.8	+4.7
Jacksonville.....	92.8	82.0	85.7	-7.6	+4.5
Kansas City.....	98.9	91.9	94.0	-4.9	+2.2
Little Rock.....	90.5	80.1	82.9	-8.4	+3.4
Los Angeles.....	92.6	84.3	86.1	-7.1	+2.2
Louisville.....	95.4	86.8	90.5	-5.1	+4.3
Manchester.....	100.7	90.3	92.5	-8.1	+2.4
Memphis.....	96.7	82.5	86.1	-11.0	+4.3
Milwaukee.....	104.6	94.8	97.9	-6.4	+3.3
Minneapolis.....	100.0	86.1	90.1	-9.9	+4.6
Mobile.....				-7.3	+1.0
Newark.....	105.8	89.8	93.0	-12.1	+3.6
New Haven.....	108.8	94.2	97.1	-10.7	+3.1
New Orleans.....	99.1	88.9	91.7	-7.5	+3.2
New York.....	110.0	96.7	101.6	-7.6	+5.1
Norfolk.....				-13.5	+4.1
Omaha.....	94.4	84.0	87.5	-7.4	+4.2
Peoria.....				-4.8	+1.4
Philadelphia.....	105.1	91.8	95.5	-9.1	+4.1
Pittsburgh.....	98.1	88.5	92.4	-5.8	+4.4
Portland, Maine.....				-8.3	+3.3
Portland, Oreg.....	96.7	83.7	88.0	-8.9	+5.2
Providence.....	103.3	92.0	95.4	-7.6	+3.7
Richmond.....	102.7	91.5	95.2	-7.2	+4.0
Rochester.....				-9.3	+2.9
St. Louis.....	102.3	91.4	95.9	-6.2	+4.9
St. Paul.....				-10.8	+3.4
Salt Lake City.....	89.1	80.2	83.0	-6.7	+3.5
San Francisco.....	107.3	98.7	101.6	-5.4	+2.9
Savannah.....				-8.7	+1.9
Scranton.....	108.8	96.2	99.4	-8.6	+3.3
Seattle.....	102.8	92.4	96.9	-5.7	+4.9
Springfield, Ill.....				-6.0	+1.5
Washington.....	106.2	95.5	100.2	-5.7	+4.9
Hawaii:					
Honolulu.....				-11.8	+7
Other localities.....				-15.3	+1.2

Retail Prices of Coal on May 15, 1933

RETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from which retail food prices are obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or bins where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for the United States for bituminous coal and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

Table 1 shows average retail prices per ton of 2,000 pounds and index numbers (1913=100) for the United States on May 15, 1932, and April 15 and May 15, 1933, and percentage change in the year and in the month.

Table 2 shows average retail prices of coal for household use by cities on May 15, 1932, and April 15 and May 15, 1933, as reported by local dealers in each city.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND PERCENT OF CHANGE ON MAY 15, 1933, COMPARED WITH MAY 15, 1932, AND APR. 15, 1933

Article	Average retail prices on—			Percent of decrease May 15, 1933, compared with—	
	May 15, 1932	Apr. 15, 1933	May 15, 1933	May 15, 1932	Apr. 15, 1933
Pennsylvania anthracite:					
Stove:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$13.30	\$13.22	\$12.44	6.5	5.9
Index (1913=100).....	172.2	171.1	161.0		
Chestnut:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$13.11	\$13.00	\$12.25	6.6	5.8
Index (1913=100).....	165.6	164.3	154.8		
Bituminous:					
Average price per 2,000 pounds.....	\$7.60	\$7.37	\$7.17	5.7	2.7
Index (1913=100).....	139.9	135.6	132.0		

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, MAY 15, 1932, AND APR. 15 AND MAY 15, 1933, BY CITIES

City, and kind of coal	1932	1933		City, and kind of coal	1932	1933	
	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15		May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
Atlanta, Ga.:				Houston, Tex.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	\$5.42	\$6.15	\$5.30	Bituminous, prepared sizes.	\$9.90	\$9.60	\$9.60
Baltimore, Md.:				Indianapolis, Ind.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Bituminous:			
Stove	11.50	13.25	11.50	Prepared sizes:			
Chestnut	11.25	12.75	11.25	High volatile	5.08	5.03	5.03
Bituminous:				Low volatile	6.75	7.00	6.70
Prepared sizes:				Run of mine:			
Low volatile	8.44	8.75	8.31	Low volatile	5.85	5.94	5.94
Run of mine:				Jacksonville, Fla.:			
High volatile	6.89	6.86	6.79	Bituminous, prepared sizes.	10.00	9.00	9.00
Birmingham, Ala.:				Kansas City, Mo.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	4.98	4.41	4.49	Arkansas anthracite:			
Boston, Mass.:				Furnace	11.38	10.50	10.67
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Stove no. 4	12.67	12.50	12.50
Stove	13.25	13.75	12.85	Bituminous, prepared sizes.	6.00	5.61	5.54
Chestnut	13.00	13.50	12.60	Little Rock, Ark.:			
Bridgeport, Conn.:				Arkansas anthracite, egg	11.75	10.50	10.75
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.	8.33	7.72	7.72
Stove	13.00	12.75	12.75	Los Angeles, Calif.:			
Chestnut	13.00	12.75	12.75	Bituminous, prepared sizes.	15.88	16.25	15.25
Buffalo, N.Y.:				Louisville, Ky.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Bituminous:			
Stove	11.88	11.42	11.65	Prepared sizes:			
Chestnut	11.63	11.21	11.40	High volatile	4.71	4.51	4.44
Butte, Mont.:				Low volatile	6.75	6.75	6.56
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	9.87	9.71	9.71	Manchester, N.H.:			
Charleston, S.C.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	9.50	8.67	8.67	Stove	14.50	14.83	14.00
Chicago, Ill.:				Chestnut	14.50	14.83	14.00
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Memphis, Tenn.:			
Stove	15.30	16.14	13.33	Bituminous, prepared sizes.	6.87	5.67	5.66
Chestnut	15.05	15.92	13.15	Milwaukee, Wis.:			
Bituminous:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Prepared sizes:				Stove	14.45	14.05	12.96
High volatile	7.65	7.47	6.92	Chestnut	14.20	13.80	12.71
Low volatile	8.97	9.52	8.63	Bituminous:			
Run of mine:				Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile	6.95	7.16	6.52	High volatile	7.02	6.88	6.91
Cincinnati, Ohio:				Low volatile	8.78	9.29	8.87
Bituminous:				Minneapolis, Minn.:			
Prepared sizes:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
High volatile	4.75	4.75	4.75	Stove	16.75	14.95	14.95
Low volatile	6.50	6.25	6.25	Chestnut	16.50	14.70	14.70
Cleveland, Ohio:				Bituminous:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Prepared sizes:			
Stove	13.81	13.69	12.69	High volatile	9.61	9.03	9.11
Chestnut	13.56	13.44	12.44	Low volatile	11.87	11.50	11.50
Bituminous:				Mobile, Ala.:			
Prepared sizes:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.	7.70	6.95	6.72
High volatile	6.28	5.47	5.26	Newark, N.J.:			
Low volatile	8.39	7.80	7.46	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Columbus, Ohio:				Stove	11.75	10.25	10.25
Bituminous:				Chestnut	11.50	10.00	10.00
Prepared sizes:				New Haven, Conn.:			
High volatile	5.10	4.65	4.60	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Low volatile	6.17	5.75	5.58	Stove	13.65	13.85	12.90
Dallas, Tex.:				Chestnut	13.65	13.85	12.90
Arkansas anthracite, egg	14.00	14.00	14.00	New Orleans, La.:			
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	10.00	10.75	10.75	Bituminous, prepared sizes.	8.64	8.29	8.07
Denver, Colo.:				New York, N.Y.:			
Colorado anthracite:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	14.88	14.19	14.31	Stove	11.70	11.70	11.50
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	14.81	14.19	14.31	Chestnut	11.54	11.45	11.25
Bituminous, prepared sizes.	7.74	6.92	6.76	Norfolk, Va.:			
Detroit, Mich.:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Stove	12.50	13.00	12.00
Stove	13.17	13.29	12.83	Chestnut	12.50	13.00	12.00
Chestnut	13.00	13.00	12.71	Bituminous:			
Bituminous:				Prepared sizes:			
Prepared sizes:				High volatile	6.50	6.50	6.00
High volatile	6.06	5.82	5.83	Low volatile	7.50	8.00	7.00
Low volatile	6.85	6.69	6.63	Run of mine:			
Run of mine:				Low volatile	6.38	6.50	6.00
Low volatile	6.25	6.00	5.88	Omaha, Nebr.:			
Fall River, Mass.:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.	8.84	8.30	8.35
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Peoria, Ill.:			
Stove	14.00	14.50	13.50	Bituminous, prepared sizes.	6.16	6.25	5.92
Chestnut	13.75	14.25	13.25				

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, MAY 15, 1932, AND APR. 15, AND MAY 15, 1933, BY CITIES—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1932	1933		City, and kind of coal	1932	1933	
	May 15	Apr. 15	May 15		May 15	Apr. 15	May 15
Philadelphia, Pa.:				St. Paul, Minn.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove.....	\$11.00	\$10.75	\$10.75	Stove.....	\$16.75	\$14.95	\$14.95
Chestnut.....	10.75	10.50	10.50	Chestnut.....	16.50	14.70	14.70
Pittsburgh, Pa.:				Bituminous:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Prepared sizes:			
Chestnut.....	13.00	12.63	12.75	High volatile.....	9.53	8.70	8.78
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	4.46	3.47	3.56	Low volatile.....	11.87	11.53	11.51
Portland, Maine:				Salt Lake City, Utah:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	7.58	6.99	7.01
Stove.....	14.88	12.97	13.50	San Francisco, Calif.:			
Chestnut.....	14.64	12.73	13.25	New Mexico anthracite:			
Portland, Oreg.:				Cerrillos egg.....	25.00	25.00	25.00
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	11.98	11.40	11.26	Colorado anthracite:			
Providence, R.I.:				Egg.....	24.50	24.50	24.50
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	15.00	15.00	15.00
Stove.....	14.00	14.75	13.20	Savannah, Ga.:			
Chestnut.....	13.75	14.50	12.95	Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	8.45	8.06	7.94
Richmond, Va.:				Scranton, Pa.:			
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Stove.....	12.75	13.50	12.25	Stove.....	8.63	8.65	7.88
Chestnut.....	12.75	13.50	12.25	Chestnut.....	8.35	8.40	7.63
Bituminous:				Seattle, Wash.:			
Prepared sizes:				Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	10.17	9.94	9.87
High volatile.....	6.67	6.83	6.67	Springfield, Ill.:			
Low volatile.....	7.15	8.08	7.15	Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	4.34	3.79	3.68
Run of mine:				Washington, D.C.:			
Low volatile.....	6.25	6.75	6.25	Pennsylvania anthracite:			
Rochester, N.Y.:				Stove.....	13.56	14.12	12.92
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Chestnut.....	13.26	13.83	12.66
Stove.....	12.00	12.50	11.60	Bituminous:			
Chestnut.....	11.75	12.25	11.35	Prepared sizes:			
St. Louis, Mo.:				High volatile.....	8.29	8.14	7.97
Pennsylvania anthracite:				Low volatile.....	9.93	10.02	9.31
Stove.....	14.85	15.22	14.10	Run of mine:			
Chestnut.....	14.85	15.22	13.85	Mixed.....	7.50	7.38	7.40
Bituminous, prepared sizes.....	5.74	5.39	4.36				

¹ The average price of coal delivered in bins is 50 cents higher than here shown. Practically all coal is delivered in bins.

² All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.

³ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail Prices of Food in the United States and in Certain Foreign Countries

THE index numbers of retail prices of food published by certain foreign countries have been brought together with those of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor in the subjoined table, the base years in all cases being as given in the original reports. As stated in the table, the number of articles included in the index numbers for the different countries differs widely. These results, which are designed merely to show price trends and not actual differences in prices in the several countries should not, therefore, be considered as closely comparable with one another. In certain instances, also, the figures are not absolutely comparable from month to month over the entire period, owing to slight changes in the list of commodities and the localities included on successive dates. Indexes are shown for July of each year from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, and by months since January 1931.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country.....	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	China	Czecho-slovakia
Computing agency....	Bureau of Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistics Bureau	Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Welfare	General Direction of Statistics	Department of Labor	National Tariff Commission	Central Bureau of Statistics
Number of localities..	51	30	Vienna	59	12	60	Shanghai	Prague
Commodities included.....	42 foods	46 foods and groceries	Foods	Foods	Foods	29 foods	24 foods	Foods
Base=100.....	1913	1923-27 (1,000)	July 1914	1921	1926	1913	1926	July 1914
1926								
July.....	157.0			184.9		151	101.3	
1927								
July.....	153.4			209.6		149	110.7	
1928								
July.....	152.8			203.8		147	93.2	
1929								
July.....	158.5	1,041	123	212.3		150	94.8	
1930								
July.....	144.0	958	119	205.5	87.3	149	130.0	119.0
1931								
January.....	132.8	876	109	195.1	75.0	134	104.9	107.0
February.....	127.0	864	106	186.8	74.2	129	122.0	105.6
March.....	126.4	854	105	183.1	72.1	124	117.4	104.2
April.....	124.0	851	104	180.1	70.7	121	98.7	106.2
May.....	121.0	840	104	176.6	71.6	116	98.7	107.0
June.....	118.3	833	108	176.5	71.4	111	99.6	109.3
July.....	119.0	811	110	174.8	71.5	110	96.4	107.9
August.....	119.7	805	109	171.5	69.1	112	116.5	102.2
September.....	119.4	804	109	172.9	67.3	109	124.4	104.3
October.....	119.1	805	111	170.2	68.6	107	110.0	103.1
November.....	116.7	812	110	167.9	71.3	107	103.2	99.6
December.....	114.3	809	110	160.7	70.5	107	97.0	99.1
1932								
January.....	109.3	814	111	156.5	68.1	105	98.2	98.0
February.....	105.3	829	110	151.3	66.9	100	122.8	95.6
March.....	105.0	825	109	148.2	66.9	99	114.2	100.1
April.....	103.7	824	107	144.3	66.3	98	99.1	97.3
May.....	101.3	812	108	144.8	66.0	94	98.4	100.8
June.....	100.1	803	113	143.8	66.2	93	107.3	101.4
July.....	101.0	800	110	144.4	66.2	92	101.4	97.5
August.....	100.8	796	109	142.9	64.5	96	103.6	94.4
September.....	100.3	792	110	150.8	63.9	95	102.6	97.6
October.....	100.4	786	110	155.4	64.1	96	94.9	100.0
November.....	99.4	764	109	159.4	64.1	97	87.9	102.3
December.....	98.7	759	109	156.9	63.5	96	84.5	102.3
1933								
January.....	94.8	747	106	154.4	63.2	95	87.3	100.4
February.....	90.9	742	103	156.1	63.6	91	94.8	99.3
March.....	90.5		103			91	92.3	94.9
April.....	90.4		103			93	85.2	94.1
May.....	93.7		103					

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country.....	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Hungary	India	Ireland	Italy
Computing agency....	Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Social Affairs	Commis- sion of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Central Office of Statistics	Labor Office	Depart- ment of Industry and Com- merce	Office Provin- cial of Economy
Number of localities..	Tallin	21	Paris	72	Budapest	Bombay	105	Milan
Commodities.....	Foods	Foods	Foods	Foods	Foods	17 foods	Foods	Foods
Base=100.....	1913	January- June, 1914	January- June, 1914	October, 1913-July 1914	1913	July, 1914	July, 1914	January- June, 1914
1926								
July.....	121	1, 104. 5	1 507	145. 3	115. 0	155	174	654. 3
1927								
July.....	117	1, 102. 3	1 559	156. 8	125. 6	154	166	524. 0
1928								
July.....	127	1, 155. 3	1 544	154. 1	130. 5	143	166	512. 5
1929								
July.....	134	1, 116. 4	1 590	155. 7	127. 2	145	166	528. 3
1930								
July.....	103	969. 4	1 593	145. 9	104. 6	136	156	519. 3
1931								
January.....	95	893. 2		133. 5	93. 5	111		467. 1
February.....	96	882. 6		131. 0	94. 1	106	151	462. 8
March.....	96	878. 8	641	129. 6	96. 3	103		464. 7
April.....	96	869. 8		129. 2	95. 7	104		466. 8
May.....	95	849. 4		129. 9	96. 6	102	139	460. 0
June.....	93	842. 4	642	130. 9	96. 5	101		456. 6
July.....	94	846. 0		130. 4	98. 9	100		452. 0
August.....	91	869. 5		126. 1	99. 7	100	143	444. 1
September.....	87	844. 3	607	124. 9	99. 6	100		438. 3
October.....	83	847. 9		123. 4	96. 8	100		435. 1
November.....	82	885. 2		121. 8	94. 1	100	155	436. 8
December.....	80	918. 8	555	119. 9	93. 0	101		437. 8
1932								
January.....	81	915. 8		116. 1	91. 8	103		431. 2
February.....	81	908. 3		113. 9	89. 9	102	151	432. 5
March.....	83	911. 2	561	114. 4	89. 8	103		445. 6
April.....	83	896. 3		113. 4	89. 9	99		450. 4
May.....	81	875. 7		112. 7	93. 4	99	144	441. 8
June.....	80	871. 0	567	113. 4	93. 3	99		438. 0
July.....	83	885. 7		113. 8	92. 1	102		426. 8
August.....	80	897. 8		111. 8	93. 8	102	134	411. 1
September.....	79	891. 4	534	110. 5	92. 9	101		409. 7
October.....	77	894. 5		109. 6	92. 0	102		423. 4
November.....	76	919. 8		109. 5	88. 4	103	135	428. 0
December.....	75	910. 2	531	109. 0	86. 7	103		433. 9
1933								
January.....	75	894. 1		107. 3	86. 5	101		426. 1
February.....	74	883. 5		106. 5	86. 2	98	130	422. 8
March.....	75	869. 8		106. 2	86. 1	98		416. 6
April.....	73	868. 0		106. 3		93		
May.....								

¹ June.

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country.....	Nether- lands	New Zea- land	Norway	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzer- land	United Kingdom
Computing agency....	Bureau of Statis- tics	Census and Sta- tistics Of- fice	Central Bureau of Sta- tistics	Central Statisti- cal Office	Office of Census and Sta- tistics	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor
Number of localities..	Amster- dam	25	31	Warsaw	9	49	34	630
Commodities includ- ed.....	Foods	59 foods	Foods	Foods	24 foods	Foods	Foods	21 foods
Base=100.....	1911-1913	1926-1930 (1,000)	July 1914	1927	1914 (1,000)	July 1914	June 1914	July 1914
1926								
July.....	¹ 168.1	² 1,026	198	-----	1,165	156	159	161
1927								
July.....	¹ 163.0	² 983	175	101.1	1,188	148	157	159
1928								
July.....	¹ 169.4	² 1,004	173	102.6	1,157	156	157	157
1929								
July.....	¹ 165.3	² 1,013	158	94.3	1,156	148	155	149
1930								
July.....	¹ 151.6	981	151	86.2	1,092	138	152	141
1931								
January.....		910	146	72.2	1,081	132	148	138
February.....		879	144	72.3	1,074	-----	146	136
March.....	139.9	856	143	73.5	1,071	-----	144	134
April.....		851	141	76.4	1,073	130	142	129
May.....		847	139	77.2	1,082	-----	141	129
June.....	140.6	839	138	75.9	1,064	-----	141	127
July.....		824	140	72.9	1,043	127	140	130
August.....		820	138	70.8	1,031	-----	139	128
September.....	136.9	812	136	70.3	1,022	-----	139	128
October.....		834	136	68.3	1,026	128	138	128
November.....		832	136	69.6	1,022	-----	137	130
December.....	125.5	835	136	69.1	1,004	-----	134	132
1932								
January.....		827	135	65.0	990	127	132	131
February.....		810	135	65.2	992	-----	129	131
March.....	118.8	792	135	64.5	993	-----	128	129
April.....		797	134	68.2	987	125	128	126
May.....		787	133	71.4	981	-----	126	125
June.....	119.2	778	133	68.1	963	-----	125	123
July.....		761	134	63.1	944	124	124	125
August.....		761	133	61.7	933	-----	123	123
September.....	119.7	758	134	60.9	927	-----	122	123
October.....		765	133	59.2	927	125	123	125
November.....		745	134	58.7	928	-----	122	125
December.....	119.2	713	132	56.7	926	-----	120	125
1933								
January.....		707	130	56.3	931	123	118	123
February.....		727	130	57.4	938	-----	117	122
March.....	115.5	711	130	58.8	950	-----	116	119
April.....			130	59.2	-----	119	116	115
May.....								114

¹ June.² Year.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, 1913 to May 1933

THE following table presents the index numbers of wholesale prices by groups of commodities, by years, from 1913 to 1932, inclusive, and by months from January 1932 to date:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

[1926=100]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913.....	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914.....	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915.....	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916.....	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917.....	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918.....	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919.....	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920.....	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921.....	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922.....	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923.....	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924.....	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925.....	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927.....	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928.....	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929.....	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930.....	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931.....	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932.....	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1932: January.....	52.8	64.7	79.3	59.6	67.9	81.8	74.8	75.7	77.7	65.6	67.3
February.....	50.6	62.5	78.3	59.5	68.3	80.9	73.4	75.5	77.5	64.7	66.3
March.....	50.2	62.3	77.3	58.0	67.9	80.8	73.2	75.3	77.1	64.7	66.0
April.....	49.2	61.0	75.0	56.1	70.2	80.3	72.5	74.4	76.3	64.7	65.5
May.....	46.6	59.3	72.5	54.3	70.7	80.1	71.5	73.6	74.8	64.4	64.4
June.....	45.7	58.8	70.8	52.7	71.6	79.9	70.8	73.1	74.7	64.2	63.9
July.....	47.9	60.9	68.6	51.5	72.3	79.2	69.7	73.0	74.0	64.3	64.5
August.....	49.1	61.8	69.7	52.7	72.1	80.1	69.6	73.3	73.6	64.6	65.2
September.....	49.1	61.8	72.2	55.6	70.8	80.1	70.5	72.9	73.7	64.7	65.3
October.....	46.9	60.5	72.8	55.0	71.1	80.3	70.7	72.7	73.7	64.1	64.4
November.....	46.7	60.6	71.4	53.9	71.4	79.6	70.7	72.4	73.7	63.7	63.9
December.....	44.1	58.3	69.6	53.0	69.3	79.4	70.8	72.3	73.6	63.4	62.6
1933: January.....	42.6	55.8	68.9	51.9	66.0	78.2	70.1	71.6	72.9	61.2	61.0
February.....	40.9	53.7	68.0	51.2	63.6	77.4	69.8	71.3	72.3	59.2	59.8
March.....	42.8	54.6	68.1	51.3	62.9	77.2	70.3	71.2	72.2	58.9	60.2
April.....	44.5	56.1	69.4	51.8	61.5	76.9	70.2	71.4	71.5	57.8	60.4
May.....	50.2	59.4	70.9	55.9	60.4	77.7	71.4	73.2	71.7	58.9	62.7

INDEX NUMBERS OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, MAY 1932 AND APRIL AND MAY 1933

[1926=100]

Group	May 1932	April 1933	May 1933
Raw materials.....	53.9	50.0	53.7
Semimanufactured articles.....	58.1	57.3	61.3
Finished products.....	70.3	65.7	67.2
Nonagricultural commodities.....	68.1	63.7	65.4
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	70.4	65.3	66.5

Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

A SUMMARIZATION of the weekly index numbers for the 10 major groups of commodities and for all commodities combined as issued during the month of May will be found in the following statement:

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES FOR WEEKS OF MAY 6, 13, 20, AND 27, 1933

[1926=100]

Group	Week ending—			
	May 6	May 13	May 20	May 27
All commodities.....	61.9	62.3	63.0	63.3
Farm products.....	47.8	49.0	50.9	52.4
Foods.....	58.2	59.1	59.9	60.3
Hides and leather products.....	73.3	75.8	77.9	78.9
Textile products.....	53.7	54.0	55.3	56.2
Fuel and lighting.....	62.1	61.3	61.2	61.0
Metals and metal products.....	77.5	77.9	77.9	78.1
Building materials.....	70.8	70.8	71.1	71.5
Chemicals and drugs.....	72.4	72.6	72.9	73.2
Housefurnishing goods.....	71.7	71.8	71.9	71.9
Miscellaneous.....	58.8	59.0	58.9	58.8

Wholesale Price Trends During May 1933

THE index number of wholesale commodity prices as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows an increase from April to May 1933, registering the third successive advance in recent months. This index number which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on the average prices for the year 1926 as 100, averaged 62.7 for May as compared with 60.4 for April, showing an increase of 3½ percent between the two months. The increase since February, with an index of 59.8, has been nearly 5 percent. When compared with May 1932, with an index number of 64.4, a decrease of about 2½ percent has been recorded in the 12 months.

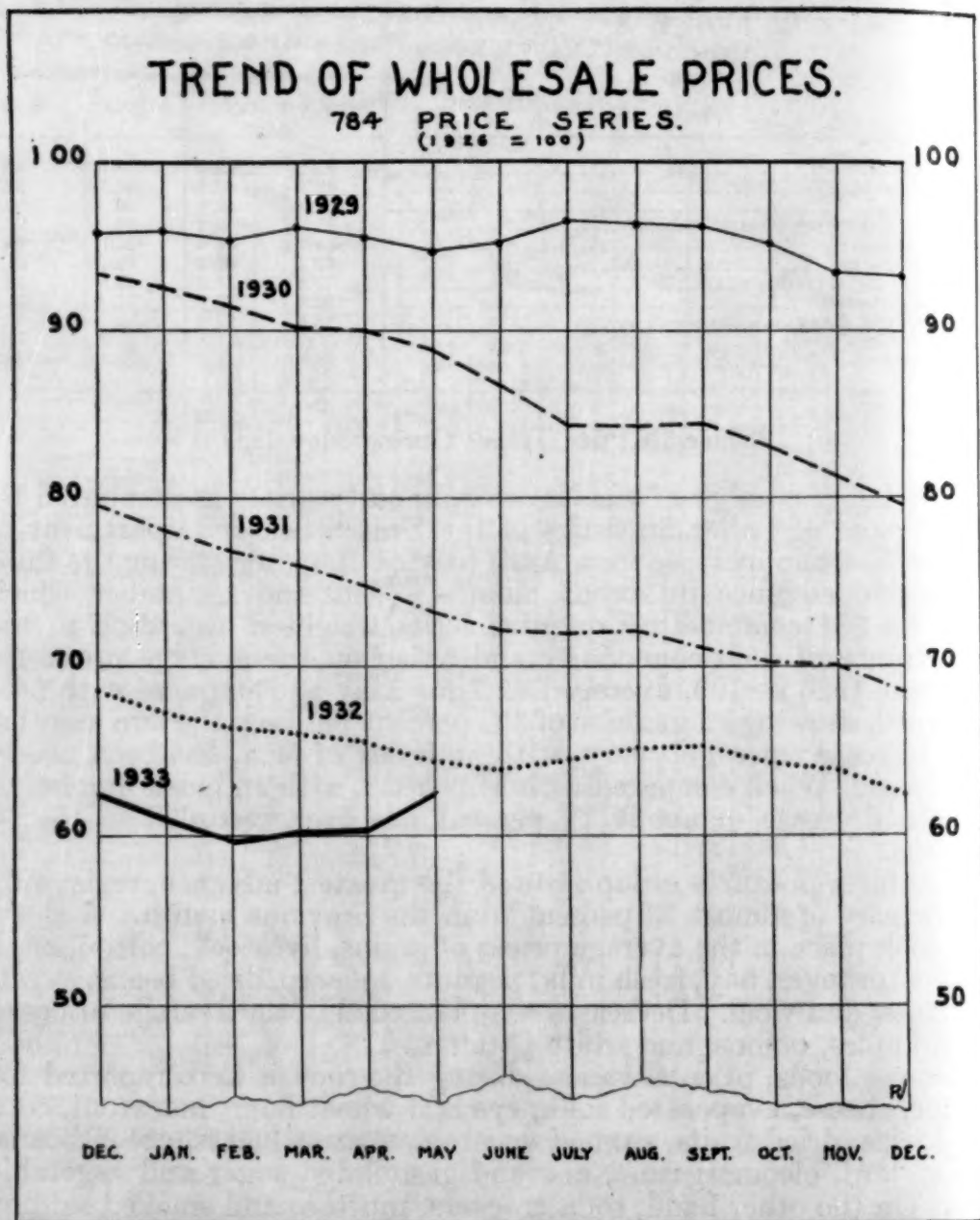
The farm products group showed the greatest advance, registering an increase of almost 13 percent from the previous month. A sharp rise took place in the average prices of grains, livestock, cotton, eggs, lemons, oranges, hay, fresh milk, peanuts, tobacco, dried beans, sweet-potatoes, and wool. Decreases were recorded in the average prices of fresh apples, onions, and white potatoes.

Among foods, price advances during the month were reported for butter, cheese, evaporated milk, rye and wheat flour, macaroni, corn meal, rice, dried fruits, canned vegetables, most meats, cocoa beans, coffee, lard, oleomargarine, raw and granulated sugar and vegetable oils. On the other hand, soda crackers, mutton, and smoked salmon averaged lower than in the month before. The group as a whole increased almost 6 percent in May when compared with April.

The hides and leather products group registered the second largest increase, the index rising approximately 11 percent during the month. All subgroups shared in the advance, with the subgroup of hides and skins mounting nearly 50 percent. Textile products as a whole advanced 8 percent from April to May. All subgroups contributed to the increase.

Anthracite coal, electricity, and most petroleum products showed reductions in average prices, causing the group of fuel and lighting materials to decline more than 1½ percent from the previous month. Bituminous coal and coke showed little or no change in average prices.

Metals and metal products as a whole showed an upward tendency for May, due to advancing prices for nonferrous metals and plumbing and heating fixtures. Agricultural implements and iron and steel



decreased slightly and automobiles remained at the April level. The index for the group was 1 percent higher than for the month before. In the group of building materials the average prices of brick and tile, lumber, paint and paint materials, and other building materials moved upward during the month, while structural steel and cement showed no change between the two months. The group as a whole recorded an increase of 1¾ percent.

The group of chemicals and drugs increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent during May due to advancing prices in all subgroups. As a whole the housefurnishing goods group increased only slightly from the previous month. Both furniture and furnishings shared in the advance.

The group of miscellaneous commodities rose nearly 2 percent between April and May due to sharp advances in cattle feed and crude rubber. Automobile tires and tubes, paper and pulp, and other miscellaneous commodities showed smaller advances during May.

The May averages for all the special groups of commodities were above those for April, ranging from less than 2 percent in the case of all commodities other than farm products and foods to nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent in the case of raw materials.

Between April and May price increases took place in 364 instances, decreases in 49 instances, while in 371 instances no change in price occurred.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1926=100.0]

Groups and subgroups	May 1932	April 1933	May 1933	Purchasing power of the dollar May 1933
All commodities	64.4	60.4	62.7	\$1.535
Farm products	46.6	44.5	50.2	1.992
Grains	42.6	44.8	52.8	1.894
Livestock and poultry	44.4	41.0	46.8	2.137
Other farm products	49.6	46.7	51.8	1.931
Foods	59.3	56.1	59.4	1.684
Butter, cheese, and milk	59.6	53.1	58.8	1.701
Cereal products	68.1	65.9	69.3	1.443
Fruits and vegetables	61.5	57.8	58.8	1.701
Meats	56.5	50.3	52.3	1.912
Other foods	54.9	56.6	60.4	1.656
Hides and leather products	72.5	69.4	76.9	1.300
Boots and shoes	88.4	83.2	83.6	1.196
Hides and skins	35.7	45.8	67.3	1.486
Leather	60.6	57.2	68.3	1.464
Other leather products	97.9	77.2	77.2	1.295
Textile products	54.3	51.8	55.9	1.789
Clothing	62.9	61.4	61.9	1.616
Cotton goods	52.9	50.7	57.9	1.727
Knit goods	50.5	47.2	48.0	2.083
Silk and rayon	29.1	26.3	29.1	3.436
Woolen and worsted goods	58.3	53.3	61.5	1.626
Other textile products	67.2	67.5	70.7	1.414
Fuel and lighting materials	70.7	61.5	60.4	1.656
Anthracite coal	85.6	81.4	78.5	1.274
Bituminous coal	82.0	78.1	78.3	1.277
Coke	77.1	75.2	75.2	1.330
Electricity	106.1	98.3	(1)	
Gas	103.0	97.5	(1)	
Petroleum products	47.2	32.5	31.2	3.205
Metals and metal products	80.1	76.9	77.7	1.287
Agricultural implements	84.9	83.1	83.0	1.205
Iron and steel	80.0	75.7	75.2	1.330
Motor vehicles	93.8	90.4	90.4	1.106
Nonferrous metals	48.3	49.2	56.6	1.767
Plumbing and heating	64.4	59.4	61.3	1.631
Building materials	71.5	70.2	71.4	1.401
Brick and tile	77.4	75.0	75.2	1.330
Cement	75.0	81.8	81.8	1.222
Lumber	59.5	57.9	59.6	1.678
Paint and paint materials	73.9	68.9	70.7	1.414
Plumbing and heating	64.4	59.4	61.3	1.631
Structural steel	81.7	81.7	81.7	1.224
Other building materials	78.2	77.9	78.8	1.269
Chemicals and drugs	73.6	71.4	73.2	1.366
Chemicals	79.1	79.5	80.9	1.236
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	58.7	54.6	55.0	1.818
Fertilizer materials	69.4	62.9	66.8	1.497
Mixed fertilizers	69.0	60.0	63.1	1.585
House-furnishing goods	74.8	71.5	71.7	1.395
Furnishings	75.5	71.7	72.0	1.389
Furniture	74.1	71.5	71.6	1.397
Miscellaneous	64.4	57.8	58.9	1.698
Automobile tires and tubes	39.2	37.4	37.6	2.660
Cattle feed	45.9	49.5	54.4	1.838
Paper and pulp	76.5	70.6	70.7	1.414
Rubber, crude	6.7	7.4	10.2	9.804
Other miscellaneous	84.6	72.7	74.0	1.351
Raw materials	53.9	50.0	53.7	1.862
Semimanufactured articles	58.1	57.3	61.3	1.631
Finished products	70.3	65.7	67.2	1.488
Nonagricultural commodities	68.1	63.7	65.4	1.529
All commodities other than farm products and foods	70.4	65.3	66.5	1.504

¹ Data not yet available.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

ALASKA.—[Mine Inspector.] *Mining investigations and mine inspection in Alaska, including assistance to prospectors, biennium ending March 31, 1933. Juneau, 1933. 196 pp., maps.*

Contains data on operation and production of the mines of the Territory, the administration of the Prospectors' Aid Act, and accidents in mines.

COLORADO.—Industrial Commission. *Twelfth report, for the biennium December 1, 1930, to November 30, 1932. Denver, 1933. 48 pp., folders.*

Contains data on the administration of the Industrial Relations Act and the minimum wage law for women and minors, and on workmen's compensation.

IDAHO.—Industrial Accident Board. *Eighth report, from November 1, 1930, to October 31, 1932. Boise [1933?]. 100 pp.*

ILLINOIS.—Board for Vocational Education. Division of Rehabilitation. *Annual report, year ending June 30, 1932. Springfield, 1932. 8 pp.*

Despite increased economic difficulties, the division succeeded, in the year covered by the report, in preparing for and placing in remunerative jobs more handicapped persons than in any other year since the inauguration of such activities.

INDIANA.—Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind. *Eighteenth annual report, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1932. Indianapolis, 1933. 30 pp., illus.*

During the year covered in the report, 104 persons (70 women and 34 men) received training and employment in the industries carried on by the board. This number does not include those who received aid and training from the board's home teachers nor those who were given assistance through other methods.

— Industrial Board. *Annual report, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1932. Indianapolis [1933?]. 64 pp. (Reprinted from Year Book.)*

Contains reports of the departments of free employment service, boiler inspection, factory and building inspection, women and children, and workmen's compensation.

IOWA.—Bureau of Labor. *Report for the biennial period ending June 30, 1932. Des Moines [1933?]. 29 pp.*

The report covers factory inspection, child labor, employment, conciliation and arbitration, and industrial accidents.

KANSAS.—Public Welfare Temporary Commission. *Report. Topeka, 1933. xviii, 288 pp.*

Among the great number of subjects discussed in this volume are prison labor and provisions for the physically handicapped.

KENTUCKY.—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Sixteenth annual report, July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932. Frankfort [1932?]. 35 pp.*

MARYLAND.—Industrial Accident Commission. *Eighteenth annual report, for the year November 1, 1931, to October 31, 1932, inclusive. Baltimore [1933?]. 47 pp.*

A special section devoted to the second annual report of the safety department states that a code on rules and regulations governing work in compressed air was added to the other 22 safety codes of the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Industrial Accidents. *Annual report for the year ending June 30, 1931. Boston, 1932. 89 pp., charts.*

MINNESOTA.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Twenty-third biennial report, 1931-1932. St. Paul, 1933. 255 pp. (Also designated as sixth biennial report of the Industrial Commission of Minnesota.)*

Includes data on employment in general; employment of women and children; employment, occupations, etc., of deaf persons; mediation and arbitration; boiler and mine inspection; wages; accident prevention; and workmen's compensation.

MISSOURI.—Bureau of Mines. Department of Inspection. *Forty-fifth annual report, year ending December 31, 1932. Jefferson City [1933?]. 82 pp.*

Contains data on mine accidents and on production and general condition of coal, metal, and stone mines of the State.

MONTANA.—Industrial Accident Board. *Seventeenth annual report, for the 12 months ending June 30, 1932. Helena [1933?]. 43 pp.*

In addition to the data on accidents and workmen's compensation, the report contains information on the activities of the department of safety, which is charged with the inspection of coal and metal mines, the licensing of stationary engineers, and the inspection of steam boilers and steam machinery, as well as on the work done by the bureau of civilian rehabilitation.

NEBRASKA.—Department of Labor. *Twenty-third biennial report, labor and compensation, December 1, 1930, to December 1, 1932. Lincoln [1933?]. 7 pp.*

NEVADA.—Industrial Commission. *Biennial report, reviewing the administration of the Nevada industrial insurance act for the period, July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1932. Carson City, 1933. 30 pp.*

NEW YORK.—Commission on Old Age Security. Continuation Committee. *The older worker in industry: A study of New York State manufacturing industries, by Solomon Barkin. A report to the Joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment. Albany, 1933. 467 pp.*

Reviewed in this issue.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Industrial Commission. *Second biennial report, 1931-1932. Raleigh, 1932. 29 pp.*

NORTH DAKOTA.—Workmen's Compensation Bureau. *Thirteenth annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. Bismarck [1932?]. 28 pp.*

OHIO.—Department of Industrial Relations. *Tenth annual report, including the annual report of the Industrial Commission, for the fiscal year July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931. Columbus, 1932. 47 pp.*

Contains data from the divisions of factory and building inspection, labor statistics and employment offices, mines and mining, boiler inspection, examiners of steam engineers, and workmen's compensation.

RHODE ISLAND.—[Department of Labor.] *Report for the year 1931. Providence, 1932. 44 pp.*

The report includes information on strikes and on the work of the State free employment office during 1931, on food costs from 1928 to 1931, and on workmen's compensation for the year ending September 30, 1931.

TEXAS.—Industrial Accident Board. *Biennial report, from September 1, 1930, to August 31, 1932. Austin [1932?]. 10 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

VERMONT.—Office of Commissioner of Industries. *Biennial report, for the two years ending June 30, 1932. [Montpelier?], 1932. 23 pp.*

Devoted largely to industrial accidents and workmen's compensation.

VIRGINIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Thirty-fifth annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1932; industrial statistics, calendar year 1931. Richmond, 1933. 35 pp.*

A summary of reports from the various divisions of the department—research and statistics, mines and quarries, women and children, public employment service, and factory inspection.

WASHINGTON.—Department of Labor and Industries. *Annual report of coal mines, for the year ending December 31, 1932.* Seattle, 1933. 12 pp., folder.

Contains data on employment, production, and accidents in the coal mines of the State, including a chapter on mine rescue work.

— — — *Fourth report, statistical tables, 1928 to 1931, inclusive.* Seattle, 1933. 188 pp., chart.

The report mentions briefly the various activities of the department, but is devoted almost entirely to workmen's compensation.

WEST VIRGINIA.—[Workmen's Compensation Department]. *Nineteenth annual report, workmen's compensation fund, year ending June 30, 1932.* Charleston, 1933. 133 pp.

WISCONSIN.—Industrial Commission. Bureau of Workmen's Compensation. *Sixteenth report, July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1932.* Madison [1932?]. 51 pp.

WYOMING.—Coal-Mine Inspection Department. *Annual report, year ending December 31, 1932.* [Cheyenne?], 1933. 64 pp., illus.

Contains statistics on employment, production, mine-rescue work, and accidents in the coal mines of the State.

UNITED STATES.—Congress. Senate. *Report No. 63 (73d Cong., 1st sess.): National employment service. Report [to accompany S. 510] of Mr. Walsh, Committee on Education and Labor.* Washington, 1933. 4 pp.

— — — *Report No. 1354 (72d Cong., 2d sess.): Investigation of rental conditions in the District of Columbia. Report [pursuant to S.Res. 248] of Mr. Capper, Committee on the District of Columbia.* Washington, 1933. 37 pp.

— — — Committee on Education and Labor. *Unemployment relief. Joint hearings (73d Cong., 1st sess.) before Senate Committee on Education and Labor and House of Representatives Committee on Labor, on S. 598, a bill for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work and for other purposes, March 23 and 24, 1933.* Washington, 1933. 73 pp.

— — — Committee on Finance. *Investigation of economic problems. Hearings (72d Cong., 2d sess.) pursuant to S.Res. 315, authorizing and directing the Finance Committee to make an investigation and study of the present economic problems of the United States with a view to securing constructive suggestions with respect to the solution of such problems, February 13-28, 1933.* Washington, 1933. 1,071 pp. In 7 parts.

— — — Committee on Pensions. *Old-age pensions. Hearing (71st Cong., 3d sess.) on S. 3257, a bill to encourage and assist the States in providing pensions to the aged, February 24, 1931.* Washington, 1931. 175 pp.

— — — *Hearing (72d Cong., 1st sess.) on S. 3037, a bill to protect labor in its old age, March 26, 1932.* Washington, 1932. 41 pp.

— — — Committee on the District of Columbia. *Rents in the District of Columbia. Hearings (72d Cong., 2d sess.) on S.Res. 248, a resolution to investigate rental conditions in the District of Columbia [held at various dates from June to December, 1932].* Washington, 1933. 625 pp., maps.

— — — Committee on the Judiciary. *Worker's right to work. Hearings (72d Cong., 2d sess.) on S. 5480, a bill giving the protection of the law to the worker's right to work and guaranteeing him an equal share of the employment available * * *, February 2 and 3, 1933.* Washington, 1933. 51 pp.

— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Information Circular 6701: Saving life by barricading in mines and tunnels at times of disaster, by D. Harrington and M. W. von Bernewitz.* Washington, 1933. 5 pp. (Mimeographed.)

A summary of actual escapes from death through the use of barricades.

— — — *Silicosis and tuberculosis among miners of the Tri-State district of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri, by R. R. Sayers and others: I, For the year ended June 30, 1928, 30 pp., map, illus. (Technical Paper 545); II, For the year ended June 30, 1929, 28 pp. (Technical Paper 552).* Washington, 1933.

Reviewed in this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Technical Paper 532: Accidents at metallurgical works in the United States during the calendar year 1931*, by William W. Adams. Washington, 1933. 14 pp.
Reviewed in this issue.

——— *Technical Paper 550: A study of roof in Pennsylvania mines contiguous to the Monongahela river*, by J. W. Paul and J. G. Calverley. Washington, 1933. 31 pp., map, diagrams, illus.

Third paper of a study in the Pittsburgh coal bed to develop methods for the prevention of injury to workers from falls of roof and coal.

——— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 577: Proceedings of the nineteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Columbus, Ohio, September 26-29, 1932*. Washington, 1933. 242 pp.

——— *Bulletin No. 579: Wages and hours of labor in the boot and shoe industry, 1910 to 1932*. Washington, 1933. 111 pp.

——— Office of the Secretary. *Emergency Conservation Work Bulletin No. 1: A chance to work in the forests*. [Questions and answers for the information of men offered the opportunity to apply for national emergency conservation work.] Washington, April 17, 1933. 6 pp.

——— *Emergency Conservation Work Bulletin No. 2: National emergency conservation work, what it is, how it operates*. Washington, April 20, 1933. 12 pp.

——— *Emergency Conservation Work Bulletin No. 3: Handbook for agencies selecting men for emergency conservation work*. Washington, May 1, 1933. 24 pp.

——— Federal Board for Vocational Education. *Bulletin No. 82, Agricultural Series No. 13: Effectiveness of vocational education in agriculture. A study of the value of vocational instruction in agriculture in secondary schools as indicated by the occupational distribution of former students. Revised edition including occupational surveys for the period 1927-1932*. Washington, February, 1933. 6 pp., charts.

Reviewed in this issue.

——— President's Organization on Unemployment Relief. *State legislation for unemployment relief, from January 1, 1931, to May 31, 1932*. Reprinted January, 1933, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with supplemental summary for period June 1, 1932, to December 31, 1932. Washington, 1933. 81 pp.

——— Shipping Board. Bureau of Marine Development. *Report on marine and dock industrial relations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1932*. Washington [1933?]. 223 pp. (Mimeographed.)

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—Bureau of Census and Statistics. *Labor report, 1931*. No. 22. Canberra, 1933. 169 pp., chart.

The subject matter of the report is dealt with in four main chapters, covering information in regard to prices (wholesale and retail, with international comparisons); wages; employment (including unemployment, industrial accidents, and industrial disputes); and associations (including both trade unions and employers' associations).

——— Pensions and Maternity Allowance Office. *Invalid and old-age pensions: Statement for the 12 months ended June 30, 1932*. Canberra, 1932. 12 pp.

——— *Maternity allowances: Statement showing number of claims granted and rejected, expenditure, and cost of administration during the 12 months ended June 30, 1932*. Canberra, 1932. 4 pp.

BELGIUM.—Ministère de l'Industrie, du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale. *Rapports annuels de l'inspection du travail, 1931*. Brussels, 1932. 126 pp.

The reports of the Belgian factory inspection service in the different Provinces for the year 1931.

BULGARIA.—Direction Générale de la Statistique. *Statistique des coopératives dans le royaume de Bulgarie en 1930*. Sofia, 1932. 130 pp.

A report entirely statistical, the table heads being given in Bulgarian and French. Covers 3,505 cooperative societies of various types.

CHINA.—Ministry of Industries. *Price indexes in China and foreign countries, 1932*. Nanking, [1933?]. 224 pp. (In Chinese and English.)

Gives index numbers of both wholesale and retail prices and of cost of living.

FRANCE.—Ministère de la Santé Publique. Office National d'Hygiène Sociale. *Répertoire bibliographique du service de documentation pour les années 1930 et 1931*. Paris, 1932. 848 pp.

This volume contains the 24 monthly bibliographies published in the years 1930 and 1931 by the French National Bureau of Social Hygiene. The bibliographies cover different questions relating to public health and sanitation, social insurance, etc.

— Ministère des Travaux Publics. Direction des Mines. *Statistique de l'industrie minérale et des appareils à vapeur en France, en Algérie, dans les colonies, pays de protectorat, et territoires sous mandat français pour l'année, 1930*. Paris, [1931?]. 418 pp.

The annual report of the French Bureau of Mines for 1930 showing production, number of workers, wages, output per day of work, wage costs per ton, etc., for coal and mineral mines in France and the colonies and protectorates. Statistics of the services of gas and electric companies are also included.

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN (GERMANY).—Statistisches Amt. *Statistische Jahresübersichten der Stadt Frankfurt a. Main, 1930–31*. Frankfurt on the Main, 1932. 64 pp., chart.

The yearbook contains statistical information for the city of Frankfurt on the Main, Germany, for the year 1930–31, the subjects covered including institutions for self-help, such as the city insurance offices against sickness, accident, invalidity, old age, and death; employment and unemployment; and housing.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Illumination Research Committee. *Illumination Research Technical Paper No. 7: Penetration of daylight and sunlight into buildings*. London, 1932. 34 pp., diagrams.

This is the second edition of this study of the different factors in daylight illumination.

— Home Office. *Statistics of compensation and proceedings under the workmen's compensation act and the employers' liability act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1931*. London, 1933. 32 pp. (Cmd. 4244.)

Reviewed in this issue.

— Mines Department. Committee of Inquiry, 1931. *Miners' Welfare Fund*. London, 1933. 93 pp. (Cmd. 4236.)

Some of the findings of the committee are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— — Miners' Welfare Fund Committee. *Eleventh report of the committee appointed by the board of trade to allocate the fund, together with the sixth report of the selection committee appointed to administer the miners' welfare national scholarship scheme, 1932*. London, 1933. 101 pp., illus.

The amounts received from the levies on output and royalties fell off during the year, the output levy amounting to £795,236 and the levy on royalties to £204,000. The usual lines of welfare work were maintained, special prominence being given to the provision of pithead baths. By December 31, 1932, such baths were either in operation or under construction at 166 mines, providing accommodation for 203,738 men and 302 women. As these mines employed a total of 212,817 men and 622 women, it will be seen that the provision is rapidly catching up with the need. In 11 cases the baths were provided mainly at the expense of

the operating company; in 5 other instances the company bore part of the cost; the remainder were erected from the funds derived from the levies on output and royalties.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Ministry of Labor. *Report for the year 1932.* London, 1933. 123 pp., charts. (Cmd. 4281.)

Data on employment conditions, taken from this report, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— Registry of Friendly Societies. *Report for the year 1932. Part 3, Industrial and provident societies: Section II, Directory and summaries.* London, 1933. 149 pp.

— — *Report for the year 1932. Part 5, Building societies: Section I, Proceedings and statistical notes, 18 pp.; section II, General summary, 3 pp.* London, 1933.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance (second item on agenda of International Labor Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 1933; second discussion, report II).* Geneva, 1933. 533 pp. (World Peace Foundation, Boston, American agent.)

— *Reduction of hours of work: Report of the Tripartite Preparatory Conference (fifth item on agenda of International Labor Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 1933; report V).* Geneva, 1933. 212 pp. (World Peace Foundation, Boston, American agent.)

A summary of the main section of the report was given in the Monthly Labor Review for May 1933 (pp. 1159, 1160).

— *Report of the director [to the International Labor Conference, seventeenth session, Geneva, 1933].* Geneva, 1933. 75 pp., charts. (World Peace Foundation, Boston, American agent.)

Reviews the economic events and conditions in different countries during the past year.

— *Studies and Reports, Series K, No. 11: Collective agreements in agriculture.* Geneva, 1933. 122 pp. (World Peace Foundation, Boston, American agent.)

Reviewed in this issue.

MANITOBA (CANADA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1932.* Winnipeg, 1933. 37 pp.

During the year 1932 reports were received of 6,909 industrial accidents, including 30 fatalities, as compared with 8,274 accidents, including 41 fatalities, in 1931.

NEW ZEALAND.—Census and Statistics Office. *The New Zealand official year book, 1933.* Wellington, 1932. 726 pp., map.

Includes data on wages and hours of labor, employment and unemployment, industrial disputes, industrial accidents, social insurance, prices and cost of living, trade unions, etc. The statistics cover varying periods down to and including 1932. Data on average minimum weekly wages, taken from the volume, are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

— — *Statistical report for the year 1931.* Wellington, 1933. xii, 110 pp.

Deals with prices, wage rates and hours of labor, unemployment, industrial accidents, tramways, banking, building societies, incomes, and income tax, and includes a statistical summary of the Dominion from 1881 to 1931.

NOVA SCOTIA (CANADA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1932.* Halifax, 1933. 32 pp.

ONTARIO (CANADA).—Department of Labor. *Thirteenth annual report, 1932.* Toronto, 1933. 66 pp. (Legislative Assembly, Sessional Paper No. 10, 1933.)

Includes reports on the work of employment offices, apprenticeship, inspection of industrial establishments, and wages and hours of labor.

ONTARIO (CANADA).—Minimum Wage Board. *Twelfth annual report, 1932. Toronto, 1933. 43 pp.*

Includes a cost-of-living budget, totaling \$650 per annum, for a working woman.

— Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1932. Toronto, 1933. 74 pp. (Legislative Assembly, Sessional Paper No. 28, 1933.)*

The number of accidents reported to the board during 1932 was 41,470, as compared with 52,894 during 1931. The total number of claims allowed also showed a decrease, 43,904 in 1932 against 48,882 in 1931, but the number of death claims allowed increased from 266 in 1931 to 283 in 1932. Compensation and medical benefits awarded decreased from \$6,021,392 in 1931 to \$5,125,621 in 1932.

In addition to the information for 1932, the report contains statistical data for 1931 which were not available when the report for that year was made.

OSLO (NORWAY).—Statistiske Kontor. *Statistisk årbok for Oslo, 1932. Oslo, 1933. 103 pp.*

Includes data on wages, cost of living, labor unions, unemployment, etc., in Oslo. Statistics for 1932 are given in some cases, but most of the information is for 1931 and earlier years. In Norwegian, with French table of contents and table heads.

POLAND.—Główny Urząd Statystyczny. *Budżety rodzin robotniczych: Wyniki ankiety przeprowadzonej w Warszawie, Łodzi, Zagłębiu, Dąbrowskiem i na Górnym Śląsku, 1928, 1929. Warsaw, 1933. 67 pp. (In Polish and French.)*

A study of family budgets in 1928 and 1929, covering Warsaw, Lodz, the Dabrowa basin, and Upper Silesia.

— Ministerstwo Opieki Społecznej. *V. rocznik ubezpieczeń społecznych w Polsce, 1929. Warsaw, 1932. 336 pp., charts.*

This yearbook contains statistical information on social insurance in Poland in 1929, covering accidents, old age and invalidity, unemployment, etc., and includes data on laws and regulations governing the various kinds of insurance. (Preface, table heads, and table of contents in French.)

QUEBEC (CANADA).—Department of Labor. *General report for the year ending June 30, 1932. Quebec, 1932. 135 pp.*

Contains the reports of the minimum wage commission, the Provincial employment bureaus, the workmen's compensation commission, the social insurance commission, and other agencies of the department of labor.

— Department of Municipal Affairs. Bureau of Statistics. *Statistical year book, 1932. Quebec, 1932. xxvii, 477 pp.*

Contains data on the people's banks (cooperative credit societies) of the Province, immigration, production, retail and wholesale prices, industrial disputes, unemployment, employment offices, and accidents.

— Social Insurance Commission. *First and second reports, Quebec, 1932, 59 pp. Third and fourth reports, Quebec, 1932, 127 pp. Fifth report, Quebec, 1933, 22 pp. Sixth report, Quebec, 1933, 87 pp. Seventh report, Quebec, 1933, 57 pp.*

The first report lists the subjects to be investigated by the commission. The second report is on charity. The third report, dealing with family allowances, was summarized in the October 1932 Monthly Labor Review. The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh reports are devoted respectively to industrial hygiene, old-age insurance, unemployment insurance, and sickness and disability insurance.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Factories and Steam Boilers Department. *Annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1931. Adelaide, 1932. 25 pp.*

As compared with the preceding year, the number of factories registered sank from 1,978 to 1,939, a decrease of 2 percent, and the total number of employees from 17,621 to 16,624, a loss of nearly 6 percent. The report includes data on wages.

SWITZERLAND.—Bureau Fédéral de Statistique. *Les entreprises en Suisse: 5^{me} volume du recensement des entreprises en 1929.* Berne, 1933. 109 pp. (In German and French.)

This is the last volume of the series dealing with the results of the industrial and commercial census in Switzerland in 1929. The enterprises are classified according to size and number, and the number of employees is shown for each industry.

— Office des Assurances Sociales. [*Report for the year 1932.* (Berne, 1933?)] 32 pp. (*Section du Rapport du Conseil Fédéral sur sa gestion en 1932.*)

Report of the Swiss Social Insurance Office for 1932, giving the number of persons insured, amount of dues and fees, and the payments for various types of benefits by public and private insurance funds. Printed in French.

YUGOSLAVIA.—Statistique Générale. *Annuaire statistique, 1929, livre I.* Belgrade, 1932. 504 pp., maps, charts.

Includes information on labor protection, industrial accidents, social insurance, cooperative societies, and strikes. Printed in Serbian and French.

Unofficial

AGARWALA, R. D. *Sugar industry and labor in the United Provinces [India].* Allahabad, Leader Press, 1933. 158 pp., diagrams, illus.

The writer describes the present methods and processes in sugar making in the United Provinces; discusses, on the basis of material gathered by personal research in 1932, labor conditions and industrial relations in the industry; and points out some of the lines along which progress may be made. There is no reason, he holds, why India should not become a self-supporting country in the matter of sugar production.

CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, and Constantine Panunzio. *Cost of living studies, V: How Mexicans earn and live; a study of the incomes and expenditures of one hundred Mexican families in San Diego, Calif.* Berkeley, 1933. 114 pp. (*University of California Publications in Economics, vol. 13, no. 1.*)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. *Working periods in industry: Report of special committee.* Washington, 1933. 32 pp.

CONSERVATOIRE NATIONAL DES ARTS ET MÉTIERS. *Le Travail Humain, 1^{re} année, No. 1.* Revue trimestrielle. Paris, 292 Rue Saint-Martin, March 1, 1933. 128 pp., diagrams.

This is the first issue of the quarterly review "Human Labor." It will cover physiological and psychotechnical aspects of labor, vocational guidance and placement, mental hygiene and occupational diseases, and physical education and sports.

DABNEY, THOMAS EWING. *Revolution or jobs: The Odenheimer plan for guaranteed employment.* New York, Dial Press, Inc., 1933. 251 pp.

A plan to provide jobs for everybody all the year round by amending the Constitution to give Congress the power to legislate on hours of work, which would be regulated in accordance with changing economic conditions. The belief is expressed that consumption would so expand by the elimination of the fear to spend that production would immediately be increased, resulting in increasing hours of labor per week and more pay.

EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM. *Insecurity—A challenge to America.* New York, Harrison Smith & Robert Haas, 1933. 680 pp.

The merits of social insurance have never received in this country the attention given them abroad, and during the war period and in the boom times prevailing through part of the last decade, the subject sank into comparative obscurity. The author, known especially for his work in connection with old-age pensions, feels that the present situation emphasizes the need for a comprehensive system

of social insurance. The all-pervading menace of unemployment needs no underlining at present, and while in many States of the Union there are laws providing compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases, and establishing mothers' pensions and old-age pensions, they are far from universal, and are as yet inadequate to give the protection needed. Insecurity, it is pointed out, threatens the workers at all times, and in crises like the present extends to all classes. The experience of other countries with different forms of social insurance is studied, and the applicability of each kind to our situation is discussed. As a whole, it is maintained, the community cannot prosper without security. America possesses the resources to build up adequate protection; the only question is whether it has the insight and the courage to do so. "A comprehensive program of social insurance—embracing unemployment insurance, old-age pensions or insurance, health insurance with both medical and cash benefits, and a system of family allowances which would eliminate child labor—offers an immediate, constructive, and peaceful method for the advancement of economic and social security."

HUTT, ALLEN. *The condition of the working class in Britain*. London, Martin Lawrence, Ltd., 1933. xvii, 272 pp.

A depressing picture of the situation in the coal fields, the shipbuilding and textile centers, and the principal industrial areas generally. Comparing conditions in 1932 with those described by Engels in 1844, the author feels that there has been far less of improvement than is usually taken for granted.

KELLOGG, RUTH M. *The United States Employment Service*. Chicago, 1933. 192 pp. (University of Chicago, Social Science Research Committee, Social Science Studies No. XXIX.)

KÖRBER, LILI. *Life in a Soviet factory*. Translated from the German by Claud W. Sykes. London, John Lane the Bodley Head, Ltd., 1933. 280 pp.

A descriptive story in the form of a diary written by an Austrian woman writer about her experiences as a worker in a tractor plant of the Putilov Works in Leningrad, Soviet Russia, in the summer of 1931, including her impressions of social life and relations among the Russian workers.

MARQUAND, H. A. *Barter organizations in America*. 1933. 8 pp. (Reprinted from *South Wales Voice*.)

A brief account from first-hand observation of a few of the barter organizations started by the unemployed. Covers mainly the Unemployed Exchange Association of Oakland, Calif., and the Natural Development Association of Salt Lake City, though passing reference is made to the associations in Los Angeles, Seattle, and Denver.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. *British experience with unemployment insurance; a summary of evidence taken by the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Part 4, Administration, abuses, and anomalies*. New York, 1933. 74 pp. (Social Insurance Monograph 10.)

— — — *Part 5, Financial aspects*. New York, 1933. 47 pp. (Social Insurance Monograph 11.)

— — — *Part 6, Economic and social effects*. New York, 1933. 54 pp. (Social Insurance Monograph 12.)

— *Investing in health*. New York [1933?]. 23 pp., charts.

A review of the health work of the company for its industrial policyholders from the inception of its welfare program in 1909.

— *Policyholders' Service Bureau. Selling by employees*. New York, 1932. 24 pp.

Reviewed in this issue.

MUSTOE, N. E. *The law and organization of the British Civil Service.* London, Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1932. 199 pp.

The British Civil Service in its present form dates from 1855, when the general principles of political detachment, uniformity of organization, Treasury control, and competitive examination began to operate. Its development has been gradual, and the legal and other rules relating to it are scattered among a large number of statutes, orders, regulations, treasury minutes, circulars, and other documents. The object of this work is to bring these rules together in convenient and usable form, and to explain them when necessary by quotations from judgments and legal documents.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITY PLANNING. *Planning problems of town, city, and region, presented at the 24th conference held at Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14-16, 1932.* Philadelphia, Wm. F. Fell Co., 1932. 158 pp., chart.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION. Committee on Unemployment Insurance. *Report of the National Liberal Federation Committee on Unemployment Insurance, and the report of the Liberal Women's Unemployment Enquiry Group.* London, S.W. 1, 42 Parliament Street, 1933. 20 pp.

These two reports deal with two aspects of the unemployment problem, the first being devoted principally to the English Government's treatment of the "means test" and the second to the domestic and personal aspects of the problem of unemployment.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. Industrial Relations Section. *Employee magazines in the depression.* Princeton, 1933. 12 pp. (Mimeographed.)

The effect of the depression on employer-employee relations, particularly as regards the publication of employee magazines, is the subject of this report. It was found that of 415 magazines 208 had been discontinued by December 31, 1932.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. Charity Organization Department. *Community programs for subsistence gardens, by Joanna C. Colcord and Mary Johnston.* New York, 1933. 74 pp., illus.

A report of the plans followed in various cities throughout the country in providing land and assistance to the unemployed in the cultivation of subsistence gardens. The appendixes contain copies of the forms used for applications, assignment cards, applications for seeds, etc., in various garden projects.

SMYTH, WILLIAM H. *Technocracy, explained by its originator.* (Reprinted from *San Francisco Chronicle* by the author.) [Fernwald, Berkeley, Calif.?]. 1933. 28 pp.

SOZIALRECHTLICHES JAHRBUCH. Band III. Herausgegeben von den Direktoren des Forschungsinstitutes für Sozialwissenschaften der Stadt Köln. Mannheim, J. Bensheimer, 1932. 187 pp.

The subjects covered include labor legislation, labor organizations, industrial training, and wage policies in Germany.

UNION SUISSE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE CONSOMMATION (U.S.C.) Bâle. *Rapports et comptes sur l'activité des organes de l'Union en 1932.* Basel, 1933. 101 pp., illus.

The report of the Swiss Union of Consumers' Cooperative Societies for 1932.

VOCATIONAL SERVICE FOR JUNIORS (NEW YORK CITY). *Annual report, 1932.* New York, 122 East Twenty-fifth Street, [1933]. 15 pp.

In the calendar year 1932, 2,126 jobs were listed with the service as compared to 1,459 in the preceding 12 months. In the boom year 1929, however, the jobs numbered 6,975.

WEILAND, RUTH. *Die Kinder der Arbeitslosen.* Berlin, P. Müller, 1933. 60 pp. (Schriftenreihe des Deutschen Archivs für Jugendwohlfahrt, Heft 11.)

Discusses the influence of unemployment upon the health, mentality, and spirit of the children of unemployed workers in Germany.

WHITE, LEONARD D. *Whitley Councils in the British civil service: A study in conciliation and arbitration.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1933. 357 pp., illus.

The Whitley Councils, which were a direct outcome of war-time conditions in Great Britain, are joint councils of representatives of the employers and the workers, beginning with works committees, and rising through district councils to joint national councils. The plan proposes regular meetings of these bodies in order to "consider the better utilization of the practical knowledge of the work-people, to secure to them a greater share in and responsibility for working conditions, to settle general principles governing the methods of fixing wages, to deal with grievances, to promote security of employment, and to consider technical education, industrial research, improvement of processes, and proposed legislation affecting the industry." The author of this volume traces the development of Whitleyism in the civil service, including its effect on unionism, gives an account of its work since its introduction, and reviews its general results.

WILLEY, MALCOLM M., AND RICE, STUART A. *Communication agencies and social life.* New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1933. 229 pp. (Monograph prepared under direction of President's Research Committee on Social Trends.)

When the President's Research Committee undertook to prepare its general report, it became apparent that some of the special studies on which it was to be based had developed on a scale which made it impossible to condense their results into a single chapter without serious loss. In such cases, a part of the subject matter was dealt with in the general report, but separate monographs were authorized in order to present adequately the evidence and findings of these researches. The present monograph, one of those thus authorized, deals with its subject under the headings of transportation agencies; agencies of point to point communication, such as the postal, telegraph, telephone, and wireless services; and such agencies of mass impression as newspapers and periodicals, motion pictures, and radio broadcasting. Special chapters are devoted to mass impression and social control, and to the integration of communication.

ZENTRALVERBAND DEUTSCHER KONSUMVEREINE. *Jahrbuch, 1933. Erster band.* Hamburg, 1933. 480 pp., charts.

Contains detailed data regarding the Central Union of German Consumers' Societies and its affiliated regional unions.

